

四旋翼飞行器预定时间自适应轨迹跟踪控制

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摘要: 针对具有外部扰动和动态不确定性的四旋翼飞行器, 本文提出了基于指令滤波反步法的预定时间自适应轨迹跟踪控制方案. 通过引入指令滤波和构建非光滑误差补偿机制, 有效地解决了“复杂性爆炸”的问题, 并且在预定的时间内移除了滤波误差对系统性能的影响. 所提出的预定时间自适应轨迹跟踪控制方案保证了闭环系统实际预定时间稳定, 且闭环信号是预定时间有界的. 通过调整控制参数, 可以使得位置和姿态跟踪误差在预定的时间内收敛到原点附近的邻域内. 最后, 通过仿真算例验证了所提出的预定时间控制算法的有效性和优越性.

关键词: 四旋翼飞行器; 预定时间控制; 指令滤波反步法

引用格式: 朱官超, 崔国增, 马倩, 等. 四旋翼飞行器预定时间自适应轨迹跟踪控制. 控制理论与应用, 2025, 42(3): 601 – 608

DOI: 10.7641/CTA.2023.30522

Predefined-time adaptive trajectory tracking control for a quadrotor UAV

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Abstract: This paper proposes a command filter-based predefined-time adaptive trajectory tracking control scheme for a quadrotor unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) with external disturbances and dynamic uncertainties. By introducing the command filter and constructing the nonsmooth error compensation mechanism, the “explosion of complexity” problem is effectively addressed as well as the influence of filtered error for the system performance is eliminated in a predefined time. The proposed predefined-time adaptive trajectory tracking control scheme ensures that the closed-loop system is practically predefined-time stable, and the closed-loop signals are predefined-time bounded. By adjusting the control parameters, the position and attitude tracking errors can converge to the neighbourhood of the origin in a predefined time. Finally, a simulation example verifies the effectiveness and superiority of the presented predefined-time control strategy.

Key words: quadrotor UAV; predefined-time control; command filtered backstepping

Citation: ZHU Guanchao, CUI Guozeng, MA Qian, et al. Predefined-time adaptive trajectory tracking control for a quadrotor UAV. *Control Theory & Applications*, 2025, 42(3): 601 – 608

1 引言

四旋翼飞行器具有机动灵活、垂直起落和定点悬停等优点^[1–2], 在农林植物保护、警用安防和电力巡检等领域有着广泛的应用. 注意到, 四旋翼飞行器是一类典型的欠驱动系统, 且存在动态不确定性、强非线性和强耦合等特性^[3–4]. 因此, 如何实现四旋翼飞行器高品质的轨迹跟踪控制仍然具有一定的挑战性.

近年来, 为了提高四旋翼飞行器的控制性能, 学者们提出了许多先进的飞行控制算法, 如滑模控制、反

步控制和动态面控制等. 文献[5–6]设计了基于滑模控制技术的飞行控制算法, 但不连续的开关控制项会产生抖振现象. 文献[7]基于反步控制技术提出了自适应轨迹跟踪控制算法. 值得注意的是, 传统的反步设计方法需对虚拟控制信号反复求导, 会引起“复杂性爆炸”问题, 进而增加了四旋翼飞行器控制算法的复杂度. 此后, 文献[8]利用一阶滤波来克服“复杂性爆炸”问题, 提出了自适应动态面飞行控制算法. 针对具有未知外界扰动和动态不确定性的四旋翼飞行器, 文

收稿日期: 2023–08–01; 录用日期: 2023–11–24.

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本文责任编辑: 贺威.

国家自然科学基金项目(61703059, 62173183), 江苏省自然科学基金优秀青年基金项目(BK20211605)资助.

Supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (61703059, 62173183) and the Natural Science Fund for Excellent Young Scholars of Jiangsu Province (BK20211605).

献[9]基于动态面技术给出了模糊自适应输出反馈控制方案. 然而, 引入的一阶滤波会产生滤波误差, 进而难以获得理想的四旋翼飞行器控制性能. 幸运的是, 文献[10]引入了误差补偿机制, 提出了指令滤波反步控制技术, 不仅解决了“复杂性爆炸”问题, 并且移除了滤波误差对系统性能的影响.

