

基于自适应迭代学习控制的柔性翼鲁棒输出调节

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摘要: 由于柔性翼为扑翼机器人提供气动外力和力矩, 因此, 柔性翼的鲁棒输出调节对机器人的机动性和续航能力具有重要意义. 本文以分布参数系统描述的柔性翼为研究对象, 阐述了两种自适应迭代学习控制, 来处理未知周期干扰, 并保证弯曲位移和扭转位移跟踪时变轨迹, 此时假设干扰和参考轨迹都可以由外系统产生. 当外系统矩阵已知时, 在迭代域内设计的自适应律只需要估测未知的干扰系数, 并进一步得到了基于跟踪误差信号的自适应迭代学习控制. 当外系统矩阵未知时, 自适应律需要估测时变的周期函数, 进一步得到了第2类自适应控制. 以上两种输出调节问题也可以通过基于内模原理的鲁棒控制实现, 因此, 本文给出了所设计的自适应迭代学习控制与基于内模原理的鲁棒控制的区别. 基于Lyapunov方法, 本文证明跟踪误差在迭代域内的收敛性, 以及闭环系统状态的有界性. 本文通过两组数值仿真例子进一步验证了两类自适应迭代控制对鲁棒输出调节的有效性.

关键词: 鲁棒控制; 柔性翼; 自适应控制系统; 迭代方法; 输出调节

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Adaptive iterative learning control for the robust output regulation of a flexible wing system

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Abstract: Flexible wings are used to generate external aerodynamic forces and moments for flapping wing robots, and the robust output regulation of the wings is thus of great significance to the maneuverability and endurance. For the flexible wing described by a distributed parameter system, two adaptive iterative learning controls (ILCs) are proposed to address the unknown periodic disturbances and guarantee that the bending displacement and twisting displacement track references. In this paper, both unknown disturbances and reference trajectories are supposed to be generated by an exosystem. When the matrix of exosystem is known, the adaption laws are designed to estimate the unknown coefficients of disturbances which gives the first adaptive ILCs. For the unknown matrix, the adaption laws need to estimate the time-varying periodic functions, and then the second adaptive control is obtained. Since both cases can be addressed by the internal model control, the differences from the adaptive ILCs are further explained in this paper. Based on Lyapunov's method, the convergence of tracking error is proved in the iterative domain, as well as the boundedness of closed-loop system. There are two sets of simulation examples to verify the effectiveness of two adaptive ILCs.

Key words: robust control; flexible wings; adaptive control systems; iterative methods; output regulation

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1 引言

鲁棒输出调节旨在控制性能输出跟踪指定参考轨迹,同时保证跟踪误差对外界干扰和系统参数的鲁棒性和闭环系统的收敛性和有界性^[1-3].对于无模型描述的有界干扰和参考轨迹,边界控制^[4-6]、滑模控制、 H_∞ 控制、模糊控制^[7-8]、基于观测器的控制^[9-14]、自适应控制^[15-16]可用于实现一定程度的鲁棒输出调节^[17-18].在文献[19-20]中,波方程和梁方程考虑外系统产生的未知异端干扰和参考轨迹,此时假设干扰具有已知系数.通过对已知干扰系数进行限制,文献[19-20]保证外系统可检测,进而提出自抗扰控制.文献[21]在热方程中考虑了频率已知、振幅和初始相位未知的谐波干扰信号,并通过自适应律估测未知系数,以及观测器估测偏微分方程(partial differential equation, PDE)系统.文献[22]通过自适应观测器处理低阶PDE方程的鲁棒输出问题.文献[23-24]提出了内模原理鲁棒控制,其中外系统观测器保证引入内模结构.当外系统产生的谐波信号具有未知幅值、相位和频率时,文献[25]通过自适应内模控制对常微分方程(ordinary differential equation, ODE)系统中的正弦干扰频率和未知系统状态进行估测.该方法进一步扩展到单输入单输出热方程的鲁棒输出调节问题^[26]和双输入双输出柔性翼系统^[27]的鲁棒输出调节问题.

实际上,迭代学习控制在处理周期性谐波信号上具有广泛的应用^[28-29],结合自适应律可以进一步处理不确定性^[30].近些年,迭代学习控制的局限性逐渐被弱化,例如可变迭代周期^[31]、任意初始状态、非周期性扰动等问题.与基于观测器的输出反馈控制相比,自适应迭代学习控制结构简单,易于操作,具有广泛的工程应用^[32-33].在文献[34]中,针对具有3个通道中有界未知外部干扰和参数不确定性的双连杆刚柔机械手,设计自适应边界迭代学习控制来调节关节位置并同时抑制弹性振动.文献[35]考虑了柔性双翼、刚性主体的强耦合分布参数系统,并提出迭代学习控制.文献[36]通过设计观测器和自适应律来估计柔性弦的分布式扰动和边界扰动,并设计迭代学习控制器实现柔性弦的轨迹跟踪问题.

为了实现和自然界生物类似的运动控制,人们研究了许多类型的仿生机器人^[37-38].柔性扑翼飞行机器人是鸟类仿生机器人,涉及材料、机械、控制、通信等学科,综合性能指标的提高往往依赖于局部的优化和整体优化^[39-42].文献[43]对分布式参数系统描述的3D柔性机翼设计边界控制,实现旋转角度的轨迹跟踪,同时抑制在抑制弯曲和扭转方向上的振动.基于以上研究背景,本文主要研究分布参数系统描述的柔性翼鲁棒输出调节,其中干扰和参考轨迹来自外系统.根据外系统矩阵是否已知,本文进一步将鲁棒输出调节问题分成两个子问题.这类问题可以通过文献

