

DOI:10.19651/j.cnki.emt.2005281

非线性网络控制系统的双通道时延和丢包鲁棒 H_∞ 控制*

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摘要: 研究了一类具有双通道时延和丢包的非线性不确定网络控制系统的鲁棒 H_∞ 镇定问题。将网络诱导时延和数据丢包对系统的影响,转化为服从 Bernoulli 二区间分布的等价时延,并考虑系统的不确定性和外部干扰问题,基于 T-S 模糊系统建立了非线性系统的新模型,通过构造 Lyapunov-Krasovkii 泛函和线性矩阵不等式方法,给出了使非线性系统鲁棒渐进稳定,并满足 H_∞ 性能指标的状态反馈控制器存在的充分条件。最后,用数值仿真结果验证了理论分析方法的可行性和有效性。

关键词: 非线性网络控制系统;网络诱导时延;数据丢包;鲁棒稳定; H_∞ 控制

中图分类号: TP273 **文献标识码:** A **国家标准学科分类代码:** 510.8020

Robust H_∞ control for nonlinear networked systems with dual-channel induced time delays and data packet dropout

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Abstract: The problem of stabilization for robust H_∞ for a class of nonlinear uncertain networked control systems with network dual-channel induced time delay and packet dropout is studied in this project. The influence of network induced time delay and data packet dropout on the system is transformed into an equivalent delay which obeys the Bernoulli second interval distribution, while considering the uncertainty of the system as well as external interference, a new nonlinear system is established based on the T-S fuzzy system. The model, through the construction of Lyapunov-Krasovkii functional and linear matrix inequality methods, gives sufficient conditions for the existence of a state feedback controller that makes the nonlinear system robust progressively stabilized and satisfies the performance index of H_∞ . In the end, numerical simulation results are used to verify the feasibility and effectiveness of the theoretical analysis method.

Keywords: nonlinear networked control systems; network induced time delay; packet dropout; robust and stable; H_∞ control

0 引言

网络控制系统(NCS)是由传感器、控制器和执行器等元器件通过通信网络进行数据传输的闭环系统。与传统控制系统的点对点布线相比,NCS成本低、重量轻、功耗低、安装和维护简单、可靠性和灵活性高等优点,已将广泛应用于工业控制和航空航天等领域^[1-3]。但在控制系统中引入通信网络会出现一些新问题。数据在通信网络上传输时会各物理元件间产生随机变化的网络诱导时延;除此以外,当通信网络受到外部干扰或发生拥堵时,传输的数据可能

会丢失,都会使系统性能恶化甚至不稳定^[4-5]。

许多学者针对 NCS 具有时延和数据丢包对系统的影响进行了研究。文献[6-11]在网络控制系统的控制问题中只考虑了网络时延或数据丢包其中的一种情况,而时延和丢包在实际 NCS 中总是同时存在的。文献[12]基于改进的 Wirtinger 不等式研究了一类存在时延和丢包的不确定参数网络控制系统的鲁棒 H_∞ 控制问题。文献[13]将具有时延和丢包的神经网络控制系统建模为具有 4 个子系统的切换线性系统,设计了鲁棒 H_∞ 控制器。文献[14]针对具有双边时延和丢包的 NCS,利用 Markov 随机过程描述系统丢包并

收稿日期:2020-10-29

* 基金项目:辽宁省教育厅科学研究项目(JDL2019011)资助

设计了满足系统均方稳定的时变控制器。文献[12-14]虽然考虑到时延和丢包同时存在的情况,但都是针对线性网络控制系统进行的研究,所以对非线性网络控制系统的研究是具有意义的。

T-S 模糊模型因其具有结构简捷,数学描述简便,并且可以良好的逼近非线性系统模型,因此成为描述非线性系统的热门方法^[15]。文献[16]利用 T-S 模糊系统描述非线性网络系统,并基于 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 稳定性定理,对系统进行稳定性分析并设计相应的广义控制器。文献[17]基于 T-S 模糊系统,通过时延划分法研究了具有输入时变时滞系统的鲁棒 H_∞ 控制问题。

针对上述情况,本文研究了存在双通道时延和丢包、未知参数扰动和外部干扰的非线性网络控制系统并设计了一种鲁棒 H_∞ 控制器。将网络诱导时延和数据丢包转化为遵循 Bernoulli 二区间分布的随机变量,并应用 T-S 模糊系统建立系统新模型。在此基础上基于 Lyapunov 稳定性理论,给出了系统鲁棒渐进稳定,并且满足 H_∞ 性能指标的充分条件,设计了模糊状态反馈控制器。

1 问题描述

考虑非线性网络控制系统对象可由 T-S 模糊规则描述,其模糊规则如下:

Rule i : If $\theta_1(t)$ is F_{i1} , and $\theta_2(t)$ is F_{i2} and, ..., $\theta_n(t)$ is F_{in} , then

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = (A_i + \Delta A_i(t))x(t) + (B_i + \Delta B_i(t))u(t) + B_{i1}w(t) \\ z(t) = C_i x(t) + D_i w(t) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中, $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$, r 是模糊规则数; $x(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$, $u(t) \in \mathbf{R}^m$, $z(t) \in \mathbf{R}^q$ 分别为适当维数的系统状态向量、控制输入向量和系统可测输出向量; $w(t) \in \mathbf{R}^l$ 为系统外部干扰输入且属于 $L_2[0, \infty)$ 。 A_i, B_i, B_{i1}, C_i 和 D_i 为具有适当维数的常数矩阵, $\Delta A_i(t)$ 和 $\Delta B_i(t)$ 为系统模型中的不确定项,假设其范数有界且满足:

$$[\Delta A_i(t) \quad \Delta B_i(t)] = M H_i(t) [E_{1i} \quad E_{2i}] \quad (2)$$

其中, M, E_{1i}, E_{2i} 是具有适当维数的常数矩阵; $H_i(t)$ 是具有 Lebesgue 可测元的未知函数矩阵,而且满足 $H_i H_i^T \leq I$ 。

