

基于事件触发机制的 NCS 主被动混合鲁棒 H_∞ 容错控制

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摘要

研究了在离散事件触发机制(DETCS)条件下,网络化控制系统(NCS)的主被动混合鲁棒 H_∞ 容错控制设计方法. 针对具有时变时延的不确定线性 NCS, 在受到外部有限能量扰动的影响下, 基于离散事件触发通讯机制, 分别设计了正常控制器和被动鲁棒 H_∞ 容错控制器: 正常控制器使系统正常运行时能具备良好的动态性能; 而当系统发生故障时, 通过瞬态切换函数切换至被动鲁棒 H_∞ 容错控制器, 确保系统在已知故障发生时不仅稳定而且具有一定的 H_∞ 扰动抑制性能, 未知故障发生初期减缓系统性能下降速度. 同时, 设计了鲁棒 H_∞ 故障检测观测器, 实时检测故障, 利用自适应补偿控制消除未知故障对系统的影响. 最后通过仿真算例验证了所提方法的可行性.

关键词

网络化控制系统
离散事件触发机制
混合鲁棒容错 H_∞ 控制系统
扰动抑制
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Hybrid Active-passive Robust Fault-Tolerant Control for a Networked Control System Based on an Event-triggered Scheme

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Abstract

We address a hybrid active-passive robust fault-tolerant control design method for a networked control system (NCS) based on a discrete event-triggered communication scheme (DETCS). Aimed at an uncertain linear NCS with time-varying delays influenced by an external disturbance with limited energy, we propose robust passive and normal controllers based on the DETCS. The normal controllers ensure that the system has good dynamic performance while the system operates normally. When faults occur by switching to the passive robust fault-tolerant controller through a switching function, the system not only keeps steady but also has certain disturbance performance restrictions. In addition, it can also slow the decreasing speed of system performance during early periods of unknown faults. We also use the robust fault diagnosis observer to detect faults in real time and find that adaptive compensation control can eliminate the effect of any unknown fault. Finally, a simulation example is used to justify the feasibility of the proposed approach.

Keywords

networked control system;
discrete event-triggered
communication scheme;
hybrid robust H_∞ fault-tolerant
control system;
rejection performance of
disturbances

1 引言

随着 NCS 规模的不断扩大, 结构复杂性的不断提高, 系统模型的不确定性、外界的干扰及信息在网络中传输时不可避免的时延、丢包等问题的影响也越来越明显, 因此对 NCS 的可靠性、安全性的需求将越来越高. 近年来针对具有时延或丢包的不确定 NCS 容错控制问题的研究受到人们的广泛关注^[1-4].

容错控制主要分为被动容错控制(PFTC)和主动容错控制(AFTC). PFTC 是利用鲁棒控制技术使系统对集内故障不敏感, 但是由于系统正常和故障时控制器是同一个控制增益, 保守性较大. 文[5-8]所提出的 AFTC 方法是针对在线估计故障结果重组或重构新的控制器, 由于在线估计故障和控制器的重组或重构需要时间, 因此 AFTC 实时性较差. 文[9-11]引入离散事件触发机制, 通过给定事件触发条件并判断该条件成立与否决定信息是否传输, 而

网络诱导时延产生的根本原因是有限的网络带宽,因此可以明显降低通讯负载并维持系统稳定. 目前针对事件触发机制下的 NCS 容错控制的研究主要集中在 PFTC 及滤波器设计^[12-13]上,而主被动混合鲁棒容错控制的研究还未有报道. 由此,为了有效地节约网络资源并结合主动和被动的优缺点设计基于事件触发机制的混合鲁棒容错控制器就可能成为人们研究的主要方向.

本文首先通过离线设计正常控制器和被动容错控制器,前者使系统在正常运行时具有良好的动态性能,后者不仅对故障集内的故障能够有效容错,而且对故障集外的未知故障可以减缓系统性能的下降;其次根据鲁棒故障观测器实时检测的故障信息设计自适应补偿控制器维持系统稳定;整个过程中所设计的鲁棒 H_∞ 控制器都可使系统有效抑制扰动并且满足广义 H_∞ 性能指标. 由于该系统涉及多个控制器的切换,遂设计专用切换函数实现了控制器间的平滑切换. 最后通过仿真算例验证了该设计的有效性和可行性.

2 系统的描述

2.1 闭环系统故障模型的建立

考虑如下的线性 NCS 模型:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = (A + \Delta A)x(t) + (B + \Delta B)u(t) + \\ \quad Ef(t) + Dw(t) \\ y(t) = Cx(t) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中, $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $u(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $y(t) \in \mathbb{R}^p$ 分别为系统的状态变量、控制输入、测量输出; $f(t) \in \mathbb{R}^r$ 为执行器故障信号,在故障发生前值为 0,故障发生后为定值向量; $w(t) \in L_2[0, T]$ 为有限能量扰动输入; A 、 B 、 C 、 D 、 E 是已知适当维数的常数矩阵; $\Delta A(t)$ 、 $\Delta B(t)$ 是范数有界的时变参数不确定性矩阵,满足:

$$[\Delta A(t) \quad \Delta B(t)] = MF(t) [N_1 \quad N_2] \quad (2)$$

式中, M 、 N_1 、 N_2 是已知的适当维数常数矩阵, $F(t)$ 是元素 Lebesgue 可测的未知时变实值连续矩阵函数,满足 $F^T(t)F(t) \leq I$.

设 $f(t)$ 是一个附加信号,代表执行器故障, $f(t)$ 为加性故障,满足 $\|f(t)\| \leq f_0$. 若系统有 m 个执行器,则:

$$f(t) = [f_1 \quad f_2 \quad \dots \quad f_m]^T \quad (3)$$

其中, $\begin{cases} f_i = 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 个执行器正常} \\ f_i \neq 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 个执行器故障} \end{cases}$

定义故障分布矩阵为 $E = -(B + \Delta B)$, 由于 $f(t)$ 是执行器故障,可以令 $Lu(t) = u(t) - f(t)$, 其中 $L = \text{diag}\{l_1, \dots, l_m\}$, $l_q \in [0, 1]$, $q = 1, 2, \dots, m$. $l_q = 0$ 表示第 q 个执行器完全失效, $l_q = 1$ 表示第 q 个执行器正常, $l_q \in (0, 1)$ 表示执行器部分失效. L 是未知的常数矩阵. 由此可将闭环系统由式(1)转化为式(4)及式(5):

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = (A + \Delta A)x(t) + (B + \Delta B)u(t) - \\ \quad (B + \Delta B)f(t) + Dw(t) \\ y = Cx(t) \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = (A + \Delta A)x(t) + (B + \Delta B)Lu(t) + Dw(t) \\ y = Cx(t) \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

显然故障模型(4)与故障模型(5)等价,即式(5)与式

(1)等价. 文中将通过以上两个等价的线性 NCS 故障模型分别设计故障诊断观测器与状态反馈容错控制器.