[23-24,26-27]中的基于观测器的鲁棒控制和基于自适应观测器的鲁棒控制解决.该控制设计思路是尽可能保留甚至复现外系统已知的信息,例如,基于观测器的鲁棒控制复现了外系统的已知特征值,基于自适应观测器的鲁棒控制保留了外系统的阶数并近似复现了外系统的特征值,目的是为了保证控制输入系统中包含更多的信息.基于相似的控制思想,本文提出了两类自适应迭代学习控制:当外系统矩阵已知时,本文从未知外系统状态中提取了已知的矩阵信息,使得状态反馈控制中只包含未知常值系数,并结合具有学习能力的自适应控制,得到了自适应迭代学习控制.此时,学习能力不是必须的,因为自适应控制具有估测常值的能力.当外系统矩阵未知时,状态反馈控制中的输入干扰不仅系数未知,而且频率未知,该周期性干扰通过具有学习能力的自适应控制估测,最终得到第2类自适应迭代学习控制.与文献[23-24,26-27]中的基于观测器的跟踪误差反馈控制相比,这两类学习控制结构简单,以解决问题为目的,适于工程应用.但是,基于观测器的跟踪误差反馈控制包含更多系统信息,方便对鲁棒输出调节问题进行扩展与优化.在以上研究背景下,本文主要贡献如下:

1) 本文设计自适应迭代学习控制,用于解决柔性翼系统在已知频率的干扰和参考轨迹作用下的鲁棒输出调节问题;

2) 当干扰和参考轨迹的频率,振幅,初始相位都未知时,自适应迭代学习控制还可以解决柔性翼系统的鲁棒输出调节问题;

3) 结合基于观测器的鲁棒控制,进一步分析了自适应迭代学习控制的优缺点.

本文的结构如下:第2节阐述了柔性翼输出调节控制问题;第3节根据外系统矩阵是否已知描述了两个子问题,并提出了两类自适应迭代学习控制;第4节给出了仿真实例,以证明本文提出方法的有效性;最后总结了本文主要结果.

2 问题描述

本文主要研究柔性翼的鲁棒输出调节问题,其中柔性翼模型通过以下耦合分布式参数系统来描述:

$$\begin{cases} m\omega_{k,tt}(x,t) - m\alpha_e c\vartheta_{k,tt}(x,t) + \\ \eta_\omega EI_b \omega_{k,xxxx}(x,t) + EI_b \omega_{k,xxxx}(x,t) = \\ f_1^T(x)v(t), \\ I_p \vartheta_{k,tt}(x,t) - m\alpha_e c\omega_{k,tt}(x,t) - \\ \eta_\vartheta GJ \vartheta_{k,xx}(x,t) - GJ \vartheta_{k,xx}(x,t) = f_2^T(x)v(t), \\ \omega_k(0,t) = f_3^T v(t), \\ \omega_{k,x}(0,t) = f_4^T v(t), \\ \omega_{k,xx}(L,t) = f_5^T v(t), \end{cases}$$

(1a)

$$\begin{cases} \vartheta_k(0, t) = f_6^T v(t), \\ EI_b \omega_{k,xxx}(L, t) + \eta_\omega EI_b \omega_{k,xxx}(L, t) = \\ u_k(t) + f_7^T v(t), \\ GJ \vartheta_{k,x}(L, t) + \eta_\vartheta GJ \vartheta_{k,x}(L, t) = \\ \tau_k(t) + f_8^T v(t), \\ e_{\omega k}(t) = \omega_k(L, t) - f_9^T v(t), \\ e_{\vartheta k}(t) = \vartheta_k(L, t) - f_{10}^T v(t), \end{cases} \quad (1b)$$

其中: 柔性翼长度 $x \in [0, L]$, 时间 $t \in [0, T_0]$, 迭代周期 $T_0 \in \mathbb{N}^+$, 迭代次数 $k \in \mathbb{N}^+$; 系统参数 $m, mx_e c, I_p, EI_b, GJ > 0$. 阻尼系数 $\eta_\omega, \eta_\vartheta > 0$; $u_k(t)$ 和 $\tau_k(t)$ 为控制输入, $e_{\omega k}(t), e_{\vartheta k}(t)$ 为跟踪误差. $f_l^T(x)v(t), l = 1, \dots, 8$ 为干扰, $f_j^T v(t), j = 9, 10$ 为参考轨迹, 且以上干扰和参考轨迹的系数 $f_i(x), f_j \in \mathbb{C}^n, i = 1, 2, j = 3, \dots, 10$ 未知. 此时, 外系统状态满足

$$\dot{v}(t) = Sv(t), \quad t \in [0, T_0], \quad (2)$$

其中: 初值 $v(0) \in \mathbb{C}^n$ 未知, 系数矩阵 $S \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$, 且 $v(0) = v(T_0)$.

假设 1 为了保证外系统(2)产生的信号有界, 假设外系统的系数矩阵可对角化, 且特征值在虚轴上. 为了保证鲁棒输出调节的可解性, 进一步假设外系统特征值不等于系统(1)的传输零点.

假设 2 对于柔性翼系统(1), 假设各个迭代周期的状态初值满足 $\omega_{k+1}(x, 0) = \omega_k(x, T_0)$ 和 $\vartheta_{k+1}(x, 0) = \vartheta_k(x, T_0), \forall k \in \mathbb{N}^+$.

注 1 由于外系统(2)系数矩阵的特征值在虚轴上, 因此, 可以产生周期性谐波信号. 对于迭代周期 $T_0 \in \mathbb{N}^+$, 通常情况下总可以找到谐波周期和迭代周期的一个公约数, 并以这个公约数为新的迭代周期, 此时谐波干扰具有迭代不变性.

基于跟踪误差和跟踪误差的导数信号, 本文旨在通过设计两个自适应迭代学习控制实现以下控制目标:

1) 在矩阵 S 已知时, 设计 $2n^2$ 个自适应律处理来自干扰和参考轨迹的未知常值系数, 并设计自适应迭代学习控制保证跟踪误差收敛性;

2) 在矩阵 S 未知时, 设计 2 个自适应律估测时变周期信号, 并设计自适应迭代学习控制保证跟踪误差收敛性;

3) 以上控制目标可以通过基于观测器的跟踪误差反馈控制得到, 对比分析两类控制方法的优缺点.

3 自适应迭代学习控制设计

本节布局主要灵感来源于基于内模原理的鲁棒控制^[27]:

1) 对于具有已知矩阵的外系统, 通过设计外系统观测器引入内模结构, 可以实现对所有来自外系统的干扰和参考轨迹的鲁棒性, 其中干扰和轨迹的系数未知;

2) 当外系统矩阵未知时, 通过设计外系统的自适

应观测器引入自适应内模, 实现对干扰和参考轨迹的系数、外系统矩阵的鲁棒性.