式(1)应用单点模糊化、乘积推理和加权平均去模糊化,可得:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = (A(t) + \Delta A(t))x(t) + (B(t) + \Delta B(t))u(t) + B_1(t)w(t) \\ z(t) = C(t)x(t) + D(t)w(t) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中,

$$A(t) = \sum_{i=1}^r \mu_i(\theta(t))A_i, \Delta A(t) = \sum_{i=1}^r \mu_i(\theta(t))\Delta A_i, \\ B(t) = \sum_{i=1}^r \mu_i(\theta(t))B_i, \Delta B(t) = \sum_{i=1}^r \mu_i(\theta(t))\Delta B_i,$$

$$B_1(t) = \sum_{i=1}^r \mu_i(\theta(t))B_{1i}, C(t) = \sum_{i=1}^r \mu_i(\theta(t))C_i, D(t) = \sum_{i=1}^r \mu_i(\theta(t))D_i, v_i(\theta(t)) = \prod_{j=1}^n F_{ij}(\theta_j(t)), \mu_i(\theta(t)) = v_i(\theta(t)) / \sum_{i=1}^r v_i(\theta(t)).$$

其中, $F_{iq}(\theta_q(t))$ 是 $\theta_q(t)$ 隶属于 $F_{iq}(t)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, r$, $q = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 的隶属度函数。对任意 t 满足, $\mu_i(\theta(t)) \geq 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, r$), $\sum_{i=1}^r \mu_i(\theta(t)) = 1$ 。

为了便于分析网络中诱导时延和数据丢包的现象,首先给出如下假设:

假设 1 传感器和控制器为时间驱动,执行器为事件驱动。采样周期为 T ,采样时刻为 t_k 。

假设 2 从传感器到控制器之间的时延和丢包分别为 τ_k^{sc} 和 δ_k^{sc} ,从控制器到执行器之间的时延和丢包为 τ_k^{ca} 和 δ_k^{ca} 。那么在采样 t_k 时刻的时延和丢包分别为 $\tau_k = \tau_k^{sc} + \tau_k^{ca} \in [0, \bar{\tau}]$ 和 $\delta_k = \delta_k^{sc} + \delta_k^{ca} \in [0, \bar{\delta}]$,并将时延和丢包等效为随机时延 $h(t) = t - t_k + \delta_k T + \tau_k$ 。其中, $h(t) \in [0, \tau_2], \tau_2 = (1 + \bar{\delta})T + \bar{\tau}$ 。

假设 3 在 $h(t) \in [0, \tau_2]$ 区间内存在常数 $\tau_1 \in [0, \tau_2)$,使得 $h(t)$ 在 $[0, \tau_1)$ 和 $[\tau_1, \tau_2]$ 上的概率取值是可测的,那么考虑随机时延的概率分布信息,定义如下集合:

$$\Omega_1 = \{t: h(t) \in [0, \tau_1)\}, \Omega_2 = \{t: h(t) \in [\tau_1, \tau_2]\} \\ h_1(t) = \begin{cases} h(t), & t \in \Omega_1 \\ 0, & t \notin \Omega_1 \end{cases}, h_2(t) = \begin{cases} h(t), & t \in \Omega_2 \\ \tau_1, & t \notin \Omega_2 \end{cases}$$

因此可以定义随机变量:

$$\beta(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \in \Omega_1 \\ 0, & t \in \Omega_2 \end{cases}$$

且随机变量 $\beta(t)$ 是服从 Bernoulli 分布序列并满足:

$$\text{Prob}\{\beta(t) = 1\} = E\{\beta(t)\} = \beta \\ \text{Prob}\{\beta(t) = 0\} = 1 - E\{\beta(t)\} = 1 - \beta$$

其中, β 是属于 $[0, 1]$ 的常数。

根据并行分布补偿算法,设计如下模糊状态反馈控制器:

Rule i : If $\theta_1(t)$ is $F_{i1}, \theta_2(t)$ is F_{i2} , and, ..., and $\theta_n(t)$ is F_{in} , then

$$u(t) = K(t)x(t) \quad (4)$$

$$\text{其中, } K(t) = \sum_{i=1}^r \mu_i(\theta(t))K_i.$$

考虑网络随机时延情况,经过执行器后的实际输出为:

$$u(t) = K(t)x(t - h(t)) \quad (5)$$

综合以上分析,由假设 3 和控制器(5),可以得到:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = (A(t) + \Delta A(t))x(t) + \beta(t)(B(t) + \Delta B(t))K(t)x(t - h_1(t)) + (1 - \beta(t))(B(t) + \Delta B(t))K(t)x(t - h_2(t)) + B_1(t)w(t) \\ z(t) = C(t)x(t) + D(t)w(t) \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

2 系统鲁棒 H_∞ 稳定性分析

定义 1 若能够保证以下两个条件同时成立,则称系统(6)是鲁棒渐进稳定的且满足 H_∞ 性能指标 γ 。

1)当 $w(t) = 0$, 闭环系统(6)是渐进稳定的。

2)在零初始条件下,对任意非零的 $w(t) = L_2[0, \infty)$, 控制输出 $z(t)$ 满足 $E\{\|z(t)\|_2^2\} < \gamma^2 E\{\|w(t)\|_2^2\}$ 。

引理 1^[18] 设矩阵 $N \in R^n, M \in R^r, U \in R^r$ 以及适当维数矩阵 X, Y, R , 若满足 $\begin{bmatrix} X & Y \\ * & R \end{bmatrix} \geq 0$, 则有如下不等式成立:

$$-2M^TUN \leq \inf_{X,Y,R} \begin{bmatrix} M \\ N \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} X & Y-U \\ * & R \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M \\ N \end{bmatrix}$$