然而, 上述控制方案仅能保证跟踪误差的渐近收敛性, 即时间趋于无穷时, 跟踪误差收敛到原点. 对于四旋翼飞行器的轨迹跟踪问题, 收敛时间是一个非常重要的指标, 渐近收敛控制算法可能无法满足实际需求. 文献[11]提出了一种有限时间控制算法, 能使飞行器的状态在有限时间内收敛. 针对四旋翼飞行器, 文献[12-13]分别设计了自适应有限时间滑模控制策略; 文献[14]给出了有限时间指令滤波反步控制方案. 尽管有限时间控制方法具有收敛速度快和鲁棒性强等优点, 但其收敛时间高度依赖于系统的初始状态. 当四旋翼飞行器的初始状态难以获得甚至不可获得时, 有限时间控制方案可能会失效. 文献[15]提出了固定时间稳定性理论, 使得系统收敛时间不受初始条件的影响且仅与控制参数有关. 为解决无人机执行器饱和问题, 文献[16]给出了自适应非奇异固定时间姿态抗饱和控制方案. 借助于指令滤波反步控制技术, 文献[17]提出了固定时间预设性能飞行控制方案. 为解决多无人机的飞行编队问题, 文献[18]设计了固定时间分布式自适应控制算法.

值得注意的是, 固定时间控制方案中系统的收敛时间与控制参数之间不存在简单且明显的关系, 甚至收敛时间往往会被高估, 可能比实际收敛时间大数百倍甚至数千倍, 这意味着不容易设计和调整系统的收敛时间. 为了解决收敛时间估计过高的问题, 同时降低收敛时间对控制参数的依赖性, 文献[19]给出了预定时间控制方法, 设计者可以提前设定收敛时间的上界. 文献[20]基于反步控制技术研究了预定时间轨迹跟踪控制问题. 对于具有外部扰动的四旋翼飞行器, 文献[21]提出了预定时间终端滑模控制方案. 为了解决四旋翼飞行器集群编队控制问题, 文献[22]基于状态观测器给出了预定时间分布式滑模控制策略. 针对受状态约束的航天飞行器, 文献[23]基于动态面控制设计了飞行器预定时间自适应姿态跟踪控制算法.

受上述启发, 本文针对具有外部扰动和动态不确定性的四旋翼飞行器, 提出了基于指令滤波反步法的四旋翼飞行器预定时间自适应轨迹跟踪控制方案. 相较于已有的结果, 本文的主要贡献如下:

1) 相比较于反步控制算法^[7]和动态面控制策略^[8-9, 23], 本文通过引入了指令滤波, 避免了对虚拟控制信号的反复求导引起的“复杂性爆炸”问题, 并且设计具有预定时间收敛的非光滑误差补偿机制, 在预定

的时间内移除了滤波误差对系统性能的影响.

2) 与有限时间收敛控制方案^[12-14]和固定时间收敛控制算法^[16-18]相比, 本文设计的四旋翼飞行器预定时间轨迹跟踪控制算法解决了收敛时间估计过高的问题, 减轻了收敛时间对控制参数的依赖. 在不考虑任何初始条件和任何其他控制参数的情况下, 将系统的收敛时间变成一个可以直接调节的参数, 且只需调节这个参数便可精确地预设系统收敛时间的最小上界, 使对系统性能的描述更为准确, 所提的控制算法更易于实际应用.

3) 不同于传统渐近收敛^[2]和固定时间收敛^[16-18]的自适应律, 本文设计了预定时间收敛的自适应律估计理想权值向量的范数, 保证了闭环系统的预定时间稳定性.