基于以上情况, 本文分别在已知外系统矩阵和未知外系统矩阵时, 进行了自适应控制设计和稳定性分析. 通过注2和注3说明了与内模控制之间的区别, 通过注4说明了本文设计的两种自适应鲁棒控制的联系. 控制器设计流程如图1所示.

3.1 已知外系统矩阵下控制设计

为了处理系统(1)的分布参数干扰和异端边界干扰, 引入下面变换:

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_{\omega k}(x, t) = \omega_k(x, t) - h_\omega^T(x)v(t), \\ \varepsilon_{\vartheta k}(x, t) = \vartheta_k(x, t) - h_\vartheta^T(x)v(t), \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中 $h_\omega(x) \in \mathbb{C}^n$ 和 $h_\vartheta(x) \in \mathbb{C}^n$ 定义为

$$\begin{cases} mh_\omega^T(x)S^2 - mx_e ch_\vartheta^T(x)S^2 + \\ EI_b h_\omega^{(4)T}(x) + \eta_\omega EI_b h_\omega^{(4)T}(x)S = f_1^T(x), \\ I_p h_\vartheta^T(x)S^2 - mx_e ch_\omega^T(x)S^2 - \\ GJ h_\vartheta^{(4)T}(x) - \eta_\vartheta GJ h_\vartheta^{(4)T}(x)S = f_2^T(x), \\ h_\omega^T(0) = f_3^T, h_\omega^T(L) = f_4^T, h_\omega^T(L) = f_5^T, \\ h_\vartheta^T(0) = f_6^T, h_\vartheta^T(L) = f_9^T, h_\vartheta^T(L) = f_{10}^T, \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

以上边值问题的可解性可以通过简单的数学计算证明.

因此, 跟踪误差系统可以描述为

$$\begin{cases} m\varepsilon_{\omega k,tt}(x, t) - mx_e c\varepsilon_{\vartheta k,tt}(x, t) + \\ \eta_\omega EI_b \varepsilon_{\omega k,xxx}(x, t) + EI_b \varepsilon_{\omega k,xxx}(x, t) = 0, \\ I_p \varepsilon_{\vartheta k,tt}(x, t) - mx_e c\varepsilon_{\omega k,tt}(x, t) - \\ \eta_\vartheta GJ \varepsilon_{\vartheta k,xxx}(x, t) - GJ \varepsilon_{\vartheta k,xxx}(x, t) = 0, \\ \varepsilon_{\omega k}(0, t) = 0, \\ \varepsilon_{\omega k,x}(0, t) = 0, \\ \varepsilon_{\omega k,xx}(L, t) = 0, \\ \varepsilon_{\vartheta k}(0, t) = 0, \\ EI_b [\varepsilon_{\omega k,xxx}(L, t) + \eta_\omega \varepsilon_{\omega k,xxx}(L, t)] = \\ u_k(t) + O_1^T v(t), \\ GJ [\varepsilon_{\vartheta k,x}(L, t) + \eta_\vartheta \varepsilon_{\vartheta k,x}(L, t)] = \\ \tau_k(t) + O_2^T v(t), \\ O_1^T = f_7^T - EI_b [h_\omega^{(4)T}(L) + \eta_\omega h_\omega^{(4)T}(L)S], \\ O_2^T = f_8^T - GJ [h_\vartheta^{(4)T}(L) + \eta_\vartheta h_\vartheta^{(4)T}(L)S], \\ e_{\omega k}(t) = \varepsilon_{\omega k}(L, t), \\ e_{\vartheta k}(t) = \varepsilon_{\vartheta k}(L, t). \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

根据假设2可得 $\varepsilon_{\omega(k+1)}(x, 0) = \varepsilon_{\omega k}(x, T_0)$ 和 $\varepsilon_{\vartheta(k+1)}(x, 0) = \varepsilon_{\vartheta k}(x, T_0), \forall k \in \mathbb{N}^+$.

设计迭代学习控制器如下所示:

$$\begin{cases} u_k(t) = \gamma_1(\beta_1 \dot{e}_{\omega k}(t) + \beta_2 e_{\omega k}(t)) - O_1^T v(t), \\ \tau_k(t) = -\gamma_2(\beta_1 \dot{e}_{\vartheta k}(t) + \beta_2 e_{\vartheta k}(t)) - O_2^T v(t), \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

其中 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 > 0$ 是标量. 此时输入干扰具有未知系数. 当矩阵 S 已知时, 本文采用如下办法尽可能提取输入干扰中的已知信息:

$$\begin{cases} O_1^T v(t) = O_1^T e^{St} v(0) = \bar{O}_1^T H(t), \\ \bar{O}_1 = \text{vec}((O_1 v(0)^T)^T) \in \mathbb{C}^{n^2}, \\ H(t) = \text{vec}((e^{St})^T) \in \mathbb{C}^{n^2}, \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

其中 $\text{vec}(\cdot)$ 为向量化算子, 定义 $\text{vec}(A) = (a_{11}, \dots, a_{n1}, \dots, a_{1n}, \dots, a_{nn})^T, A = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}, i, j = 1, \dots, n$. 由于 S 已知, 因此, $H(t)$ 便是从未知输入干扰中找出的已知信息.

基于可检测信号 $e_{\omega k}(t), e_{\vartheta k}(t)$ 及其导数和已知的 $H(t)$, 设计如下自适应迭代学习控制算法:

$$\begin{cases} u_k(t) = \gamma_1(\beta_1 \dot{e}_{\omega k}(t) + \beta_2 e_{\omega k}(t)) - \hat{O}_{1,k}(t)H(t), \\ \hat{O}_{1,k}(t) = \hat{O}_{1,k-1}(t) - \Gamma_1(\beta_1 \dot{e}_{\omega k}(t) + \beta_2 e_{\omega k}(t))H(t), \\ \tau_k(t) = -\gamma_2(\beta_1 \dot{e}_{\vartheta k}(t) + \beta_2 e_{\vartheta k}(t)) - \hat{O}_{2,k}(t)H(t), \\ \hat{O}_{2,k}(t) = \hat{O}_{2,k-1}(t) + \Gamma_2(\beta_1 \dot{e}_{\vartheta k}(t) + \beta_2 e_{\vartheta k}(t))H(t), \\ \hat{O}_{1,0}(t) = 0, \hat{O}_{2,0}(t) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

其中: $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 > 0$ 是标量, $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2 \in \mathbb{C}^{n^2 \times n^2}$ 是正定矩阵. 在外系统矩阵 S 已知的情况下, 自适应律 $\bar{O}_{i,k}(t)$ 只需要估测常值系数 $\bar{O}_i, i = 1, 2$.