假设^[14] 系统完全可测,控制器、执行器由事件驱动,传感器由时间驱动;传感器到控制器、控制器到执行器及传感器到观测器、观测器到执行器的时延最大值设为 $\tau_1(t)$.

2.2 事件触发机制的引入

采用文[15]创建的事件触发机制:

$$t_{k+1}h = t_k h + \min\{\mathcal{L}h \mid e_x^T(i_k h) \Phi e_x(i_k h) \geq \delta x^T(t_k h) \Phi x(t_k h)\}$$

其中, $e_x(i_k h) = x(i_k h) - x(t_k h)$, h 为采样周期, $\{t_k h \mid t_k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ 表示信息传递时刻的集合,两次数据传递时刻的时间间隔用 $t_k h = t_k h + \mathcal{L}h$ ($\mathcal{L} = 0, \dots, t_{k+1} - t_k - 1$) 表示; 设 $\tau_2(t) = t - i_k h$, $t \in [t_k h + \tau_{t_k}, t_{k+1} h + \tau_{t_{k+1}})$, 则 $\tau_2(t)$ 是连续的线性函数,满足 $0 < \tau_m \leq \tau_2(t) \leq \tau_M$.

取 $\tau_2(t)$ 、 $\tau_1(t)$ 中最大值 $\tau(t)$ 为网络传输时延, τ_M 、 τ_m 为 $\tau(t)$ 的最大值和最小值,令 $\tau_s = \tau_M - \tau_m$. 由此得状态反馈控制器为

$$u(t) = K(x(t - \tau(t)) - e_x(i_k h)) \quad (6)$$

2.3 相关引理

引理 1^[16] 对任意恒定对称矩阵 $Z \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $Z = Z^T > 0$ 标量 $\delta > 0$, 矢量函数 $\dot{e}: [-\delta, 0] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 定义以下积分项:

$$\begin{aligned} & -\delta \int_{-\delta}^0 \dot{e}^T(t + \xi) Z \dot{e}(t + \xi) d\xi \\ & \leq \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t - \delta) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} -Z & Z \\ * & -Z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t - \delta) \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

引理 2^[17] 假设 $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_N: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 在开集 D 的子集中有正值, $D \subset \mathbb{R}^m$, 那么在集合 D 中 f_i 的相互凸组合满足:

$$\min_{\beta_i \mid \beta_i > 0, \sum_{i=1}^N \beta_i = 1} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{\beta_i} f_i(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N f_i(t) + \max_{g_{i,j}, f_j(t)} \sum_{i \neq j} g_{i,j}(t)$$

其中, $g_{i,j}: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g_{j,i}(t) = g_{i,j}(t)$, $\begin{bmatrix} f_i(t) & g_{i,j}(t) \\ g_{i,j}(t) & f_j(t) \end{bmatrix} \geq 0$.

引理 3^[18] 给定适当维数的矩阵 Y 、 M 、 E , 其中 Y 是对称的, 则:

$$Y + MF(t)E + E^T F^T(t)M^T < 0$$

3 故障检测观测器的设计

设故障检测观测器设计如下:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{x}}(t) = (A + \Delta A)\hat{x}(t) + (B + \Delta B)u(t) + \\ \quad G(y(t - \tau(t)) - \hat{y}(t - \tau(t))) \\ \hat{y}(t) = C\hat{x}(t) \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

定义残差、状态估计误差和残差误差为

$$r(t) = W(y(t) - \hat{y}(t)) \quad (8)$$

$$e(t) = x(t) - \hat{x}(t) \quad (9)$$

$$r_e(t) = r(t) - f(t) \quad (10)$$

其中, $\hat{x}(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 、 $\hat{y}(t) \in \mathbb{R}^p$ 分别为系统的状态估计和观测器的输出, W 、 G 为残差增益矩阵和观测器增益矩阵.

基于观测器估计故障的方法是借助于 H_∞ 控制的思想,即观测器与实际系统的残差误差满足如下关系:

$$\|r_e(t)\|_2 \leq \gamma_1 \|f(t)\|_2 + \gamma_2 \|w(t)\|_2$$

γ_1 、 γ_2 为给定常数,它们的选取应使估计故障受故障的影

响尽可能的大,同时又对外界扰动具有一定的鲁棒性. 由此,定义广义 H_∞ 性能指标为

$$J_1 = \int_0^t (r_c^T(t) r_c(t) - \gamma_1^2 f^T(t) f(t) - \gamma_2^2 w^T(t) w(t)) dt \quad (11)$$

定理1 给定正定标量 $\tau_m, \tau_M, \alpha, \beta, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \varepsilon$, 如果存在正定对称矩阵 P, V, W 满足线性矩阵不等式:

$$\Gamma = \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_{11} & \Gamma_{12} & \Gamma_{13} & \mathbf{0} & \Gamma_{15} & \Gamma_{16} & \Gamma_{17} & \Gamma_{18} & \Gamma_{19} & \Gamma_{100} & \Gamma_{111} \\ * & \Gamma_{22} & \Gamma_{23} & \Gamma_{24} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \Gamma_{28} & \Gamma_{29} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & \Gamma_{33} & \Gamma_{34} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & \Gamma_{44} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & \Gamma_{55} & \mathbf{0} & \Gamma_{57} & \Gamma_{58} & \Gamma_{59} & \mathbf{0} & \Gamma_{511} \\ * & * & * & * & * & \Gamma_{66} & \mathbf{0} & \Gamma_{68} & \Gamma_{69} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & \Gamma_{77} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \Gamma_{88} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \Gamma_{99} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \Gamma_{100} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \Gamma_{1111} \end{bmatrix} \leq 0 \quad (12)$$