2 问题描述及预备知识

考虑如下四旋翼飞行器, 其动力学方程为

$$\begin{aligned}\ddot{x} &= \frac{F_t}{m}(\cos\phi\sin\theta\cos\psi + \sin\phi\sin\psi) - \frac{G_x}{m}\dot{x} + d_x, \\ \ddot{y} &= \frac{F_t}{m}(\cos\phi\sin\theta\sin\psi - \sin\phi\cos\psi) - \frac{G_y}{m}\dot{y} + d_y, \\ \ddot{z} &= \frac{F_t}{m}(\cos\phi\cos\theta - g) - \frac{G_z}{m}\dot{z} + d_z, \\ \ddot{\phi} &= \frac{U_\phi}{J_x} + \frac{J_y - J_z}{J_x}\dot{\theta}\dot{\psi} - \frac{G_\phi}{J_x}\dot{\phi} + d_\phi, \\ \ddot{\theta} &= \frac{U_\theta}{J_y} + \frac{J_z - J_x}{J_y}\dot{\phi}\dot{\psi} - \frac{G_\theta}{J_y}\dot{\theta} + d_\theta, \\ \ddot{\psi} &= \frac{U_\psi}{J_z} + \frac{J_x - J_y}{J_z}\dot{\phi}\dot{\theta} - \frac{G_\psi}{J_z}\dot{\psi} + d_\psi,\end{aligned}\quad (1)$$

其中: x, y, z 是四旋翼飞行器在惯性坐标系中的位置; ϕ, θ, ψ 是四旋翼飞行器的横滚角、俯仰角和偏航角; m 是质量; g 为重力加速度; J_x, J_y, J_z 分别代表四旋翼飞行器在 x, y, z 3 个方向上的转动惯量; $G_x, G_y, G_z, G_\phi, G_\theta, G_\psi$ 为空气阻力系数; $d_x, d_y, d_z, d_\phi, d_\theta, d_\psi$ 为外部扰动; F_t 是四旋翼飞行器的总升力; U_ϕ, U_θ, U_ψ 是机体坐标系 3 个方向上的控制力矩.

为了便于控制器设计, 式(1)可转化如下:

$$\ddot{v}_i = \omega_i + f_i + d_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 6, \quad (2)$$

其中: $(\nu_1, \nu_2, \dots, \nu_6) = (x, y, z, \phi, \theta, \psi)$, $(\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_6) = (\frac{F_t}{m}(\cos\phi\sin\theta\cos\psi + \sin\phi\sin\psi), \frac{F_t}{m}(\cos\phi\sin\theta\sin\psi - \sin\phi\cos\psi), \frac{F_t}{m}\cos\phi\cos\theta - g, \frac{U_\phi}{J_x}, \frac{U_\theta}{J_y}, \frac{U_\psi}{J_z})$, $(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_6) = (-\frac{G_x}{m}\dot{x}, -\frac{G_y}{m}\dot{y},$

$$-\frac{G_z}{m}\dot{z}, \frac{J_y - J_z}{J_x}\dot{\theta}\dot{\psi} - \frac{G_\phi}{J_x}\dot{\phi}, \frac{J_z - J_x}{J_y}\dot{\phi}\dot{\psi} - \frac{G_\theta}{J_y}\dot{\theta},$$

$$\frac{J_x - J_y}{J_z}\dot{\phi}\dot{\theta} - \frac{G_\psi}{J_z}\dot{\psi}), (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_6) = (d_x, d_y, d_z,$$

$$d_\phi, d_\theta, d_\psi).$$

控制目标: 针对四旋翼飞行器(1), 本文旨在设计基于指令滤波反步法的预定时间自适应轨迹跟踪控制方案, 保证闭环系统预定时间稳定, 闭环系统中所有信号在预定时间内有界, 且位置跟踪误差和姿态跟踪误差在预定的时间内收敛到原点附近的邻域内。

假设 1 对于 $i = 1, 2, \dots, 6$, 四旋翼飞行器的期望轨迹 $y_{d,i}$ 及其一阶导数 $\dot{y}_{d,i}$ 是连续且有界的。

假设 2 四旋翼飞行器的外部扰动 d_i 是连续有界的, 且满足 $|d_i| \leq d_{i,\max}, i = 1, 2, \dots, 6$ 。

引理 1^[24] 假设 $F(x)$ 是定义在紧集 Ω 上的连续函数。对于任意给定的常数 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在一个模糊逻辑系统 $\varphi^T \mathbf{s}(x)$ 使得

$$\sup_{x \in \Omega} |F(x) - \varphi^T \mathbf{s}(x)| \leq \varepsilon,$$

其中: $\varphi = [\varphi_1 \ \varphi_2 \ \dots \ \varphi_n]^T$ 是理想权值向量; $\mathbf{s}(x) = [s_1(x) \ s_2(x) \ \dots \ s_n(x)]^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是模糊基函数, $s_i(x) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n s_i(x)}{\sum_{i=1}^n s_i(x)} - \exp[-\frac{(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)^T(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)}{v_i^2}]$, $\boldsymbol{\mu}_i = [\mu_{i,1} \ \mu_{i,2} \ \dots \ \mu_{i,n}]^T$ 为高斯函数的中心, v_i 为高斯函数的宽度。