注 2 当外系统矩阵 S 已知时, 双输入双输出柔性翼系统的鲁棒输出调节可以通过基于内模原理的鲁棒控制解决. 在文献[27]中, 基于内模原理的鲁棒控制通过两个可检测外系统的观测器引入内模结构, 进而实现对所有干扰和参考轨迹的鲁棒性. 此时 ODE 观测器系统维度为 $2n$, 且需要设计柔性翼的 PDE 观测器. 与文献[27]不同, 本文不需要 PDE 观测器, 只需要 $2n^2$ 个自适应律估测未知系数, 进而得到自适应迭代学习控制. 不过, 外系统观测器可以保证观测误差指数收敛到零, 但是自适应律只能保证估测误差最终渐近收敛到一个与迭代次数无关的时变有界函数.

因此, 基于自适应迭代学习控制的闭环系统可以描述为

$$\begin{cases} m\varepsilon_{\omega k,tt}(x,t) - mx_e c \varepsilon_{\vartheta k,tt}(x,t) + \eta_{\omega} EI_b \varepsilon_{\omega k,xxxx}(x,t) + EI_b \varepsilon_{\omega k,xxxx}(x,t) = 0, \\ I_p \varepsilon_{\vartheta k,tt}(x,t) - mx_e c \varepsilon_{\omega k,tt}(x,t) - \eta_{\vartheta} GJ \varepsilon_{\vartheta k,xx}(x,t) - GJ \varepsilon_{\vartheta k,xx}(x,t) = 0, \\ \varepsilon_{\omega k}(0,t) = 0, \varepsilon_{\omega k,x}(0,t) = 0, \\ \varepsilon_{\omega k,xx}(L,t) = 0, \varepsilon_{\vartheta k}(0,t) = 0, \\ EI_b[\varepsilon_{\omega k,xxx}(L,t) + \eta_{\omega} \varepsilon_{\omega k,xxx}(L,t)] = \\ \gamma_1(\beta_1 \varepsilon_{\omega k,t}(L,t) + \beta_2 \varepsilon_{\omega k}(L,t)) + \tilde{O}_{1,k}^T(t)H(t), \\ GJ[\varepsilon_{\vartheta k,x}(L,t) + \eta_{\vartheta} \varepsilon_{\vartheta k,xt}(L,t)] = \\ -\gamma_2(\beta_1 \varepsilon_{\vartheta k,t}(L,t) + \beta_2 \varepsilon_{\vartheta k}(L,t)) + \tilde{O}_{2,k}^T(t)H(t), \\ \tilde{O}_{1,k}(t) = \tilde{O}_{1,k-1}(t) + \Gamma_1(\beta_1 \dot{e}_{\omega k}(t) + \beta_2 e_{\omega k}(t))H(t), \\ \tilde{O}_{2,k}(t) = \tilde{O}_{2,k-1}(t) - \Gamma_2(\beta_1 \dot{e}_{\vartheta k}(t) + \beta_2 e_{\vartheta k}(t))H(t), \\ e_{\omega k}(t) = \varepsilon_{\omega k}(L,t), \\ e_{\vartheta k}(t) = \varepsilon_{\vartheta k}(L,t), \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

其中估测误差定义为 $\tilde{O}_{1,k}(t) = \bar{O}_1 - \bar{O}_{1,k}(t)$ 和 $\tilde{O}_{2,k}(t) = \bar{O}_2 - \bar{O}_{2,k}(t)$.

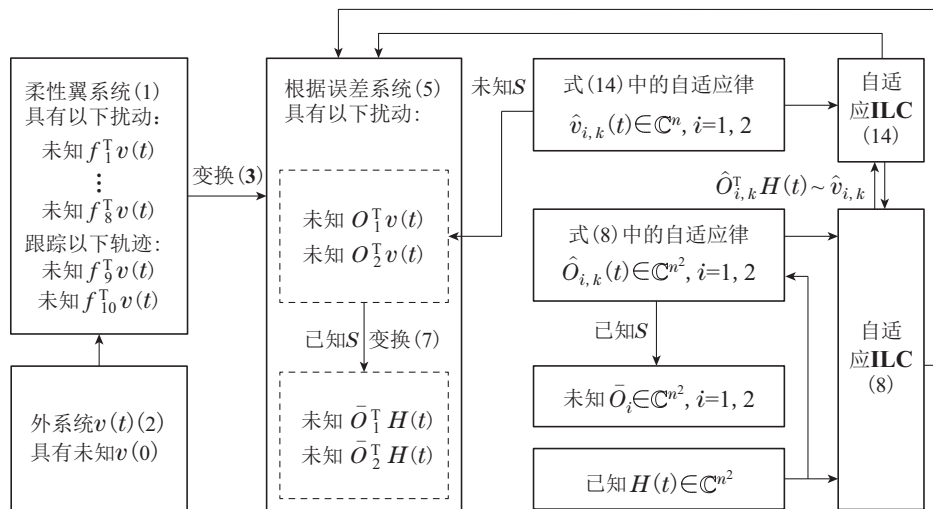


图 1 自适应迭代学习控制设计

Fig. 1 Adaptive iterative learning control design

定理 1 假设 $\beta_i, \gamma_i > 0, \Gamma_i \in \mathbb{C}^{n^2 \times n^2}, i = 1, 2$, 柔性翼系统初值满足假设 2, 且满足 $\omega_1(0, 0) = f_3^T v(0), \omega_{1,x}(0, 0) = f_4^T v(0), \omega_{1,xx}(L, 0) = f_5^T v(0), \vartheta_1(0, 0) =$

$f_6^T v(0)$. 则自适应迭代学习控制(8)可以保证系统(1)状态有界, 且跟踪误差收敛到零.