引理 2^[19] 给定具有恰当维数实矩阵 $G = G^T, D, E$, 则 $G + DF(t)E + E^T F^T(t)D^T < 0$ 对所有满足约束 $F^T(t)F(t) \leq I$ 的 $F(t)$ 都成立的充要条件是存在实数 $\epsilon > 0$ 使如下不等式成立。

$$G + \epsilon^{-1}DD^T + \epsilon E^T E < 0$$

定理 1 对给定常数 $\beta \in [0, 1]$ 以及一个标量 $\gamma > 0$, 若存在正常数 ϵ_i 以及正定矩阵 $P, Q_{1i}, Q_{2i} \in R^{n \times n}$, 矩阵 $K_j \in R^{m \times n}$ 和具有适当维数的矩阵 $X, Y, \tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}$, 对于所有的 $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, r$, 使得下面线性矩阵不等式成立:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Psi_{11} & \Psi_{12} \\ * & \Psi_{22} \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X & Y \\ * & Q_{1i} \end{bmatrix} \geq 0 \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{X} & \tilde{Y} \\ * & Q_{2i} \end{bmatrix} \geq 0 \quad (9)$$

其中,

$$\Psi_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} \psi_{11} & \psi_{12} & \psi_{13} & PB_{1i} & C_i^T & \tau_1 \beta A_i^T & \tau_1(1-\beta)A_i^T \\ * & \psi_{22} & \psi_{23} & 0 & 0 & \tau_1 \beta K_j^T B_i^T & 0 \\ * & * & \psi_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \tau_1(1-\beta)K_j^T B_i^T \\ * & * & * & -\gamma^2 I & D_i^T & \tau_1 \beta B_{1i}^T & \tau_1(1-\beta)B_{1i}^T \\ * & * & * & * & -I & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & \psi_{66} & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & \psi_{77} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Psi_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} \tau_2 \beta A_i^T & \tau_2(1-\beta)A_i^T & E_{1i}^T \\ \tau_2 \beta K_j^T B_i^T & 0 & \beta K_j^T E_{2i}^T \\ 0 & \tau_2(1-\beta)K_j^T B_i^T & (1-\beta)K_j^T E_{2i}^T \\ \tau_2 \beta B_{1i}^T & \tau_2(1-\beta)B_{1i}^T & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tau_1 \beta E_{1i}^T & \tau_1(1-\beta)E_{1i}^T & \tau_2 \beta E_{1i}^T & \tau_2(1-\beta)E_{1i}^T \\ \tau_1 \beta K_j^T E_{2i}^T & 0 & \tau_2 \beta K_j^T E_{2i}^T & 0 \\ 0 & \tau_1(1-\beta)K_j^T E_{2i}^T & 0 & \tau_2(1-\beta)K_j^T E_{2i}^T \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Psi_{22} = \text{diag}\{-\tau_2 \beta Q_{2i} + \epsilon_4 MM^T \quad -\tau_2(1-\beta)Q_{2i} + \epsilon_5 MM^T \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow -\epsilon_1 I \quad -\epsilon_2 I \quad -\epsilon_3 I \quad -\epsilon_4 I \quad -\epsilon_5 I\}$$

$$\Psi_{11} = PA_i + A_i^T P + Y_1 + Y_1^T + \tilde{Y}_1^T + \tilde{Y}_1 + \tau_1 X_{11} + \tau_2 \tilde{X}_{11} + \epsilon_1 MM^T$$

$$\Psi_{12} = P\beta B_j K_j - Y_1 + Y_2^T + \tilde{Y}_2^T + \tau_1 X_{12} + \tau_2 \tilde{X}_{12}$$

$$\Psi_{13} = P(1-\beta)B_j K_j - Y_1 + Y_3^T + \tilde{Y}_3^T + \tau_1 X_{13} + \tau_2 \tilde{X}_{13}$$

$$\Psi_{22} = -Y_2 + Y_2^T + \tau_1 X_{22} + \tau_2 \tilde{X}_{22}$$

$$\Psi_{23} = \tau_1 X_{23} + \tau_2 \tilde{X}_{23} - \tilde{Y}_2 - Y_3$$

$$\Psi_{33} = \tau_1 X_{33} + \tau_2 \tilde{X}_{33} - Y_3 + \tilde{Y}_3$$

$$\Psi_{66} = -\tau_1 \beta \bar{Q}_{1i} + \epsilon_2 MM^T$$

$$\Psi_{77} = -\tau_1(1-\beta)\bar{Q}_{1i} + \epsilon_3 MM^T$$

证明:选取 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 函数如下:

$$V(t) = V_1(t) + V_2(t) + V_3(t)$$

其中,

$$V_1(t) = x^T(t)Px(t)$$

$$V_2(t) = \int_{-\tau_1}^0 \int_{t+\alpha}^t \dot{x}^T(s)Q_1(s)x(s)dsd\alpha$$

$$V_3(t) = \int_{-\tau_2}^0 \int_{t+\alpha}^t \dot{x}^T(s)Q_2(s)x(s)dsd\alpha$$

$$\text{且 } Q_1(s) = \sum_{i=1}^r \mu_i(\theta(s))Q_{1i}, Q_2(s) = \sum_{i=1}^r \mu_i(\theta(s))Q_{2i},$$

$$Q_{1i} > 0, Q_{2i} > 0.$$

对上述 $V(t)$ 求导,整理可得,

$$\dot{V}(t) = 2x^T(t)P\dot{x}(t) + \tau_1 \dot{x}^T(t)Q_1 \dot{x}(t) - \int_{t-\tau_1}^t \dot{x}^T(s)Q_1(s)\dot{x}(s) + \tau_2 \dot{x}^T(t)Q_2 \dot{x}(t) - \int_{t-\tau_2}^t \dot{x}^T(s)Q_2(s)\dot{x}(s) \quad (10)$$

应用 Newton-Leibniz 公式和引理 1 处理积分项,可得:

$$0 \leq 2\xi^T(t)N[x(t) - x(t-h_1(t))] + \int_{t-h_1(t)}^t \begin{bmatrix} \xi(t) \\ \dot{x}(s) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} X & Y-N \\ * & Q_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \xi(t) \\ \dot{x}(s) \end{bmatrix} ds \leq 2\xi^T(t)Y_1[x(t) - x(t-h_1(t))] + \tau_1 \xi^T(t)X\xi(t) + \int_{t-\tau_1}^t \dot{x}(s)Q_1(s)\dot{x}(s)ds \quad (11)$$

$$0 \leq 2\xi^T(t)M[x(t) - x(t-h_2(t))] + \int_{t-h_2(t)}^t \begin{bmatrix} \xi(t) \\ \dot{x}(s) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{X} & \tilde{Y}-M \\ * & Q_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \xi(t) \\ \dot{x}(s) \end{bmatrix} ds \leq 2\xi^T(t)Y_2[x(t) - x(t-h_2(t))] + \tau_2 \xi^T(t)\tilde{X}\xi(t) + \int_{t-\tau_2}^t \dot{x}(s)Q_2(s)\dot{x}(s)ds \quad (12)$$