引理 2^[25] 对于 $\forall i \geq j$, 且 $\ell > 1$, 可得

$$j(i-j)^\ell \leq \frac{\ell}{1+\ell} (i^{1+\ell} - j^{1+\ell}).$$

引理 3^[26] 假设 $\mu > 0, \nu > 0$, 且 $\omega(p, q) > 0$ 是实值函数, 如下不等式成立:

$$|p|^u |q|^\nu \leq \frac{u\omega(p, q)|p|^{u+\nu}}{u+\nu} + \frac{\nu\omega(p, q)^{-\frac{\nu}{u}} |q|^{u+\nu}}{u+\nu}.$$

引理 4^[27] 对于 $\theta_i \in \mathbb{R}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 如下不等式成立:

$$(\sum_{i=1}^n |\theta_i|)^m \leq \sum_{i=1}^n |\theta_i|^m, 0 < m \leq 1,$$

$$n^{1-q} (\sum_{i=1}^n |\theta_i|)^q \leq \sum_{i=1}^n |\theta_i|^q, q \geq 1.$$

引理 5^[28] 考虑如下非线性系统 $\dot{k}(t) = \Phi(x)$, $k(0) = k_0$, 若存在一个连续正定函数 $V(x)$, 标量 $0 < \beta < 1, T^* > 0, \Lambda > 0$, 使得 $\dot{V} \leq -\frac{\pi}{\beta T^*} (V^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} + V^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}}) + \Lambda$ 成立, 则非线性系统是实际预定时间稳定的, 且正定函数 V 可以在预定的时间 $2T^*$ 内进入并停留在区域 $V \leq \frac{\beta \Lambda T^*}{\pi}$ 内。

3 预定时间控制器设计

定义如下跟踪误差:

$$Z_{i,1} = v_i - y_{d,i}, \tag{3}$$

$$Z_{i,2} = \dot{v}_i - \bar{\alpha}_i, \tag{4}$$

其中: $i = 1, 2, \dots, 6$; $\bar{\alpha}_i$ 是虚拟控制信号 α_i 作为指令滤波输入的输出信号, 指令滤波设计如下:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathcal{P}}_{i,1} = \kappa_i \mathcal{P}_{i,2}, \\ \dot{\mathcal{P}}_{i,2} = -2\kappa_i \zeta_i \mathcal{P}_{i,2} - \kappa_i \ell_{i,0}, \end{cases} \tag{5}$$

其中: $\mathcal{P}_{i,1}$ 和 $\mathcal{P}_{i,2}$ 为状态变量; $\ell_{i,0} = \mathcal{P}_{i,1} - \alpha_i$, $\mathcal{P}_{i,1} = \bar{\alpha}_i$; κ_i 和 ζ_i 为滤波参数, 且 $\kappa_i > 0, \zeta_i \in (0, 1]$ 。

定义补偿跟踪误差为

$$\eta_{i,1} = Z_{i,1} - \gamma_{i,1}, \tag{6}$$

$$\eta_{i,2} = Z_{i,2} - \gamma_{i,2}, \tag{7}$$

其中 $\gamma_{i,1}$ 和 $\gamma_{i,2}$ 是非光滑误差补偿信号, 其形式构造如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\gamma}_{i,1} &= -\frac{\sigma_{i,1}}{2^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}}} \gamma_{i,1}^{1+\beta} - \frac{\sigma_{i,2}}{2^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}}} \gamma_{i,1}^{1-\beta} + \\ &\gamma_{i,2} + \bar{\alpha}_i - \alpha_i, \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

$$\dot{\gamma}_{i,2} = -\frac{\sigma_{i,1}}{2^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}}} \gamma_{i,2}^{1+\beta} - \frac{\sigma_{i,2}}{2^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}}} \gamma_{i,2}^{1-\beta} - \gamma_{i,1}, \tag{9}$$