式中,

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{11} &= PA + A^T P + Q_1 - Z_1, \quad \Gamma_{12} = -VC \\ \Gamma_{13} &= Z_1, \quad \Gamma_{15} = PB, \quad \Gamma_{16} = PD, \quad \Gamma_{17} = C^T W^T \\ \Gamma_{18} &= \tau_m A^T P, \quad \Gamma_{19} = \tau_s A^T P, \quad \Gamma_{100} = M^T P \\ \Gamma_{111} &= N_1^T, \quad \Gamma_{22} = -2Z_2 + M_{12} + M_{12}^T \\ \Gamma_{23} &= Z_2 - M_{12}, \quad \Gamma_{24} = Z_2 - M_{12}^T \\ \Gamma_{28} &= -\tau_m C^T V^T, \quad \Gamma_{29} = -\tau_s C^T V^T \\ \Gamma_{33} &= Q_2 - Q_1 - Z_1 - Z_2, \quad \Gamma_{34} = M_{12}^T \\ \Gamma_{44} &= -Q_2 - Z_2, \quad \Gamma_{55} = -\gamma_1^2 I \\ \Gamma_{57} &= -I, \quad \Gamma_{58} = -\tau_m B^T P, \quad \Gamma_{59} = -\tau_s B^T P \\ \Gamma_{511} &= N_2^T, \quad \Gamma_{66} = -\gamma_2^2 I, \quad \Gamma_{68} = \tau_m D_1^T P \\ \Gamma_{69} &= \tau_s D_1^T P, \quad \Gamma_{77} = -I, \quad \Gamma_{88} = -2\beta P + \beta^2 Z_1 \\ \Gamma_{99} &= -2\alpha P + \alpha^2 Z_2, \quad \Gamma_{100} = -\varepsilon^{-1} I, \quad \Gamma_{1111} = -\varepsilon I \end{aligned}$$

则故障诊断观测器可使故障估计误差满足 $\|r_c(t)\|_2 \leq \gamma_1 \|f(t)\|_2 + \gamma_2 \|w(t)\|_2$ 且观测器增益为 $G = P^{-1}V$.

证明 由式(1)、式(7)和式(9)得

$$\dot{e}(t) = (A + \Delta A) e(t) - GCe(t - \tau(t)) - (B + \Delta B) f(t) + Dw(t) \quad (13)$$

令 $D_1 = [-B - \Delta B \quad D], w_1 = [f(t) \quad w(t)]^T, D_2 = [I \quad \mathbf{0}], \gamma = \text{diag}\{\gamma_1, \gamma_2\}$, 得

$$\dot{e}(t) = (A + \Delta A) e(t) - GCe(t - \tau(t)) + D_1 w_1(t) \quad (14)$$

$$r_c(t) = r(t) - D_2 w_1(t) \quad (15)$$

选取 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函如下:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= e^T(t) P e(t) + \int_{t-\tau_m}^t e^T(s) Q_1 e(s) ds + \int_{t-\tau_M}^{t-\tau_m} e^T(s) Q_2 e(s) ds + \\ &\int_{-\tau_m}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \tau_m e^T(s) Z_1 \dot{e}(s) ds d\theta + \int_{-\tau_M}^{\tau_m} \int_{t+\theta}^t \tau_s e^T(s) Z_2 \dot{e}(s) ds d\theta \end{aligned}$$

沿着式(13)对 V 求导得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &= 2e^T(t) P \dot{e}(t) + e^T(t) Q_1 e(t) - e^T(t - \tau_m) Q_1 e(t - \tau_m) - \\ &e^T(t - \tau_m) Q_2 e(t - \tau_m) - e^T(t - \tau_M) Q_2 e(t - \tau_M) + \\ &\tau_m^2 \dot{e}^T(t) Z_1 \dot{e}(t) + \tau_s^2 \dot{e}^T(t) Z_2 \dot{e}(t) - \tau_m \int_{t-\tau_m}^t \dot{e}^T(s) Z_1 \dot{e}(s) ds - \\ &\tau_s \int_{t-\tau_M}^{t-\tau_m} \dot{e}^T(s) Z_2 \dot{e}(s) ds + r_c^T(t) r_c(t) - \gamma^2 w_1^T(t) w_1(t) - \\ &r_c^T(t) r_c(t) + \gamma^2 w_1^T(t) w_1(t) \end{aligned}$$

证明方法同文[8], 取:

$$\begin{aligned} \xi^T(t) &= [e^T(t) \quad e^T(t - \tau(t)) \quad e^T(t - \tau_m) \quad e^T(t - \tau_M) \quad w_1^T(t)] \\ &\begin{cases} \tau_m^2 \dot{e}(t) Z_1 \dot{e}(t) = \tau_m^2 \xi^T(t) \zeta^T Z_1 \zeta \xi(t) \\ \tau_s^2 \dot{e}(t) Z_2 \dot{e}(t) = \tau_s^2 \xi^T(t) \zeta^T Z_2 \zeta \xi(t) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

其中, $\zeta = [(A + \Delta A) \quad -GC \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad -D_1]$.

由式(14)和式(15)得

$$\dot{V} \leq \xi^T(t) \Gamma \xi(t) - r_c^T(t) r_c(t) + \gamma^2 w_1^T(t) w_1(t) \quad (16)$$

$$\Gamma' = \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma'_{11} & \Gamma'_{12} & \Gamma'_{13} & \mathbf{0} & \Gamma'_{15} & \Gamma'_{16} & \Gamma'_{17} & \Gamma'_{18} \\ * & \Gamma'_{22} & \Gamma'_{23} & \Gamma'_{24} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \Gamma'_{27} & \Gamma'_{28} \\ * & * & \Gamma'_{33} & \Gamma'_{34} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & \Gamma'_{44} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & \Gamma'_{55} & \Gamma'_{56} & \Gamma'_{57} & \Gamma'_{58} \\ * & * & * & * & * & \Gamma'_{66} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & \Gamma'_{77} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \Gamma'_{88} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma'_{11} &= P(A + \Delta A) + (A + \Delta A)^T P + Q_1 - Z_1 \\ \Gamma'_{12} &= -PGC, \quad \Gamma'_{13} = Z_1, \quad \Gamma'_{15} = PD_1 \\ \Gamma'_{16} &= C^T W^T, \quad \Gamma'_{17} = \tau_m(A + \Delta A)^T Z_1 \\ \Gamma'_{18} &= \tau_s(A + \Delta A)^T Z_2, \quad \Gamma'_{22} = -2Z_2 + M_{12} + M_{12}^T \\ \Gamma'_{23} &= Z_2 - M_{12}, \quad \Gamma'_{24} = Z_2 - M_{12}^T \\ \Gamma'_{27} &= -\tau_m(GC)^T Z_1, \quad \Gamma'_{28} = -\tau_s(GC)^T Z_2 \\ \Gamma'_{33} &= Q_2 - Q_1 - Z_1 - Z_2, \quad \Gamma'_{34} = M_{12}^T \\ \Gamma'_{44} &= -Q_2 - Z_2, \quad \Gamma'_{55} = -\gamma^2 I \\ \Gamma'_{56} &= -D_2, \quad \Gamma'_{57} = -\tau_m D_1^T Z_1, \quad \Gamma'_{58} = -\tau_s D_2^T Z_2 \\ \Gamma'_{66} &= -I, \quad \Gamma'_{77} = -Z_1, \quad \Gamma'_{88} = -Z_2 \end{aligned}$$