其中,

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}_{11} & \mathbf{X}_{12} & \mathbf{X}_{13} \\ * & \mathbf{X}_{22} & \mathbf{X}_{23} \\ * & * & \mathbf{X}_{33} \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Y}_1 \\ \mathbf{Y}_2 \\ \mathbf{Y}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{X}} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{11} & \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{12} & \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{13} \\ * & \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{22} & \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{23} \\ * & * & \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{33} \end{bmatrix} \quad \tilde{\mathbf{Y}} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_1 \\ \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_2 \\ \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

令, $\xi^T(t) = [\mathbf{x}^T(t) \quad \mathbf{x}^T(t-h_1(t)) \quad \mathbf{x}^T(t-h_2(t))]$,

所以有适维矩阵:

$$\mathbf{N} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{N}_1 \\ \mathbf{N}_2 \\ \mathbf{N}_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{M}_1 \\ \mathbf{M}_2 \\ \mathbf{M}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

将式(11)、(12)展开后加到式(10)的右边,并对式(10)两端取期望,可得:

$$E\{\dot{\mathbf{V}}(t)\} \leq 2\mathbf{x}^T(t)\mathbf{P}[(\mathbf{A}(t) + \Delta\mathbf{A}(t))\mathbf{x}(t) + \beta(\mathbf{B}(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}(t))\mathbf{K}(t)\mathbf{x}(t-h_1(t)) + (1-\beta)(\mathbf{B}(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}(t))\mathbf{K}(t)\mathbf{x}(t-h_2(t)) + \mathbf{B}_1(t)\mathbf{w}(t)] + \tau_1\dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t)\mathbf{Q}_1\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) + \tau_2\dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t)\mathbf{Q}_2\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) + \mathbf{x}^T(t)(-2\tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_1 + \tau_1\mathbf{X}_{13} + \tau_2\tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{13})\mathbf{x}(t-h_2(t)) + \mathbf{x}^T(t-h_1(t))(2\mathbf{Y}_2 + 2\tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_2 + \tau_1\mathbf{X}_{12} + \tau_2\tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{12})\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{x}^T(t-h_1(t))(-2\mathbf{Y}_2 + \tau_1\mathbf{X}_{22} + \tau_2\tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{22})\mathbf{x}(t-h_1(t)) + \mathbf{x}^T(t-h_1(t))(-2\tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_2 + \tau_1\mathbf{X}_{23} + \tau_2\tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{23})\mathbf{x}(t-h_2(t)) + \mathbf{x}^T(t-h_2(t))(2\mathbf{Y}_3 + \tau_1\mathbf{X}_{13} + \tau_2\tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{13} + 2\mathbf{Y}_3)\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{x}^T(t-h_2(t))(-2\mathbf{Y}_3 + \tau_1\mathbf{X}_{23} + \tau_2\tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{23})\mathbf{x}(t-h_1(t)) + \mathbf{x}^T(t-h_2(t))(-2\tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_3 +$$

$$\tau_1\mathbf{X}_{33} + \tau_2\tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{33})\mathbf{x}(t-h_2(t)) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}^T(t) \\ \mathbf{x}^T(t-h_1(t)) \\ \mathbf{x}^T(t-h_2(t)) \\ \mathbf{w}^T(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_{11} & \varphi_{12} & \varphi_{13} & \varphi_{14} \\ * & \varphi_{22} & \varphi_{23} & \varphi_{24} \\ * & * & \varphi_{33} & \varphi_{34} \\ * & * & * & \varphi_{44} \end{bmatrix} + \Pi \right\} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(t) \\ \mathbf{x}(t-h_1(t)) \\ \mathbf{x}(t-h_2(t)) \\ \mathbf{w}(t) \end{bmatrix} -$$

$$\mathbf{z}^T(t)\mathbf{z}(t) + \gamma^2\mathbf{w}^T(t)\mathbf{w}(t)$$

其中,

$$\varphi_{11} = \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{A}(t) + \Delta\mathbf{A}(t)) + (\mathbf{A}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{A}^T(t))\mathbf{P} + \tau_1(\mathbf{A}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{A}^T(t))\mathbf{Q}_1(\mathbf{A}(t) + \Delta\mathbf{A}(t)) + \tau_2(\mathbf{A}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{A}^T(t))\mathbf{Q}_2(\mathbf{A}(t) + \Delta\mathbf{A}(t)) + \tau_1\mathbf{X}_{11} + \tau_2\tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{11} + \mathbf{Y}_1 + \mathbf{Y}_1^T + \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_1 + \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_1^T$$

$$\varphi_{12} = \mathbf{P}\beta(\mathbf{B}(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}(t))\mathbf{K}(t) + \tau_1(\mathbf{A}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{A}^T(t))\mathbf{Q}_1\beta(\mathbf{B}(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}(t))\mathbf{K}(t) + \tau_2(\mathbf{A}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{A}^T(t))\mathbf{Q}_2\beta(\mathbf{B}(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}(t))\mathbf{K}(t) + \tau_1\mathbf{X}_{12} + \tau_2\tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{12} + \mathbf{Y}_2^T + \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_2^T - \mathbf{Y}_1$$

$$\varphi_{13} = \mathbf{P}(1-\beta)(\mathbf{B}(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}(t))\mathbf{K}(t) + \tau_1(\mathbf{A}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{A}^T(t))\mathbf{Q}_1(1-\beta)(\mathbf{B}(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}(t))\mathbf{K}(t) + \tau_2(\mathbf{A}^T(t) +$$

$$\Delta\mathbf{A}^T(t))\mathbf{Q}_2(1-\beta)(\mathbf{B}(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}(t))\mathbf{K}(t) + \tau_1\mathbf{X}_{13} + \tau_2\tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{13} + \mathbf{Y}_3^T + \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_3^T - \mathbf{Y}_1$$