其中: $0 < \beta = \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2} < 1$, β_1 为正偶数, β_2 为正奇数; $\sigma_{i,1} = \frac{\pi(4+2\beta)}{\beta T^* 30^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}}$; $\sigma_{i,2} = \frac{\pi(2-\beta)}{\beta T^*(1-\beta)}$; T^* 为设计参数。非光滑误差补偿信号的初始状态为 $\gamma_{i,1}(0) = 0$ 和 $\gamma_{i,2}(0) = 0$ 。

设计虚拟控制信号 α_i 如下:

$$\alpha_i = -\frac{\sigma_{i,1}}{2^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}}} \eta_{i,1}^{1+\beta} - \frac{\sigma_{i,2}}{2^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}}} \eta_{i,1}^{1-\beta} + \dot{y}_{d,i}, \tag{10}$$

进而, 设计控制输入信号 ω_i 为

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_i &= -\frac{\sigma_{i,1}}{2^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}}} \eta_{i,2}^{1+\beta} - \frac{\sigma_{i,2}}{2^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}}} \eta_{i,2}^{1-\beta} - Z_{i,1} + \dot{\bar{\alpha}}_i - \\ &\eta_{i,2} - \frac{\eta_{i,2} \hat{\xi}_i \mathbf{s}_i^T(\vartheta_i) \mathbf{s}_i(\vartheta_i)}{2a_i^2}, \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

其中: $\mathbf{s}_i(\vartheta_i)$ 为模糊基函数, $\vartheta_1 = \dot{x}, \vartheta_2 = \dot{y}, \vartheta_3 = \dot{z}, \vartheta_4 = \vartheta_5 = \vartheta_6 = [\dot{\phi} \ \dot{\theta} \ \dot{\psi}]^T$; $\hat{\xi}_i$ 是 $\xi_i = \|\varphi_i\|^2$ 的估计值, φ_i 为理想权值向量, 且 $\tilde{\xi}_i = \xi_i - \hat{\xi}_i$ 为估计误差; 设计参数更新律如下:

$$\dot{\hat{\xi}}_i = \frac{\eta_{i,2}^2 \mathbf{s}_i^T(\vartheta_i) \mathbf{s}_i(\vartheta_i)}{2a_i^2} - \sigma_{i,1} \hat{\xi}_i^{1+\beta} - \sigma_{i,2} \hat{\xi}_i, \tag{12}$$

其中 $a_i > 0$ 为设计参数。

由于四旋翼飞行器是一类典型的欠驱动系统, 期望的横滚角 $y_{d,4}$ 和俯仰角 $y_{d,5}$ 可通过位置子系统的控制输入和给定偏航角来获得, 即

$$y_{d,4} = \arctan\left(\frac{\omega_1 \sin \psi - \omega_2 \cos \psi}{\omega_3 + g} \cos y_{d,5}\right), \tag{13}$$

$$y_{d,5} = \arctan\left(\frac{\omega_1 \cos \psi + \omega_2 \sin \psi}{\omega_3 + g}\right). \quad (14)$$

4 预定时间稳定性分析

定理 1 对于满足假设1-2的四旋翼飞行器, 非光滑误差补偿信号(8)-(9)、虚拟控制信号(10)、控制输入信号(11)和参数更新律(12), 确保了闭环系统是实际预定时间稳定的, 且闭环系统中所有信号预定时间有界, 同时位置和姿态跟踪误差在预定的时间内收敛到原点附近的邻域内.

证 详细的证明过程可以分为如下两步.