对 Γ' 两边同乘 $\text{diag}\{I, I, I, I, I, I, PZ_1^{-1}, PZ_1^{-1}\}$ 及其转置并且由:

$$-\beta^2 Z_1 + 2\beta P - PZ_1^{-1} P = -(\beta Z_1 - P) Z_1^{-1} (\beta Z_1 - P) \leq 0$$

得

$$-PZ_1^{-1} P \leq -2\alpha P + \alpha^2 Z_1$$

$$-PZ_2^{-1} P \leq -2\beta P + \beta^2 Z_1$$

将 $D_1 = [B + \Delta B \quad D], D_2 = [I \quad \mathbf{0}], \gamma = \text{diag}\{\gamma_1, \gamma_2\}$

代回, 并根据引理3, 将 Γ' 转化为

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma'' &= \Gamma' + \varepsilon M M^T + \varepsilon^{-1} E^T E \\ M^T &= [M^T P \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \tau_m M^T P \quad \tau_s M^T P] \\ E &= [N_1^T \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad N_2^T \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0}]^T \end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma'' = \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma''_{11} & \Gamma''_{12} & \Gamma''_{13} & \mathbf{0} & \Gamma''_{15} & \Gamma''_{16} & \Gamma''_{17} & \Gamma''_{18} & \Gamma''_{19} \\ * & \Gamma''_{22} & \Gamma''_{23} & \Gamma''_{24} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \Gamma''_{28} & \Gamma''_{29} \\ * & * & \Gamma''_{33} & \Gamma''_{34} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & \Gamma''_{44} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & \Gamma''_{55} & \mathbf{0} & \Gamma''_{57} & \Gamma''_{58} & \Gamma''_{59} \\ * & * & * & * & * & \Gamma''_{66} & \mathbf{0} & \Gamma''_{68} & \Gamma''_{69} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & \Gamma''_{77} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \Gamma''_{88} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \Gamma''_{99} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Gamma''_{11} &= PA + A^T P + Q_1 - Z_1, \quad \Gamma''_{12} = -PGC \\
 \Gamma''_{13} &= Z_1, \quad \Gamma''_{15} = PB, \quad \Gamma''_{16} = PD, \quad \Gamma''_{17} = C^T W^T \\
 \Gamma''_{18} &= \tau_m A^T P, \quad \Gamma''_{19} = \tau_s A^T P, \quad \Gamma''_{77} = -I \\
 \Gamma''_{22} &= -2Z_2 + M_{12} + M_{12}^T, \quad \Gamma''_{23} = Z_2 - M_{12} \\
 \Gamma''_{24} &= Z_2 - M_{12}^T, \quad \Gamma''_{28} = -\tau_m (GC)^T P \\
 \Gamma''_{29} &= -\tau_s (GC)^T P, \quad \Gamma''_{33} = Q_2 - Q_1 - Z_1 - Z_2 \\
 \Gamma''_{34} &= M_{12}^T, \quad \Gamma''_{44} = -Q_2 - Z_2, \quad \Gamma''_{55} = -\gamma_1^2 I \\
 \Gamma''_{57} &= -I, \quad \Gamma''_{58} = -\tau_m B^T P, \quad \Gamma''_{59} = -\tau_s B^T P \\
 \Gamma''_{66} &= -\gamma_2^2 I, \quad \Gamma''_{68} = \tau_m D_1^T P, \quad \Gamma''_{69} = \tau_s D_1^T P \\
 \Gamma''_{88} &= -2\alpha P + \alpha^2 Z_1, \quad \Gamma''_{99} = -2\beta P + \beta^2 Z_2
 \end{aligned}$$

由 $\Gamma'' = \Gamma''' + \varepsilon M^T M^T + \varepsilon^{-1} E^T E$, 对 Γ'' 再次应用 Schur 补, 并令 $PG = V$, 得 Γ . 因此式 (16) 转化为

$$\dot{V} < \xi^T(t) I \xi(t) - r_e^T(t) r_e(t) + \gamma_1^2 f^T(t) f(t) + \gamma_2^2 w^T(t) w(t) \quad (17)$$

当 $w(t) = 0, f(t) = 0$ 时, 若满足 $\Gamma < 0$, 则 $\dot{V} < 0$, 误差系统渐近稳定; 对任意不为零的 $w(t) \in l_2[0, \infty)$, $f(t)$, 有:

$$r_e^T(t) r_e(t) - \gamma_1^2 f^T(t) f(t) - \gamma_2^2 w_1^T(t) w_1(t) + \dot{V} < 0$$

成立, 对其两边积分可得

$$V(t) - V(0) < - \int_0^t (r_e^T(t) r_e(t) - \gamma_1^2 f^T(t) f(t) - \gamma_2^2 w^T(t) w(t)) dt$$

在零初始条件下, 当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 有:

$$\int_0^\infty r_e^T(t) r_e(t) dt < \int_0^\infty (\gamma_1^2 f^T(t) f(t) + \gamma_2^2 w_1^T(t) w_1(t)) dt$$

即 $\|r_e(t)\|_2 \leq \gamma_1 \|f(t)\|_2 + \gamma_2 \|w(t)\|_2$. 由此可得误差系统 (10) 具有 γ 扰动抑制性能.