$$\varphi_{14} = \mathbf{P}\mathbf{B}_1(t) + \tau_1(\mathbf{A}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{A}^T(t))\mathbf{Q}_1\mathbf{B}_1(t) + \tau_2(\mathbf{A}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{A}^T(t))\mathbf{Q}_2\mathbf{B}_1(t)$$

$$\varphi_{22} = \tau_1\mathbf{K}^T(t)(\mathbf{B}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}^T(t))\mathbf{Q}_1\beta(\mathbf{B}(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}(t))\mathbf{K}(t) + \tau_2\mathbf{K}^T(t)(\mathbf{B}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}^T(t))\mathbf{Q}_2\beta(\mathbf{B}(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}(t))\mathbf{K}(t) + \tau_1\mathbf{X}_{22} + \tau_2\tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{22} - \mathbf{Y}_2 - \mathbf{Y}_2^T$$

$$\varphi_{23} = \tau_1\mathbf{X}_{23} + \tau_2\tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{23} - \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_2 - \mathbf{Y}_3$$

$$\varphi_{24} = \tau_1\beta\mathbf{K}^T(t)(\mathbf{B}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}^T(t))\mathbf{Q}_1\mathbf{B}_1(t) + \tau_2\beta\mathbf{K}^T(t)(\mathbf{B}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}^T(t))\mathbf{Q}_2\mathbf{B}_1(t)$$

$$\varphi_{33} = \tau_1\mathbf{K}^T(t)(\mathbf{B}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}^T(t))\mathbf{Q}_1(1-\beta)(\mathbf{B}(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}(t))\mathbf{K}(t) + \tau_2\mathbf{K}^T(t)(\mathbf{B}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}^T(t))\mathbf{Q}_2(1-\beta)(\mathbf{B}(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}(t))\mathbf{K}(t) + \tau_1\mathbf{X}_{33} + \tau_2\tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{33} - \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_3 - \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_3^T$$

$$\varphi_{44} = \tau_1\mathbf{B}_1^T(t)\mathbf{Q}_1\mathbf{B}_1(t) + \tau_2\mathbf{B}_1^T(t)\mathbf{Q}_2\mathbf{B}_1(t)$$

$$\Pi = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{C}^T(t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \mathbf{D}^T(t) \end{bmatrix} [\mathbf{C}(t) \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \mathbf{D}(t)].$$

根据 Schur 补性质,上述矩阵可变换为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{\varphi}_{11} & \hat{\varphi}_{12} & \hat{\varphi}_{13} & \hat{\varphi}_{14} \\ * & \hat{\varphi}_{22} & \hat{\varphi}_{23} & 0 \\ * & * & \hat{\varphi}_{33} & 0 \\ * & * & * & -\gamma^2 I \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{C}^T(t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \mathbf{D}^T(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[\mathbf{C}(t) \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \mathbf{D}(t)] + \tau_1\beta \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{A}^T(t) \\ \mathbf{K}^T(\mathbf{B}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}^T(t)) \\ 0 \\ \mathbf{B}_1^T(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{Q}_1 \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{A}^T(t) \\ \mathbf{K}^T(\mathbf{B}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}^T(t)) \\ 0 \\ \mathbf{B}_1^T(t) \end{bmatrix}^T + \tau_1(1-\beta)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{A}^T(t) \\ 0 \\ \mathbf{K}^T(\mathbf{B}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}^T(t)) \\ \mathbf{B}_1^T(t) \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{Q}_1 \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{A}^T(t) \\ 0 \\ \mathbf{K}^T(\mathbf{B}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}^T(t)) \\ \mathbf{B}_1^T(t) \end{bmatrix}^T +$$

$$\tau_2\beta \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{A}^T(t) \\ \mathbf{K}^T(\mathbf{B}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}^T(t)) \\ 0 \\ \mathbf{B}_1^T(t) \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{Q}_2 \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{A}^T(t) \\ \mathbf{K}^T(\mathbf{B}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}^T(t)) \\ 0 \\ \mathbf{B}_1^T(t) \end{bmatrix}^T +$$

$$\tau_2(1-\beta)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{A}^T(t) \\ 0 \\ \mathbf{K}^T(\mathbf{B}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}^T(t)) \\ \mathbf{B}_1^T(t) \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{Q}_2 \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{A}^T(t) \\ 0 \\ \mathbf{K}^T(\mathbf{B}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}^T(t)) \\ \mathbf{B}_1^T(t) \end{bmatrix}^T \quad (13)$$

其中,

$$\hat{\varphi}_{11} = \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{A}(t) + \Delta\mathbf{A}(t)) + (\mathbf{A}^T(t) + \Delta\mathbf{A}^T(t))\mathbf{P} + \mathbf{Y}_1 + \mathbf{Y}_1^T + \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_1^T + \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_1 + \tau_1 \mathbf{X}_{11} + \tau_2 \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{11}$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_{12} = \mathbf{P}\beta(\mathbf{B}(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}(t))\mathbf{K}(t) - \mathbf{Y}_1 + \mathbf{Y}_2^T + \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_2^T + \tau_1 \mathbf{X}_{12} + \tau_2 \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{12}$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_{13} = \mathbf{P}(1-\beta)(\mathbf{B}(t) + \Delta\mathbf{B}(t))\mathbf{K}(t) - \mathbf{Y}_1 + \mathbf{Y}_3^T + \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_3^T + \tau_1 \mathbf{X}_{13} + \tau_2 \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{13}$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_{14} = \mathbf{P}\mathbf{B}_1(t)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_{22} = -\mathbf{Y}_2 + \mathbf{Y}_2^T + \tau_1 \mathbf{X}_{22} + \tau_2 \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{22}$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_{23} = \tau_1 \mathbf{X}_{23} + \tau_2 \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{23} - \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_2 - \mathbf{Y}_3$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_{33} = \tau_1 \mathbf{X}_{33} + \tau_2 \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{33} - \mathbf{Y}_3 + \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_3.$$