步骤 1 根据式(3)-(4)(6)(8), 可得

$$\eta_{i,1} \dot{\eta}_{i,1} = \eta_{i,1} \alpha_i + \eta_{i,1} Z_{i,2} - \eta_{i,1} \gamma_{i,2} - \dot{y}_{d,i} \eta_{i,1} + \frac{\sigma_{i,1}}{2^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}}} \eta_{i,1} \gamma_{i,1}^{1+\beta} + \frac{\sigma_{i,2}}{2^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}}} \eta_{i,1} \gamma_{i,1}^{1-\beta}. \quad (15)$$

根据式(8), 如下等式成立:

$$\gamma_{i,1} \dot{\gamma}_{i,1} = -\sigma_{i,1} \left(\frac{\gamma_{i,1}^2}{2}\right)^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} - \sigma_{i,2} \left(\frac{\gamma_{i,1}^2}{2}\right)^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}} + \gamma_{i,1} \gamma_{i,2} + \gamma_{i,1} (\bar{\alpha}_i - \alpha_i), \quad (16)$$

选取 Lyapunov 函数为 $V_{i,1} = \frac{1}{2} \eta_{i,1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_{i,1}^2$. 根据式(10)(15)-(16), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{i,1} = & -\sigma_{i,1} \left(\frac{\eta_{i,1}^2}{2}\right)^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} - \sigma_{i,2} \left(\frac{\eta_{i,1}^2}{2}\right)^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}} - \\ & \sigma_{i,1} \left(\frac{\gamma_{i,1}^2}{2}\right)^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} - \sigma_{i,2} \left(\frac{\gamma_{i,1}^2}{2}\right)^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}} + \\ & \frac{\sigma_{i,1}}{2^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}}} \eta_{i,1} \gamma_{i,1}^{1+\beta} + \frac{\sigma_{i,2}}{2^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}}} \eta_{i,1} \gamma_{i,1}^{1-\beta} + \\ & \eta_{i,1} \eta_{i,2} + \gamma_{i,1} \gamma_{i,2} + \gamma_{i,1} (\bar{\alpha}_i - \alpha_i). \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

步骤 2 根据式(2)(4)(7), 如下等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{i,2} \dot{\eta}_{i,2} = & \eta_{i,2} \omega_i + \eta_{i,2} f_i + \eta_{i,2} d_i - \\ & \eta_{i,2} \dot{\alpha}_i - \eta_{i,2} \dot{\gamma}_{i,2}. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

基于引理1, 利用模糊逻辑系统 $\varphi_i^T \mathbf{s}_i(\vartheta_i)$ 来逼近非线性函数 f_i , $f_i = \varphi_i^T \mathbf{s}_i(\vartheta_i) + \delta_i(\vartheta_i)$, $|\delta_i(\vartheta_i)| \leq \varepsilon_i$, $\varepsilon_i > 0$. 根据引理3和假设2, 可得

$$\eta_{i,2} f_i \leq \frac{\eta_{i,2}^2 \xi_i \mathbf{s}_i^T(\vartheta_i) \mathbf{s}_i(\vartheta_i)}{2a_i^2} + \frac{1}{2} a_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} \eta_{i,2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_i^2, \quad (19)$$

$$\eta_{i,2} d_i \leq \frac{1}{2} \eta_{i,2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} d_{i,\max}^2. \quad (20)$$

将式(9)(11)(19)-(20)代入到式(18)中, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{i,2} \dot{\eta}_{i,2} \leq & -\sigma_{i,1} \left(\frac{\eta_{i,2}^2}{2}\right)^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} - \sigma_{i,2} \left(\frac{\eta_{i,2}^2}{2}\right)^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}} + \\ & \frac{\sigma_{i,1}}{2^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}}} \eta_{i,2} \gamma_{i,2}^{1+\beta} + \frac{\sigma_{i,2}}{2^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}}} \eta_{i,2} \gamma_{i,2}^{1-\beta} - \\ & \eta_{i,1} \eta_{i,2} + \frac{1}{2} a_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_i^2 + \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} d_{i,\max}^2 + \frac{\eta_{i,2}^2 \tilde{\xi}_i \mathbf{s}_i^T(\vartheta_i) \mathbf{s}_i(\vartheta_i)}{2a_i^2}. \quad (21)$$

根据式(9), 如下等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{i,2} \dot{\gamma}_{i,2} = & -\sigma_{i,1} \left(\frac{\gamma_{i,2}^2}{2}\right)^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} - \sigma_{i,2} \left(\frac{\gamma_{i,2}^2}{2}\right)^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}} - \\ & \gamma_{i,1} \gamma_{i,2}. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

选择 Lyapunov 函数为 $V_{i,2} = \frac{1}{2} \eta_{i,2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_{i,2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\xi}_i^2$.