注 1 误差估计信号受故障变化和未知扰动的影响, 观测器 (6) 的设计可以保证残差对故障的灵敏度、对于未知输入和模型不确定性的鲁棒性; 将观测器估计的故障值用于重构控制律, 即以下的容错控制设计方法.

4 容错控制器的设计

本文考虑采用的混合容错控制器组成如下:

$$\begin{cases} u(t) = u_N(t) \\ u(t) = u_p(t) - F^+ E \hat{f}(t) \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

其中, F^+ 为 $(B + \Delta B)$ 的右伪逆, $\hat{f}(t)$ 代表故障的估计值.

首先采用正常的状态反馈控制器:

$$u_N(t) = K_N x(t_k h), \quad t \in [t_k h + \tau_M, t_{k+1} h + \tau_M)$$

K_N 为反馈控制增益, 使系统在正常运行时有良好的动态性能; 在系统发生故障集内故障或者故障集外故障初期, 控制器切换至 $u_p(t) = K_p x(t_k h)$, 以保证在系统发生故障集内故障时具有 H_∞ 稳定性能, 故障集外故障时减缓系统恶化. 同时根据观测器检测的故障信号设计自适应补偿控制器 $u(t) = u_p(t) - F^+ E \hat{f}(t)$, 保证系统在发生任意故障时系统 H_∞ 稳定且具有一定的扰动抑制性能.

首先针对闭环故障模型 (5) 设计被动控制器增益 K_p 和事件触发条件矩阵, 由式 (2) 可得被动容错控制器形式:

$$u_p(t) = K_p(x(t - \tau(t)) - e_x(i_k h)) \quad (19)$$

对于给定的常数 γ 定义如下性能指标:

$$J_2 = \int_0^t (y^T(t) y(t) - \gamma^2 w^T(t) w(t)) dt \quad (20)$$

定理 2 给定正数 $\tau_m, \tau_M, \delta (\delta \in [0, 1))$, 若存在正定对称矩阵 X , 矩阵 $R_i > 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, 5)$ 及 Y, V , 对于任意可能的执行器失效故障 L 及可接受的参数不确定性, 满足如下线性矩阵不等式:

$$\Phi = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{11} & \Phi_{12} & \Phi_{13} & \mathbf{0} & \Phi_{15} & \Phi_{16} & \Phi_{17} & \Phi_{18} & \Phi_{19} & \Phi_{10} & \Phi_{111} \\ * & \Phi_{22} & \Phi_{23} & \Phi_{24} & \Phi_{25} & \mathbf{0} & \Phi_{27} & \Phi_{28} & \mathbf{0} & \Phi_{20} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & \Phi_{33} & \Phi_{34} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & \Phi_{44} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & \Phi_{55} & \mathbf{0} & \Phi_{57} & \Phi_{58} & \mathbf{0} & \Phi_{50} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & \Phi_{66} & \Phi_{67} & \Phi_{68} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & \Phi_{77} & \mathbf{0} & \Phi_{79} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \Phi_{88} & \Phi_{89} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \Phi_{99} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \Phi_{100} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \Phi_{111} \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (21)$$

其中, * 表示由矩阵的对称性得到的矩阵块,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi_{11} &= XA + A^T X + R_1 - R_3, \quad \Phi_{12} = BLY \\
 \Phi_{13} &= 2X - R_3, \quad \Phi_{15} = -BLY, \quad \Phi_{16} = D^T X \\
 \Phi_{17} &= \tau_m XA^T, \quad \Phi_{18} = \tau_s XA^T, \quad \Phi_{19} = M \\
 \Phi_{10} &= XN_1^T, \quad \Phi_{111} = XC^T \\
 \Phi_{22} &= \delta(2X - V) + 2R_4 - R_5 - R_5^T \\
 \Phi_{23} &= R_5 - R_4, \quad \Phi_{24} = R_5^T - R_4 \\
 \Phi_{25} &= -\delta(2X - V), \quad \Phi_{27} = \tau_m(BLY)^T \\
 \Phi_{28} &= \tau_s(BLY)^T, \quad \Phi_{20} = (N_2LY)^T \\
 \Phi_{33} &= -4X + R_1 - R_2 + R_3 + R_4, \quad \Phi_{34} = 2X - R_5^T \\
 \Phi_{44} &= -4X + R_2 + R_4, \quad \Phi_{55} = \delta(2X - V) - 2X + V \\
 \Phi_{66} &= -\gamma^2 I, \quad \Phi_{67} = \tau_m D^T, \quad \Phi_{68} = \tau_s D^T \\
 \Phi_{57} &= -\tau_m(BLY)^T, \quad \Phi_{58} = -\tau_s(BLY)^T \\
 \Phi_{50} &= -(N_2LY)^T, \quad \Phi_{77} = -R_3 \\
 \Phi_{79} &= \tau_m M, \quad \Phi_{88} = -R_4, \quad \Phi_{89} = \tau_s M \\
 \Phi_{99} &= -\varepsilon I, \quad \Phi_{100} = -\varepsilon^{-1} I, \quad \Phi_{111} = -I
 \end{aligned}$$

则存在状态反馈律 (19) 使得基于事件触发的线性不确定故障 NCS (5) 存在有限能量扰动时是渐近稳定的且具有一

定的 γ 扰动抑制性能, 控制器增益可通过 $K = YX^{-1}$ 求取.

证明 构造李亚普诺夫泛函:

$$V = \mathbf{x}^T(t) P \mathbf{x}(t) + \int_{t-\tau_m}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s) Q_1 \mathbf{x}(s) ds + \int_{t-\tau_M}^{t-\tau_m} \mathbf{x}^T(s) Q_2 \mathbf{x}(s) ds + \int_{-\tau_m}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \tau_m \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) Z_1 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds d\theta + \int_{-\tau_M}^{-\tau_m} \int_{t+\theta}^t \tau_s \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) Z_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds d\theta$$