证 柔性翼系统(1)鲁棒输出调节问题, 等价于通

过线性变换(3)得到的闭环系统(9)镇定问题. 为此, 定义以下能量函数:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} E_k(t) &= V_k(t) + V_{ak}(t) + V_{uk}(t), \\ V_k(t) &= \frac{\beta_1}{2} \int_0^L (m(\varepsilon_{\omega k,t}(x,t))^2 - \\ &\quad 2mx_e c \varepsilon_{\omega k,t}(x,t) \varepsilon_{\theta k,t}(x,t) + \\ &\quad I_p(\varepsilon_{\theta k,t}(x,t))^2) dx + \\ &\quad \frac{\beta_1 E I_b}{2} \int_0^L (\varepsilon_{\omega k,xx}(x,t))^2 dx + \\ &\quad \frac{\beta_1 G J}{2} \int_0^L (\varepsilon_{\theta k,x}(x,t))^2 dx, \\ V_{ak}(t) &= \beta_2 m \int_0^L \varepsilon_{\omega k,t}(x,t) \varepsilon_{\omega k}(x,t) dx + \\ &\quad \beta_2 I_p \int_0^L \varepsilon_{\theta k,t}(x,t) \varepsilon_{\theta k}(x,t) dx - \\ &\quad \beta_2 m x_e c \int_0^L (\varepsilon_{\omega k,t}(x,t) \varepsilon_{\theta k}(x,t) + \\ &\quad \varepsilon_{\omega k}(x,t) \varepsilon_{\theta k,t}(x,t)) dx + \\ &\quad \frac{\beta_2 G J \eta_{\theta}}{2} \int_0^L (\varepsilon_{\theta k,x}(x,t))^2 dx + \\ &\quad \frac{\beta_2 E I_b \eta_{\omega}}{2} \int_0^L (\varepsilon_{\omega k,xx}(x,t))^2 dx, \\ V_{uk}(t) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \tilde{O}_{1,k}^T(r) \Gamma_1^{-1} \tilde{O}_{1,k}(r) dr + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \tilde{O}_{2,k}^T(r) \Gamma_2^{-1} \tilde{O}_{2,k}(r) dr. \end{aligned} \right. \quad (10)$$

因此, 可得

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \zeta_1 \kappa_k(t) &\leq V_k(t) \leq \zeta_2 \kappa_k(t), \quad \zeta_1, \zeta_2 > 0, \\ \kappa_k(t) &= \int_0^L (\varepsilon_{\omega k,xx}(x,t))^2 + (\varepsilon_{\omega k,t}(x,t))^2 + \\ &\quad (\varepsilon_{\theta k,x}(x,t))^2 + (\varepsilon_{\theta k,t}(x,t))^2 dx. \end{aligned} \right. \quad (11)$$

这意味着 $E_k(t)$, $k \in \mathbb{N}^+$ 的正定性.

根据系统(9), $E_k(T_0)$ 可以表示为

$$\begin{aligned} E_k(T_0) &\leq \\ E_1(T_0) &- \sum_{i=2}^k \zeta_3 \int_0^{T_0} \kappa_i(r) dr - \\ &\gamma_1 \sum_{i=2}^k \int_0^{T_0} (\beta_1 \varepsilon_{\omega i,r}(L,r) + \beta_2 \varepsilon_{\omega i}(L,r))^2 dr - \\ &\gamma_2 \sum_{i=2}^k \int_0^{T_0} (\beta_1 \varepsilon_{\theta i,r}(L,r) + \beta_2 \varepsilon_{\theta i}(L,r))^2 dr, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

其中 $\zeta_3 > 0$.

类似地, $E_1(T_0)$ 可以表示为

$$\begin{aligned} E_1(T_0) &\leq \\ V_1(0) + V_{a1}(0) &+ \frac{\|\Gamma_2^{-1}\|}{2} \|\bar{O}_1\|^2 T_0 + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\|\Gamma_2^{-1}\|}{2} \|\bar{O}_2\|^2 T_0 - \zeta_3 \int_0^{T_0} \kappa_1(r) dr - \\ &\gamma_1 \int_0^{T_0} (\beta_1 \varepsilon_{\omega 1,r}(L,r) + \beta_2 \varepsilon_{\omega 1}(L,r))^2 dr - \\ &\gamma_2 \int_0^{T_0} (\beta_1 \varepsilon_{\theta 1,r}(L,r) + \beta_2 \varepsilon_{\theta 1}(L,r))^2 dr. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

因此, $E_1(T_0)$ 是有界的.

对式(12)取级数, 根据 $E_k(T_0)$ 的正定性, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{T_0} \kappa_k(t) dt &= 0, \\ \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{T_0} (\beta_1 \varepsilon_{\omega k,t}(L,t) + \beta_2 \varepsilon_{\omega k}(L,t))^2 dr &= 0, \\ \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{T_0} (\beta_1 \varepsilon_{\theta k,t}(L,t) + \beta_2 \varepsilon_{\theta k}(L,t))^2 dr &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 闭环系统(9)在迭代域内渐进收敛到零, 同时可以得到边界位移 $\varepsilon_{\omega k}(L,t)$ 和 $\varepsilon_{\theta k}(L,t)$ 收敛到零. 通过线性变换(3), 进而证明了闭环柔性翼系统可以鲁棒输出调节.

由式(9)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{T_0} (\tilde{O}_{1,k}(t) - \tilde{O}_{1,k-1}(t))^2 dt &\leq \\ \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|\Gamma_1\|^2 \int_0^{T_0} (\beta_1 \dot{e}_{\omega k}(t) + \\ \beta_2 e_{\omega k}(t))^2 dt \int_0^{T_0} \|H(t)\|^2 dt &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

同理可得 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{T_0} (\tilde{O}_{2,k}(t) - \tilde{O}_{2,k-1}(t))^2 dt = 0$.

因此, 具有迭代学习能力的自适应律最终收敛到一个有界的时变函数, 可能与式(7)中的真实值 \bar{O}_k 有偏差, 但是这不影响系统鲁棒输出调节. 这也是自适应律的优点, 即旨在处理干扰和参考轨迹的未知性, 并不关注自适应律的估测值是否等于真实值. 证毕.