根据式(12)(21)-(22), 对 $V_{i,2}$ 求导可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{i,2} \leq & -\sigma_{i,1} \left(\frac{\eta_{i,2}^2}{2}\right)^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} - \sigma_{i,2} \left(\frac{\eta_{i,2}^2}{2}\right)^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}} - \\ & \sigma_{i,1} \left(\frac{\gamma_{i,2}^2}{2}\right)^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} - \sigma_{i,2} \left(\frac{\gamma_{i,2}^2}{2}\right)^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}} + \\ & \frac{\sigma_{i,1}}{2^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}}} \eta_{i,2} \gamma_{i,2}^{1+\beta} + \frac{\sigma_{i,2}}{2^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}}} \eta_{i,2} \gamma_{i,2}^{1-\beta} - \\ & \eta_{i,1} \eta_{i,2} - \gamma_{i,1} \gamma_{i,2} + \frac{1}{2} a_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_i^2 + \\ & \frac{1}{2} d_{i,\max}^2 + \sigma_{i,1} \hat{\xi}_i^{1+\beta} \tilde{\xi}_i + \sigma_{i,2} \hat{\xi}_i \tilde{\xi}_i. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

考虑 Lyapunov 函数为 $V_i = V_{i,1} + V_{i,2}$. 根据式(17)(23), 对 V_i 求导可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_i \leq & -\sigma_{i,1} \left(\frac{\eta_{i,1}^2}{2}\right)^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} - \sigma_{i,1} \left(\frac{\gamma_{i,1}^2}{2}\right)^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} - \\ & \sigma_{i,1} \left(\frac{\eta_{i,2}^2}{2}\right)^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} - \sigma_{i,1} \left(\frac{\gamma_{i,2}^2}{2}\right)^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} - \\ & \sigma_{i,2} \left(\frac{\eta_{i,1}^2}{2}\right)^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}} - \sigma_{i,2} \left(\frac{\gamma_{i,1}^2}{2}\right)^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}} - \\ & \sigma_{i,2} \left(\frac{\eta_{i,2}^2}{2}\right)^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}} - \sigma_{i,2} \left(\frac{\gamma_{i,2}^2}{2}\right)^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}} + \\ & \frac{\sigma_{i,1}}{2^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}}} \eta_{i,1} \gamma_{i,1}^{1+\beta} + \frac{\sigma_{i,1}}{2^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}}} \eta_{i,2} \gamma_{i,2}^{1+\beta} + \\ & \frac{\sigma_{i,2}}{2^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}}} \eta_{i,1} \gamma_{i,1}^{1-\beta} + \frac{\sigma_{i,2}}{2^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}}} \eta_{i,2} \gamma_{i,2}^{1-\beta} + \\ & \sigma_{i,1} \hat{\xi}_i^{1+\beta} \tilde{\xi}_i + \sigma_{i,2} \hat{\xi}_i \tilde{\xi}_i + \frac{1}{2} d_{i,\max}^2 + \\ & \frac{1}{2} a_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_i^2 + \gamma_{i,1} (\bar{\alpha}_i - \alpha_i). \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

利用引理2, 如下不等式成立:

$$\tilde{\xi}_i \hat{\xi}_i^{1+\beta} \leq \frac{1+\beta}{2+\beta} (\xi_i^{2+\beta} - \tilde{\xi}_i^{2+\beta}), \quad (25)$$

$$\tilde{\xi}_i \hat{\xi}_i \leq \frac{1}{2} (\xi_i^2 - \tilde{\xi}_i^2). \quad (26)$$