沿着式(5)对 V 求导得

$$\dot{V} = 2\mathbf{x}^T(t) P \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) + \mathbf{x}^T(t) Q_1 \mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{x}^T(t - \tau_m) Q_1 \mathbf{x}(t - \tau_m) + \mathbf{x}^T(t - \tau_m) Q_2 \mathbf{x}(t - \tau_m) - \mathbf{x}^T(t - \tau_M) Q_2 \mathbf{x}(t - \tau_M) + \tau_m^2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) Z_1 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) + \tau_s^2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) Z_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) - \tau_m \int_{t-\tau_m}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) Z_1 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds - \tau_s \int_{t-\tau_M}^{t-\tau_m} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) Z_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds + e_x^T(i_k h) \Phi_e(i_k h) - e_x^T(i_k h) \Phi_e(i_k h) + \mathbf{y}^T(t) \mathbf{y}(t) - \gamma^2 \mathbf{w}^T(t) \mathbf{w}(t) + \gamma^2 \mathbf{w}^T(t) \mathbf{w}(t) - \mathbf{y}^T(t) \mathbf{y}(t) \quad (22)$$

令:

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t) = [\mathbf{x}^T(t) \quad \mathbf{x}^T(t - \tau(t)) \quad \mathbf{x}^T(t - \tau_m) \quad \mathbf{x}^T(t - \tau_M) \quad e_x^T(i_k h) \quad \mathbf{w}^T(t)]$$

对于传输机制 $i_k h \in [t_k h, t_{k+1} h)$, 有:

$$e_x^T(i_k h) \Phi_e(i_k h) \leq \delta \mathbf{x}^T(t_k h) \Phi \mathbf{x}(t_k h)$$

同时根据引理 1、2 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & -\tau_s \int_{t-\tau_M}^{t-\tau_m} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) Z_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds \\ & \leq - \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t)) & -\mathbf{x}(t - \tau_M) \\ \mathbf{x}(t - \tau_m) & -\mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t)) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} Z_2 & M_{12} \\ * & Z_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t)) & -\mathbf{x}(t - \tau_M) \\ \mathbf{x}(t - \tau_m) & -\mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t)) \end{bmatrix} \\ & \quad - \tau_m \int_{t-\tau_m}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(s) Z_1 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) ds \\ & \leq \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(t) \\ \mathbf{x}(t - \tau_m) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} -Z_1 & Z_1 \\ * & -Z_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(t) \\ \mathbf{x}(t - \tau_m) \end{bmatrix} \\ & \quad \begin{cases} \tau_m^2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) Z_1 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \tau_m^2 \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t) \Xi^T Z_1 \Xi \boldsymbol{\eta}(t) \\ \tau_s^2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) Z_2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \tau_s^2 \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t) \Xi^T Z_2 \Xi \boldsymbol{\eta}(t) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$\Xi = [A + \Delta A \quad (B + \Delta B) LK \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad -(B + \Delta B) LK \quad D]$$

将式(22)整理得

$$\dot{V} \leq -\mathbf{y}^T(t) \mathbf{y}(t) + \gamma^2 \mathbf{w}^T(t) \mathbf{w}(t) + \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t) \Phi' \boldsymbol{\eta}(t)$$

$$\Phi' = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi'_{11} & \Phi'_{12} & \Phi'_{13} & 0 & \Phi'_{15} & \Phi'_{16} & \Phi'_{17} & \Phi'_{18} \\ * & \Phi'_{22} & \Phi'_{23} & \Phi'_{24} & \Phi'_{25} & 0 & \Phi'_{27} & \Phi'_{28} \\ * & * & \Phi'_{33} & \Phi'_{34} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & \Phi'_{44} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \Phi'_{55} & 0 & \Phi'_{57} & \Phi'_{58} \\ * & * & * & * & * & \Phi'_{66} & \Phi'_{67} & \Phi'_{68} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & \Phi'_{77} & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \Phi'_{88} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Phi'_{11} = P(A + \Delta A) + (A + \Delta A)^T P + Q_1 - Z_1 + C^T C$$

$$\Phi'_{12} = P(B + \Delta B) LK, \quad \Phi'_{13} = Z_1, \quad \Phi'_{16} = PD$$

$$\Phi'_{15} = -P(B + \Delta B) LK, \quad \Phi'_{17} = \tau_m(A + \Delta A)^T Z_1$$

$$\Phi'_{18} = \tau_s(A + \Delta A)^T Z_2, \quad \Phi'_{22} = -2Z_2 + M_{12} + M_{12}^T + \delta \Phi$$

$$\Phi'_{23} = Z_2 - M_{12}, \quad \Phi'_{24} = Z_2 - M_{12}^T, \quad \Phi'_{25} = -\delta \Phi$$

$$\Phi'_{27} = \tau_m((B + \Delta B) LK)^T Z_1$$

$$\Phi'_{28} = \tau_s((B + \Delta B) LK)^T Z_2$$

$$\Phi'_{33} = Q_2 - Q_1 - Z_1 - Z_2, \quad \Phi'_{34} = M_{12}^T$$

$$\Phi'_{44} = -Q_2 - Z_2, \quad \Phi'_{55} = \delta \Phi - \Phi$$

$$\Phi'_{57} = -\tau_m((B + \Delta B) LK)^T Z_1$$

$$\Phi'_{58} = -\tau_s((B + \Delta B) LK)^T Z_2, \quad \Phi'_{66} = -\gamma^2 I$$

$$\Phi'_{67} = \tau_m D^T Z_1, \quad \Phi'_{68} = \tau_s D^T Z_2, \quad \Phi'_{77} = -Z_1$$

$$\Phi'_{88} = -Z_2$$

当 $\mathbf{w}(t) = 0$ 时, 若满足 $\Phi < 0$, 则 $\dot{V} < 0$, 误差系统渐近稳定; 对任意不为 0 的 $\mathbf{w}(t) \in l_2[0, \infty)$, 有:

$$\mathbf{y}^T(t) \mathbf{y}(t) - \gamma^2 \mathbf{w}^T(t) \mathbf{w}(t) + \dot{V} < 0$$

成立, 对其两边积分可得

$$V(t) - V(0) < - \int_0^t (\mathbf{y}^T(s) \mathbf{y}(s) - \gamma^2 \mathbf{w}^T(s) \mathbf{w}(s)) ds$$

在零初始条件下, 当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 则有:

$$\int_0^\infty \mathbf{y}^T(t) \mathbf{y}(t) dt < \int_0^\infty (\gamma^2 \mathbf{w}^T(t) \mathbf{w}(t)) dt$$

即 $\|\mathbf{y}(t)\|_2 \leq \gamma \|\mathbf{w}(t)\|_2$, 由此可得故障模型(4)具有 γ 扰动抑制性能.