进一步利用 Schur 补性质和引理 2, 式(13)可变换为式(7)左侧式子。

当 $w(t) = 0$ 时, 可知闭环系统是稳定的。当 $w(t) \neq 0$ 时, 对任意 $T > 0$, 考虑:

$$J = \int_0^T [E\{z^T(t)z(t)\} - \gamma^2 E\{w^T(t)w(t)\}] dt$$

则在零初始条件下:

$$J = \int_0^T [E\{z^T(t)z(t)\} - \gamma^2 E\{w^T(t)w(t)\} + E\left\{\frac{d}{dt}V(x)\right\}] dt - E\{V(x(T))\}$$

根据 Schur 补引理, 由上式可得:

$$\int_0^T [E\{z^T(t)z(t)\} - \gamma^2 E\{w^T(t)w(t)\} + E\left\{\frac{d}{dt}V(x)\right\}] dt < 0$$

进一步利用零初始条件, 即得:

$$E\{V(T)\} + \int_0^T E\{z^T(t)z(t)\} dt < \int_0^T \gamma^2 E\{w^T(t)w(t)\} dt$$

由 $w(t) \in L_2[0, \infty)$ 以及系统的渐进稳定性, 令上式的两边 $T \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 所以有:

$$E\{\|z(t)\|_2^2\} < \gamma^2 E\{\|w(t)\|_2^2\}, \text{ 则定理 1 得证。}$$

3 状态反馈 H_∞ 控制器设计

定理 2 如果存在 $\gamma > 0, \epsilon_i > 0, 0 \leq \beta \leq 1$ 和 $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, r$ 是给定的常数。正定矩阵 $\bar{\mathbf{P}}, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_{1i}, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_{2i} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$, 以及 $\bar{\mathbf{X}}, \bar{\mathbf{X}}, \bar{\mathbf{Y}}, \bar{\mathbf{Y}} > 0, \bar{\mathbf{K}}_j \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$ 满足如下不等式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{\Psi}_{11} & \bar{\Psi}_{12} \\ * & \bar{\Psi}_{22} \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{X}} & \bar{\mathbf{Y}} \\ * & \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_{1i} \end{bmatrix} \geq 0 \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{X}} & \bar{\mathbf{Y}} \\ * & \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_{2i} \end{bmatrix} \geq 0 \quad (16)$$

那么, 闭环系统(6)鲁棒渐进稳定, 且满足 H_∞ 性能指标 γ 。系统的鲁棒 H_∞ 状态反馈控制律为 $\mathbf{K}_j = \bar{\mathbf{K}}_j \bar{\mathbf{P}}^{-1}$ 。

其中,

$$\bar{\Psi}_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\varphi}_{11} & \hat{\varphi}_{12} & \hat{\varphi}_{13} & \mathbf{B}_{1i} & \bar{\mathbf{P}}\mathbf{C}_i^T & \tau_1 \beta \mathbf{P}\mathbf{A}_i^T & \tau_1(1-\beta)\bar{\mathbf{P}}\mathbf{A}_i^T \\ * & \hat{\varphi}_{22} & \hat{\varphi}_{23} & 0 & 0 & \tau_1 \beta \bar{\mathbf{K}}_j^T \mathbf{B}_i^T & 0 \\ * & * & \hat{\varphi}_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \tau_1(1-\beta)\bar{\mathbf{K}}_j^T \mathbf{B}_i^T \\ * & * & * & -\gamma^2 \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{D}_i^T & \tau_1 \beta \mathbf{B}_{1i}^T & \tau_1(1-\beta)\mathbf{B}_{1i}^T \\ * & * & * & * & -\mathbf{I} & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & \hat{\varphi}_{66} & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & \hat{\varphi}_{77} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{\Psi}_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} \tau_2 \beta \bar{\mathbf{P}}\mathbf{A}_i^T & \tau_2(1-\beta)\bar{\mathbf{P}}\mathbf{A}_i^T & \bar{\mathbf{P}}\mathbf{E}_{1i}^T \\ \tau_2 \beta \bar{\mathbf{K}}_j^T \mathbf{B}_i^T & 0 & \beta \bar{\mathbf{K}}_j^T \mathbf{E}_{2i}^T \\ 0 & \tau_2(1-\beta)\bar{\mathbf{K}}_j^T \mathbf{B}_i^T & (1-\beta)\bar{\mathbf{K}}_j^T \mathbf{E}_{2i}^T \\ \tau_2 \beta \mathbf{B}_{1i}^T & \tau_2(1-\beta)\mathbf{B}_{1i}^T & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tau_1 \beta \bar{\mathbf{P}}\mathbf{E}_{1i}^T & \tau_1(1-\beta)\bar{\mathbf{P}}\mathbf{E}_{1i}^T & \tau_2 \beta \bar{\mathbf{P}}\mathbf{E}_{1i}^T & \tau_2(1-\beta)\bar{\mathbf{P}}\mathbf{E}_{1i}^T \\ \tau_1 \beta \bar{\mathbf{K}}_j^T \mathbf{E}_{2i}^T & 0 & \tau_2 \beta \bar{\mathbf{K}}_j^T \mathbf{E}_{2i}^T & 0 \\ 0 & \tau_1(1-\beta)\bar{\mathbf{K}}_j^T \mathbf{E}_{2i}^T & 0 & \tau_2(1-\beta)\bar{\mathbf{K}}_j^T \mathbf{E}_{2i}^T \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{\Psi}_{22} = \text{diag}\{-\tau_2 \beta \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_{2i} + \epsilon_4 \mathbf{M}\mathbf{M}^T, -\tau_2(1-\beta)\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_{2i} + \epsilon_5 \mathbf{M}\mathbf{M}^T \rightarrow$$