3.2 未知外系统矩阵下控制设计

当外系统矩阵未知时, 式(5)中的输入干扰没有已知信息可以提取. 此时, 需要直接对输入干扰进行估测, 相应的自适应迭代学习控制为

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} u_k(t) &= \gamma_1 (\beta_1 \varepsilon_{\omega k,t}(L,t) + \beta_2 \varepsilon_{\omega k}(L,t)) - \hat{v}_{1,k}(t), \\ \hat{v}_{1,k}(t) &= \hat{v}_{1,k-1}(t) - \gamma_2 (\beta_1 \dot{e}_{\omega k}(t) + \beta_2 e_{\omega k}(t)), \\ \tau_k(t) &= -\gamma_3 (\beta_1 \varepsilon_{\theta k,t}(L,t) + \beta_2 \varepsilon_{\theta k}(L,t)) - \hat{v}_{2,k}(t), \\ \hat{v}_{2,k}(t) &= \hat{v}_{2,k-1}(t) + \gamma_4 (\beta_1 \dot{e}_{\theta k}(t) + \beta_2 e_{\theta k}(t)), \\ \hat{v}_{1,0}(t) &= 0, \quad \hat{v}_{2,0}(t) = 0, \end{aligned} \right. \quad (14)$$

其中 $\gamma_j > 0$, $j = 1, 2, 3, 4$. 与自适应迭代学习控制(8)不同, 此时的自适应律 $\hat{v}_{i,k}(t)$ 用于估测周期性变化的标量函数 $O_i^T v(t)$, $i=1, 2$, 并定义估测误差为 $\tilde{v}_{i,k}(t) = O_i^T v(t) - \hat{v}_{i,k}(t)$, $i = 1, 2$.

此时, 闭环系统可以描述为

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & m\varepsilon_{\omega k,tt}(x,t) - mx_e c\varepsilon_{\vartheta k,tt}(x,t) + \\ & \eta_\omega EI_b \varepsilon_{\omega k,xxxxt}(x,t) + EI_b \varepsilon_{\omega k,xxxx}(x,t) = 0, \\ & I_p \varepsilon_{\vartheta k,tt}(x,t) - mx_e c\varepsilon_{\omega k,tt}(x,t) - \\ & \eta_\vartheta GJ \varepsilon_{\vartheta k,xtt}(x,t) - GJ \varepsilon_{\vartheta k,xx}(x,t) = 0, \\ & \varepsilon_{\omega k}(0,t) = 0, \varepsilon_{\omega k,x}(0,t) = 0, \\ & \varepsilon_{\omega k,xx}(L,t) = 0, \varepsilon_{\vartheta k}(0,t) = 0, \\ & EI_b(\varepsilon_{\omega k,xxx}(L,t) + \eta_\omega \varepsilon_{\omega k,xxx}(L,t)) = \\ & \gamma_1(\beta_1 \varepsilon_{\omega k,t}(L,t) + \beta_2 \varepsilon_{\omega k}(L,t)) + \tilde{v}_{1,k}(t), \\ & GJ(\varepsilon_{\vartheta k,x}(L,t) + \eta_\vartheta \varepsilon_{\vartheta k,xt}(L,t)) = \\ & -\gamma_3(\beta_1 \varepsilon_{\vartheta k,t}(L,t) + \beta_2 \varepsilon_{\vartheta k}(L,t)) + \tilde{v}_{2,k}(t), \\ & \tilde{v}_{1,k}(t) = \tilde{v}_{1,k-1}(t) + \gamma_2(\beta_1 \dot{e}_{\omega k}(t) + \beta_2 e_{\omega k}(t)), \\ & \tilde{v}_{2,k}(t) = \tilde{v}_{2,k-1}(t) - \gamma_4(\beta_1 \dot{e}_{\vartheta k}(t) + \beta_2 e_{\vartheta k}(t)), \\ & e_{\omega k}(t) = \varepsilon_{\omega k}(L,t), \\ & e_{\vartheta k}(t) = \varepsilon_{\vartheta k}(L,t). \end{aligned} \right. \quad (15)$$

与定理1类似, 以上闭环系统有界, 且跟踪误差收敛到零.

注3 外系统矩阵 S 未知下的鲁棒输出调节可以通过文献[27]中的自适应内模控制来解决. 在文献[27]中, 基于内模原理的鲁棒控制通过两个外系统的自适应观测器(2个ODE观测器+2n个自适应律)处理未知的外系统状态, 然后通过4个自适应律处理未知干扰系数, 因此, 用于处理未知干扰和参考轨迹的ODE系统维度为 $4n+4$. 与文献[27]相比, 本文的自适应迭代学习控制旨在处理干扰的不确定性, 不具备重构外系统矩阵和系统模型的功能, 此时用于处理未知干扰和参考轨迹的ODE系统维度为2.

注4 实际上, 第3.1节中的自适应迭代学习控制可以直接设计为式(14), 此时自适应律维度变低. 但是自适应律需要估测时变函数, 与处理常值函数相比, 这类问题(特别是高频函数)的处理效果较差. 为此, 第3.1节通过提取时变已知项 $H(t)$ 将不确定项简化为常值 $\bar{O}_i, i=1,2$, 得到自适应迭代学习控制(8). 提取时变已知项也是为了与内模控制进行比较, 但是如注2所示, 自适应迭代学习控制(8)中ODE系统描述的自适应律维度较高.

4 仿真

本节对柔性翼系统的鲁棒输出调节问题做了两组数值仿真, 描述了闭环系统跟踪误差收敛性, 以及外系统矩阵 S 对自适应控制设计的影响.

对于柔性翼系统, 参数选择如下:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & m=10, I_p=5, \eta_\omega=0.5, \eta_\vartheta=0.5, L=2, \\ & EI_b=0.3, GJ=2.2, x_e c=0.25, \\ & \omega_1(x,0) = \frac{\pi x(L-x)}{L}, \vartheta_1(x,0) = \frac{\pi x(L-x)}{2L}, \\ & \omega_{1,t}(x,0) = \vartheta_{1,t}(x,0) = 0, \\ & f_i(x) = f_j = 0, i=1,2, j=3, \dots, 8, \\ & f_9^T = (1.5 \ 1), f_{10}^T = (1 \ 0.8). \end{aligned} \right. \quad (16)$$

此时, 选取周期 $T_0 = 4\text{ s}$, 迭代次数为 $j = 1, \dots, 5$.