由引理 3 得

$$\Phi \leq \Phi'' + \varepsilon \begin{bmatrix} PM \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \tau_m Z_1 M \\ \tau_s Z_2 M \end{bmatrix} [PM]^T \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad (\tau_m Z_1 M)^T \quad (\tau_s Z_2 M)^T + \varepsilon^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} N_1 \\ N_2 LK \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -N_2 LK \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [N_1^T \quad (N_2 LK)^T \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad -(N_2 LK)^T \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0]$$

(23)

$$\Phi'' = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi''_{11} & \Phi''_{12} & \Phi''_{13} & 0 & \Phi''_{15} & \Phi''_{16} & \Phi''_{17} & \Phi''_{18} \\ * & \Phi''_{22} & \Phi''_{23} & \Phi''_{24} & \Phi''_{25} & 0 & \Phi''_{27} & \Phi''_{28} \\ * & * & \Phi''_{33} & \Phi''_{34} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & \Phi''_{44} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \Phi''_{55} & 0 & \Phi''_{57} & \Phi''_{58} \\ * & * & * & * & * & \Phi''_{66} & \Phi''_{67} & \Phi''_{68} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & \Phi''_{77} & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \Phi''_{88} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Phi''_{11} = PA + A^T P + Q_1 - Z_1 + C^T C$$

$$\Phi''_{12} = PBLK, \quad \Phi''_{13} = Z_1, \quad \Phi''_{15} = -PBLK$$

$$\Phi''_{16} = PD, \quad \Phi''_{17} = \tau_m A^T Z_1, \quad \Phi''_{18} = \tau_s A^T Z_2$$

当 $t \rightarrow t_0$ 时, 上式可转化为

$$\dot{e} = (A + \Delta A)e + (B + \Delta B)LK_N(t) \cdot (e(t - \tau(t)) - e_x(i_k h)) \quad (29)$$

式(20)可转化为以下两式的差:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_N(t) = (A + \Delta A)x_N(t) + (B + \Delta B)LK_N(t) \cdot (x_N(t - \tau(t)) - e_x(i_k h)) \\ \dot{x}_P(t) = (A + \Delta A)x_P(t) + (B + \Delta B)LK_N(t) \cdot (x_N(t - \tau(t)) - e_x(i_k h)) \end{cases} \quad (30)$$

由式(19)同理可得 $K_N(t)$ 可使系统状态渐近稳定, 而切换前提是在系统进入渐近稳定状态下进行的, 因此当式(30)中的2个公式取相同 t 值时是可以满足式(28)的。

6 仿真算例分析

针对线性 NCS 模型(1), 选取:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1.3 & -0.5 \\ 0.7 & -1.8 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad F(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \sin t & 0 \\ 0 & \cos t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad N_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w(t) = \begin{cases} \cos(2\pi t) \exp(-0.2t), & 5 \leq t \leq 10 \\ 0, & t < 5, t > 10 \end{cases}$$

系统初始状态取 $x(0) = [2 \quad -2]^T$. 设采样周期为 $h = 0.05 \text{ s}$, $\tau_m = 0.1$, $\tau_M = 0.25$, 则 $\tau_s = 0.15$. 取参数 $\alpha = 0.2$, $\beta = 0.4$, $\delta = 0.1$, $\gamma_1 = 0.2$, $\gamma_2 = 1$.

根据定理 2, 取 $L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 求得正常控制器及事件触发条件参数矩阵为

发条件参数矩阵为

$$K_N = \begin{bmatrix} -0.3257 & -0.4129 \\ -0.3059 & -0.2941 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Phi = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6374 & -0.0922 \\ -0.0922 & 1.5116 \end{bmatrix}$$

取故障集内失效因子为

$$L_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}, \quad L_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

求得被动容错控制器以及事件触发条件参数矩阵分别为

$$K_P = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1460 & -0.4662 \\ -0.2734 & -0.4013 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Phi = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6024 & -0.0113 \\ -0.0113 & 4.6777 \end{bmatrix}$$

再由定理 1, 可求得观测器的增益矩阵以及残差增益矩阵分别为

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} -1.4473 & 0.3277 \\ 0.3277 & -2.4552 \end{bmatrix}, \quad G = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2945 & 0.3402 \\ 0.4684 & 0.7721 \end{bmatrix}$$

假设 5 s 以前系统可以正常运行, 运行至 5 s 时执行器发生故障集内故障, 运行至 8 s 时执行器发生故障集外故障 $f(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.8 \end{bmatrix}$.

通过仿真实验, 由故障诊断观测器估计的故障如图 1 所示. 当发生故障集内故障和故障集外故障时, 主动容错控制、被动容错控制及混合容错控制对不同类型故障的容错效果及其对比如图 2、图 3 所示, 引入切换函数对系统

状态的影响对比如图 4、图 5 所示, 其中 s_1 、 s_2 、 s_3 、 s_4 分别代表被动容错、主动容错及混合容错控制下引入平滑切换函数与没有引入平滑切换函数的状态响应曲线. 最后图 6 为混合容错控制下闭环系统的事件触发图.