$$\leftarrow -\epsilon_1 \mathbf{I} \quad -\epsilon_2 \mathbf{I} \quad -\epsilon_3 \mathbf{I} \quad -\epsilon_4 \mathbf{I} \quad -\epsilon_5 \mathbf{I}\right)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_{11} = \mathbf{A}_i \bar{\mathbf{P}} + \bar{\mathbf{P}}\mathbf{A}_i^T + \bar{\mathbf{Y}}_1 + \bar{\mathbf{Y}}_1^T + \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_1^T + \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_1 + \tau_1 \bar{\mathbf{X}}_{11} + \tau_2 \bar{\tilde{\mathbf{X}}}_{11} + \epsilon_1 \mathbf{M}\mathbf{M}^T$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_{12} = \beta \mathbf{B}_i \bar{\mathbf{K}}_j - \bar{\mathbf{Y}}_1 + \bar{\mathbf{Y}}_2^T + \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_2^T + \tau_1 \bar{\mathbf{X}}_{12} + \tau_2 \bar{\tilde{\mathbf{X}}}_{12}$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_{13} = (1-\beta)\mathbf{B}_i \bar{\mathbf{K}}_j - \bar{\mathbf{Y}}_1 + \bar{\mathbf{Y}}_3^T + \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_3^T + \tau_1 \bar{\mathbf{X}}_{13} + \tau_2 \bar{\tilde{\mathbf{X}}}_{13}$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_{22} = -\bar{\mathbf{Y}}_2 + \bar{\mathbf{Y}}_2^T + \tau_1 \bar{\mathbf{X}}_{22} + \tau_2 \bar{\tilde{\mathbf{X}}}_{22}$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_{23} = \tau_1 \bar{\mathbf{X}}_{23} + \tau_2 \bar{\tilde{\mathbf{X}}}_{23} - \bar{\mathbf{Y}}_2 - \bar{\mathbf{Y}}_3$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_{33} = \tau_1 \bar{\mathbf{X}}_{33} + \tau_2 \bar{\tilde{\mathbf{X}}}_{33} - \bar{\mathbf{Y}}_3 + \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_3^T$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_{66} = -\tau_1 \beta \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_{1i} + \epsilon_2 \mathbf{M}\mathbf{M}^T$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_{77} = -\tau_1(1-\beta)\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_{1i} + \epsilon_3 \mathbf{M}\mathbf{M}^T.$$

证明:

分别用 $\text{diag}\{\mathbf{P}^{-1}, \mathbf{P}^{-1}, \mathbf{P}^{-1}, \mathbf{I}, \mathbf{I}, \mathbf{Q}_{1i}^{-1}, \mathbf{Q}_{1i}^{-1}, \mathbf{Q}_{2i}^{-1}, \mathbf{Q}_{2i}^{-1}, \mathbf{I}, \mathbf{I}, \mathbf{I}, \mathbf{I}\}$, $\text{diag}\{\mathbf{P}^{-1}, \mathbf{P}^{-1}, \mathbf{P}^{-1}, \mathbf{P}^{-1}\}$ 和 $\text{diag}\{\mathbf{P}^{-1}, \mathbf{P}^{-1}, \mathbf{P}^{-1}, \mathbf{P}^{-1}\}$ 对式(7)~(9)进行全等变换, 并有如下定义:

$$\bar{\mathbf{P}} = \mathbf{P}^{-1}, \bar{\mathbf{K}}_j = \mathbf{K}_j \mathbf{P}^{-1}, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_{1i} = \mathbf{Q}_{1i}^{-1}, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_{2i} = \mathbf{Q}_{2i}^{-1}, \bar{\mathbf{X}}_{ij} = \mathbf{P}^{-1} \mathbf{X}_{ij} \mathbf{P}^{-1}, \bar{\tilde{\mathbf{X}}}_{ij} = \mathbf{P}^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{ij} \mathbf{P}^{-1}, \bar{\mathbf{Y}}_i = \mathbf{P}^{-1} \mathbf{Y}_i \mathbf{P}^{-1}, \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_i = \mathbf{P}^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_i \mathbf{P}^{-1}.$$

变量替换后, 即可得到式(14)~(16), 定理 2 得证。

4 数值仿真

针对闭环系统的 T-S 模糊模型, 其 If-Then 规则如下:

Plant Rule1: If $x_1(t)$ is U_1 , Then

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = (A_1 + \Delta A_1(t))x(t) + (B_1 + \Delta B_1(t))u(t) + B_{11}w(t) \\ z(t) = C_1x(t) + D_1w(t) \end{cases}$$

Plant Rule1: If $x_1(t)$ is U_2 , Then

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = (A_2 + \Delta A_2(t))x(t) + (B_2 + \Delta B_2(t))u(t) + B_{12}w(t) \\ z(t) = C_2x(t) + D_2w(t) \end{cases}$$

选取隶属度函数为:

$$U_1(x_1(t)) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-2x_1(t))},$$

$$U_2(x_1(t)) = 1 - U_1(x_1(t))$$

系统矩阵分别选取:

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.2 & 1.2 \\ -0.8 & -0.1 \end{bmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0 \\ 1 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix}, B_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.9 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.2 & -0.1 \\ 0.06 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, C_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, D_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.09 & 0.05 \\ 0.1 & -0.02 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$D_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.01 & 0.2 \\ -0.1 & 0.07 \end{bmatrix}, E_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, E_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$E_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix}, E_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.03 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix}, \tau_1 = 0.25,$$

$$\tau_2 = 0.5, \beta = 0.5.$$

应用定理 2 以及循环减小取值, 可得到最小扰动抑制水平为 $\gamma = 0.2$, 同时求得控制增益为:

$$K_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -7.8864 & -37.6214 \\ -4.8969 & -22.9627 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$K_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.7171 & -1.9913 \\ 0.1702 & -0.9136 \end{bmatrix}.$$

在初始条件为 $x_0 = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 2.5 \end{bmatrix}$, 同时外部扰动信号取为

$$w(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2\cos(2\pi t)\exp(-0.5t) \\ 0.5\sin(4\pi t)\exp(-0.01t^2) \end{bmatrix}$$

时, 用 Simulink 对系统进行仿真。图 1 所示为系统在扰动 $w(t) \neq 0$ 时候的零输入响应, 可见当不使用本文所提出的模糊 H_∞ 控制(4)时, 系统(6)在扰动下是发散的; 图 2 所示为当扰动 $w(t) = 0$ 时, 系统(6)在模糊 H_∞ 控制(4)下渐近稳定; 图 3 所示为模糊 H_∞ 控制(4)在扰动抑制上的效果, 对比图 2 和 3, 外部扰动没有对闭环系统的瞬态和稳态造成明显的影响, 可见控制(4)对抑制扰动有较好的作用。