对于外系统, 选择系统矩阵和初值为

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2\pi i}{T_0} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{2\pi i}{T_0} \end{bmatrix}, v(0) = (1 \ 0.3).$$

因此, 外系统状态为 $v(t) = (e^{\frac{i2\pi t}{T_0}} \ 0.3e^{-\frac{i2\pi t}{T_0}})^T$, 对于任意的系数 $(a_1, a_2), a_k \in \mathbb{R}, k=1,2$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} (a_1, a_2)v(t) &= a_1 e^{\frac{i2\pi t}{T_0}} + a_2 0.3e^{-\frac{i2\pi t}{T_0}} = \\ & (a_1 - 0.3a_2)i \sin \frac{2\pi}{T_0}t + (a_1 + \\ & 0.3a_2) \cos \frac{2\pi}{T_0}t. \end{aligned}$$

此时虚部上有一个谐波信号, 振幅为 $|a_1 - 0.3a_2|$, 实部有一个谐波信号, 振幅为 $|a_1 + 0.3a_2|$, 两个谐波信号的相位都为0.

仿真1 基于已知的外系统矩阵, 根据式(7)可得

$$H(t) = (e^{\frac{i2\pi t}{T_0}} \ 0 \ 0 \ e^{-\frac{i2\pi t}{T_0}})^T,$$

同时, 选取自适应迭代学习控制参数选择如下:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \beta_1 = 3, \beta_2 = 8, \gamma_1 = 12.5, \gamma_2 = 0.01, \\ & \Gamma_1 = 0.2I_{4 \times 4}, \Gamma_2 = 0.01I_{4 \times 4}, \\ & \bar{O}_{1,0}(t) = (0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)^T, \bar{O}_{2,0}(t) = (0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)^T. \end{aligned} \right.$$

基于以上自适应迭代学习控制, 柔性翼的闭环系统性能可以由图2描述. 通过图2(a)–(b)看出, 闭环系统的弯曲位移和扭转位移有界. 在图2(c)–(d)中, 实线分别表示了弯曲和扭转的末端位移, 虚线分别表示了参考轨迹 $f_9^T v(t)$ 和 $f_{10}^T v(t)$. 图2(e)–(f)进一步刻画了跟踪误差在迭代周期上的收敛性. 通过图2(g)看出, 控制输入是有界的. 在图2(h)–(i)中, 虚线表示未知常值向量的每个元素, 实线表示自适应律, 从中可以看出自适应律可以收敛到一个与迭代周期无关的有界函数, 但是与真实值存在偏差.

仿真2 此时, 外系统矩阵未知, 直接选取自适应观测器参数如下:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \beta_1 = 4.2, \beta_2 = 16, \gamma_1 = 25, \gamma_2 = 2, \\ & \gamma_3 = 0.01, \gamma_4 = 0.01, \hat{v}_{1,0}(t) = 0, \hat{v}_{2,0}(t) = 0. \end{aligned} \right.$$

该自适应迭代学习控制维度更低、结构简单, 主要原因在于自适应律是2个标量, 用于估测未知时变函数. 在图3(a)–(b)中, 实线分别表示了弯曲和扭转的末端位移, 虚线分别表示了参考轨迹 $f_9^T v(t)$ 和 $f_{10}^T v(t)$. 在图3(c)–(d)中, 跟踪误差随着迭代次数增加趋于零. 在图3(e)和图3(f)中, 虚线表示周期性的时变函数, 实线表示自适应律的估计值, 估计值与实际值有偏差. 对比图2(h)–(i), 图3(e)–(f)估测的效果更差. 通过以上分析可以看出, 在外系统矩阵 S 未知的情况下, 自适应迭代学习控制(14)能够实现跟踪的目标并且保证了系统的有界性.

5 结论

本文主要通过自适应迭代学习控制处理双输入双输出柔性翼的鲁棒输出调节问题,其中外系统产生周期性变化的干扰和参考轨迹.当外系统矩阵已知时,未知干扰系数和参考轨迹系数可以通过无学习能力自适应律估测,也可以引入学习能力进行解决.当外系统矩阵未知时,干扰和参考轨迹几乎完全未知,此时必须采用具有学习能力的自适应律才能估测周期性时变信号.这类自适应迭代学习控制只需要两个自适应律,结构简单,但是无法重构外系统信息.基于李雅普诺夫第二法,本文证明了闭环系统的稳定性,并通过仿真验证了所提出的自适应迭代学习控制器设计的可行性和有效性.本文提出的方法还可以扩展到其他PDE方程的鲁棒输出调节问题.