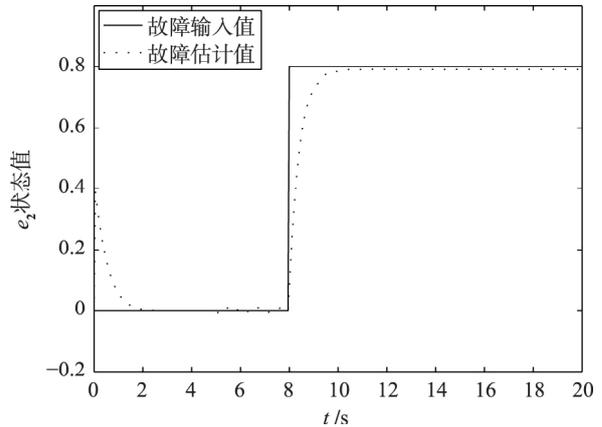


图 1 故障估计图

Fig.1 Fault estimation curve

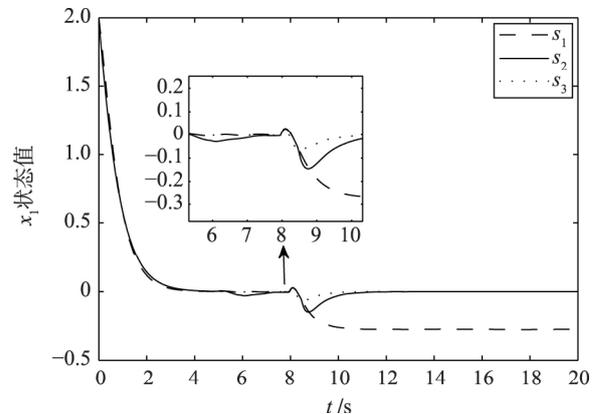


图 2 x_1 状态下容错控制比较

Fig.2 Comparison of the fault-tolerant control in the state x_1

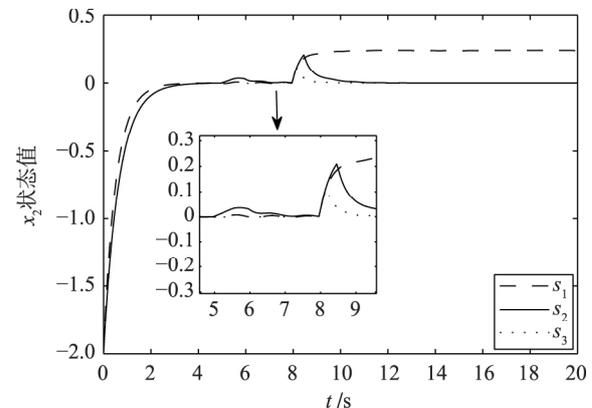
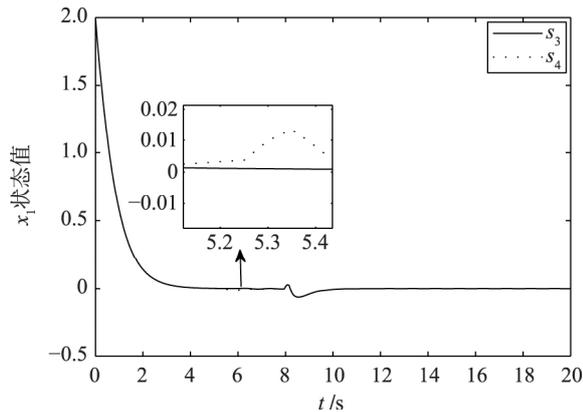
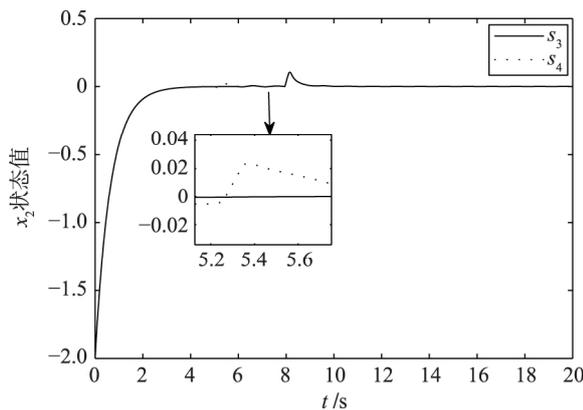


图 3 x_2 状态下容错控制比较

Fig.3 Comparison of the fault-tolerant control in the state x_2

由图 1 可以看出, 本文提出的故障估计方法能够有效的估计故障大小, 但是由于时延的存在, 故障的估计有一

图4 x_1 状态下有无切换容错控制比较Fig.4 Comparison of the fault-tolerant control in the state x_1 with and without switching intervals图5 x_2 状态下有无切换容错控制比较Fig.5 Comparison of the fault-tolerant control in the state x_2 with and without switching intervals

定的滞后. 由图2、图3 系统在3 种不同容错控制下的状态响应曲线可以看出, 当没有发生故障时, AFTC 的动态性能都优于 PFTC; 当发生故障集内故障时 PFTC 有良好的容错能力, 而 AFTC 的故障诊断及重构控制器需要一定的时间, 所以有明显的抖动; 当发生故障集外的故障时, PFTC 失去了容错能力, AFTC 虽然会有一些抖动但最终可以使系统保持稳定; 而混合容错控制结合了两者的优点,

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不仅在系统无故障时有良好的动态性能, 当发生故障集内故障时, 系统切换至 PFTC 可以有好的容错能力, 当发生故障集外故障初期时, 混合容错控制采用的被动容错控制器虽然失去了容错能力但是有减缓系统性能恶化的作用, 为故障检测观测器估计故障提供了一定时间, 最后根据估计的故障重构自适应补偿控制器, 继续维持系统稳定.

由图4和图5可以看出在5.2s处混合容错控制器由增益 K_N 切换至 K_P , 其中 s_3 代表的混合容错控制采用了平滑切换函数, 可以实现平滑切换; s_4 代表的混合容错控制没有采用切换函数, 有明显的抖动.

图6为混合容错控制信息发送时刻图, 横轴代表信息传输时刻. 纵轴代表信息发送周期, 从图6可以看出文中所引用的事件触发条件在混合控制中有效地节约了网络资源.

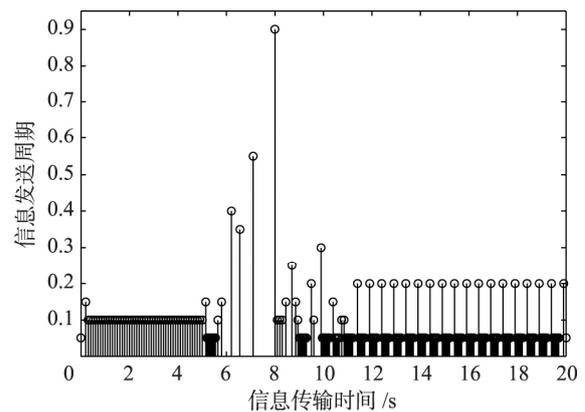


图6 事件触发机制下 NCS 的传输时刻与时间间隔

Fig.6 Release instants and release interval using the DETCS

7 总结

本文针对具有时变时延的不确定线性 NCS 运行的不同时刻, 在外部有限能量扰动情况下, 基于事件触发机制, 设计主-被动混合鲁棒 H_∞ 容错控制器, 使得系统无论是在正常运行还是发生执行器任意故障状态下, 不但渐近稳定而且具有良好的扰动抑制性能. 仿真结果表明, 本文所提的方法是有效的. 下一步的工作重点是研究如何将事件触发机制引入故障检测回路, 更进一步节约网络资源并及时有效检测故障的方法.

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