为展现模糊 H_∞ 控制(4)在抗扰上的稳定性和鲁棒性, 系统(6)在常规 H_∞ 控制下, 则:

$$u(t) = K_1x(t) \tag{17}$$

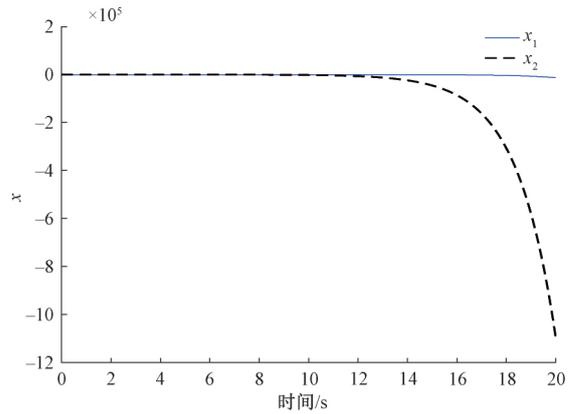


图 1 当 $w(t) \neq 0$ 时开环系统状态响应

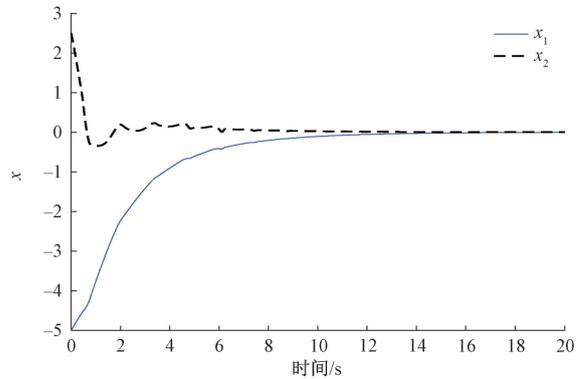


图 2 当 $w(t) = 0$ 时闭环系统状态响应

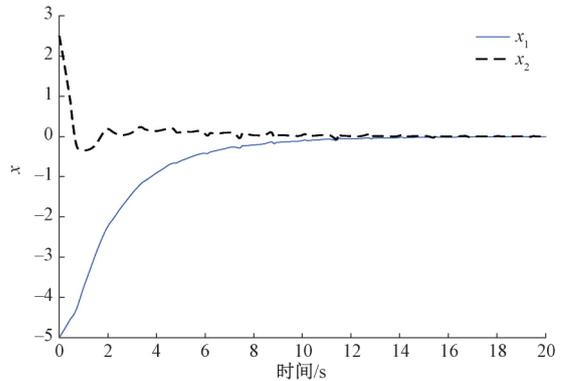
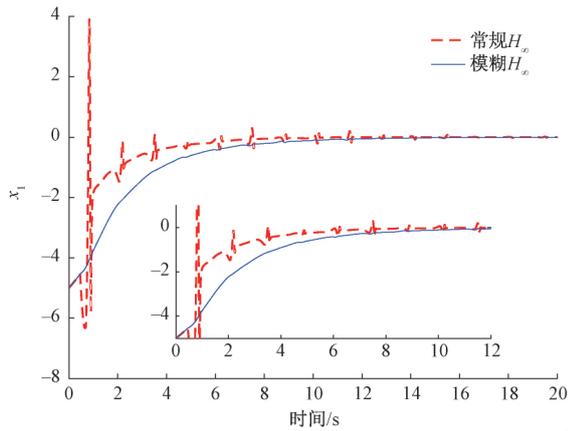
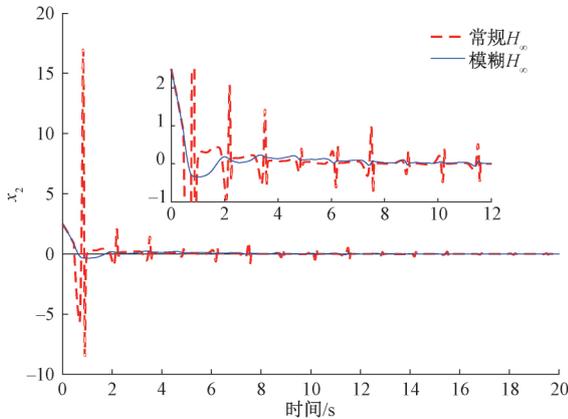


图 3 当 $w(t) \neq 0$ 时闭环系统状态响应

做了对比仿真, 结果如图 4~5 所示。图 4 与 5 分别展示了当扰动 $w(t) \neq 0$ 时, 状态 $x_1(t)$ 与 $x_2(t)$ 在控制(4)与(17)下的响应对比。结果可见, 尽管 $x_1(t)$ 在常规 H_∞ 控制(17)下同样满足闭环稳定性, 且展现了较快的收敛过程, 但总体来讲, 系统状态在模糊 H_∞ 控制(4)下有更小的超调, 即更好的瞬态稳定性, 在扰动下的波动幅度也远小于控制(17), 即更好的鲁棒性, 因此本文提出的控制(4)更好地保证了系统在存在时延和丢包时的控制性能。

图 4 当 $w(t) \neq 0$ 时状态 $x_1(t)$ 响应图 5 当 $w(t) \neq 0$ 时状态 $x_2(t)$ 响应

5 结 论

本文在考虑具有随机时延和数据丢包的网络系统中,研究了一类不确定非线性网络控制系统的鲁棒 H_∞ 控制器设计问题。将时延和丢包转化为服从 Bernoulli 二区间分布的等价时延,并利用了 T-S 模糊模型描述此类不确定非线性网络控制系统。本文给出了存在时延、丢包、系统不确定性和外部扰动情形下,系统鲁棒渐进稳定和模糊 H_∞ 控制器存在的充分条件,并利用数值仿真验证了所设计的方法具有可行性和有效性。本文所提出的方法没有将时延和丢包分别考虑,并且没有考虑系统中执行器故障的情况,是未来工作研究的重点。

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