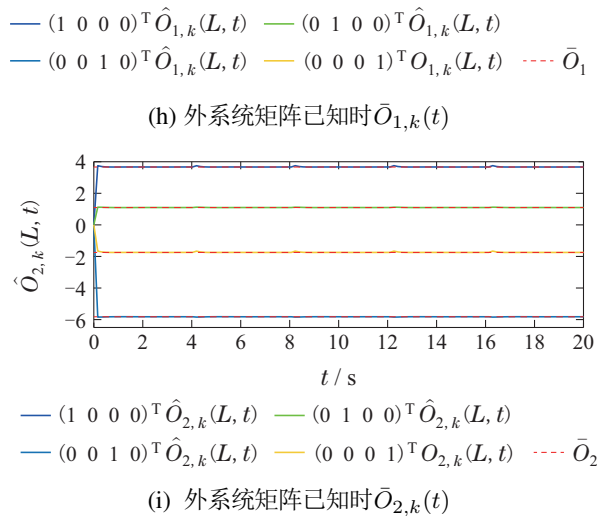
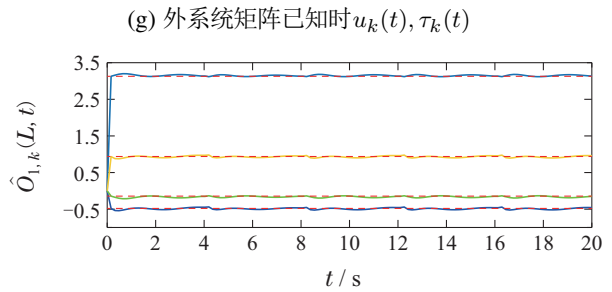
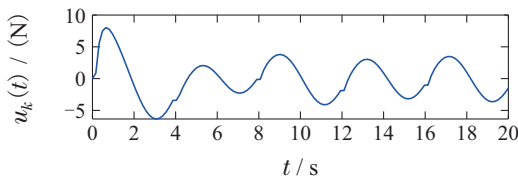
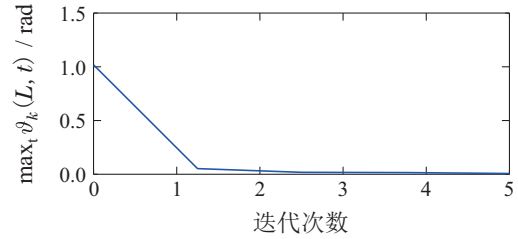
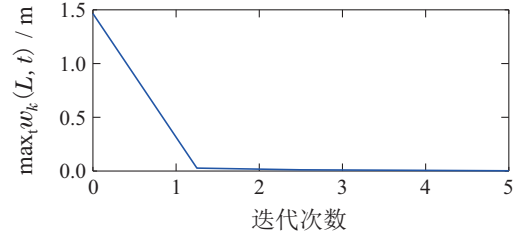
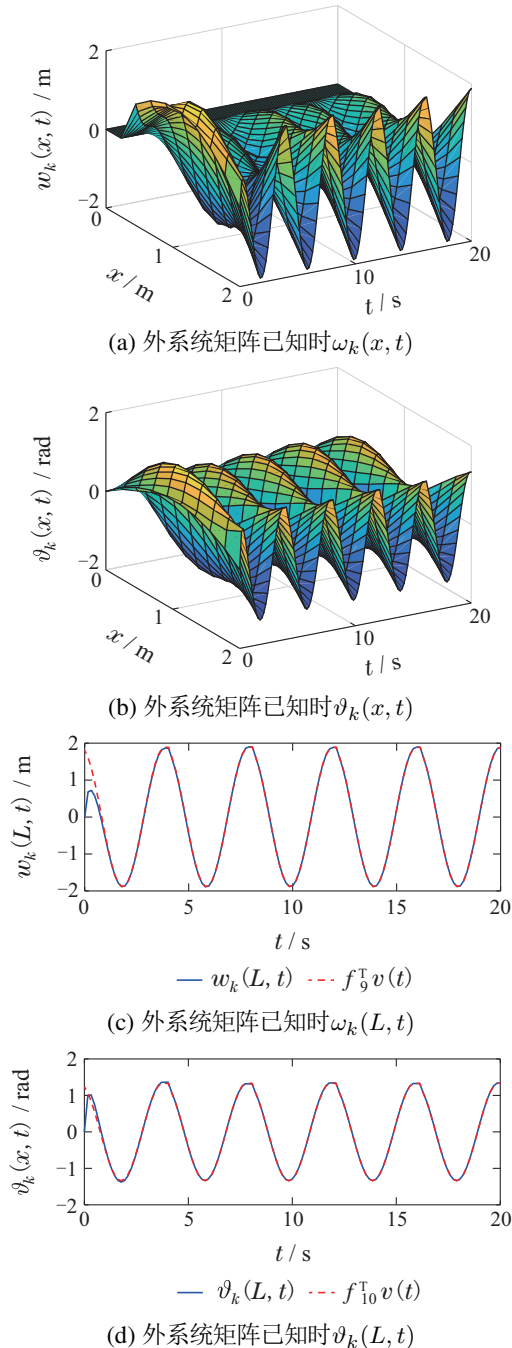


图2 外系统矩阵已知时闭环柔性翼系统
Fig. 2 The closed-loop flexible wing system under a known exosystem matrix

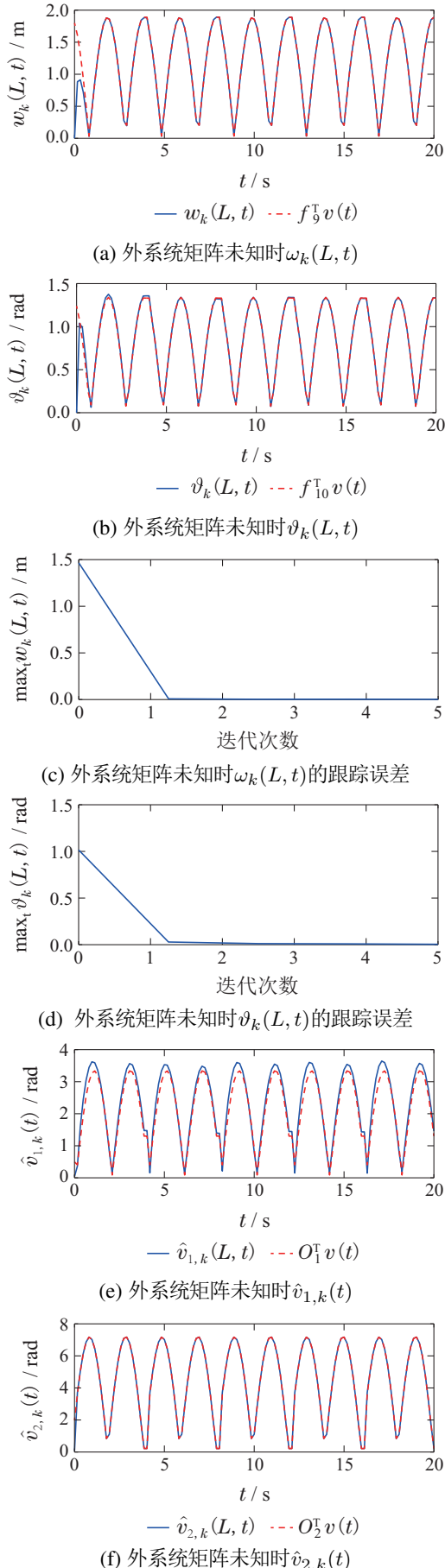


图 3 外系统矩阵未知时闭环柔性翼系统

Fig. 3 The closed-loop flexible wing system under an unknown exosystem matrix

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