基于引理3, 如下不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{i,1} \tilde{\xi}_i \hat{\xi}_i^{1+\beta} + \sigma_{i,2} \tilde{\xi}_i \hat{\xi}_i \leq & \\ \frac{\sigma_{i,2}}{2} \xi_i^2 + \frac{(1+\beta)\sigma_{i,1}}{(2+\beta)} \xi_i^{2+\beta} + \frac{\sigma_{i,2}\beta}{2} \left(\frac{2-\beta}{2}\right)^{\frac{2-\beta}{\beta}} - \\ \frac{(1+\beta)\sigma_{i,1} 2^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}}}{2+\beta} \left(\frac{\tilde{\xi}_i^2}{2}\right)^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} - \sigma_{i,2} \left(\frac{\tilde{\xi}_i^2}{2}\right)^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

根据文献[10], 可得 $|\bar{\alpha}_i - \alpha_i| \leq \Delta_i$, $\Delta_i > 0$. 利用引理3, 可得

$$\gamma_{i,1}(\bar{\alpha}_i - \alpha_i) \leq \frac{\sigma_{i,1}}{4 + 2\beta} \left(\frac{\gamma_{i,1}^2}{2}\right)^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} + \frac{\beta\sigma_{i,1}^{-\frac{2}{\beta}}(2^{1+\frac{4}{\beta}})}{4 + 2\beta} + \frac{1}{2}\Delta_i^2, \quad (28)$$

利用引理3, $\eta_{i,j}\gamma_{i,j}^{1+\beta}, \eta_{i,j}\gamma_{i,j}^{1-\beta}, j = 1, 2$, 可转化为

$$\eta_{i,j}\gamma_{i,j}^{1+\beta} \leq \frac{\eta_{i,j}^{2+\beta}}{2 + \beta} + \frac{(1 + \beta)\gamma_{i,j}^{2+\beta}}{2 + \beta}, \quad (29)$$

$$\eta_{i,j}\gamma_{i,j}^{1-\beta} \leq \frac{\eta_{i,j}^{2-\beta}}{2 - \beta} + \frac{(1 - \beta)\gamma_{i,j}^{2-\beta}}{2 - \beta}. \quad (30)$$

选取Lyapunov 函数为 $V = \sum_{i=1}^6 V_i$. 根据式(24)-(30)和引理4, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} \leq & \sum_{i=1}^6 \left\{ -\frac{1 + \beta}{2 + \beta} \sigma_{i,1} \sum_{j=1}^2 \left(\frac{\eta_{i,j}^2}{2}\right)^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} + \frac{\beta\sigma_{i,1}^{-\frac{2}{\beta}}(2^{1+\frac{4}{\beta}})}{4 + 2\beta} - \right. \\ & \frac{1 - \beta}{2 - \beta} \sigma_{i,2} \sum_{j=1}^2 \left(\frac{\eta_{i,j}^2}{2}\right)^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}d_{i,\max}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\Delta_i^2 - \\ & \frac{1}{4 + 2\beta} \sigma_{i,1} \left(\frac{\gamma_{i,1}^2}{2}\right)^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} + \frac{(1 + \beta)\sigma_{i,1}}{(2 + \beta)} \xi_i^{2+\beta} - \\ & \frac{1}{2 - \beta} \sigma_{i,2} \left(\frac{\gamma_{i,2}^2}{2}\right)^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}} - \frac{1}{2 + \beta} \sigma_{i,1} \left(\frac{\gamma_{i,2}^2}{2}\right)^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} - \\ & \frac{1}{2 - \beta} \sigma_{i,2} \left(\frac{\gamma_{i,1}^2}{2}\right)^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}a_i^2 + \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_i^2 + \frac{\sigma_{i,2}}{2} \xi_i^2 - \\ & \sigma_{i,2} \left(\frac{\tilde{\xi}_i^2}{2}\right)^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}} + \frac{\beta\sigma_{i,2}}{2} \left(\frac{2 - \beta}{2}\right)^{\frac{2-\beta}{\beta}} - \\ & \left. \frac{(1 + \beta)2^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}}}{2 + \beta} \sigma_{i,1} \left(\frac{\tilde{\xi}_i^2}{2}\right)^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} \right\} \leq \\ & -\frac{\pi}{\beta T^*} (V^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} + V^{1-\frac{\beta}{2}}) + \Lambda, \quad (31) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\Lambda = \sum_{i=1}^6 \left\{ \frac{1}{2}a_i^2 + \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_i^2 + \frac{1}{2}\Delta_i^2 + \frac{1}{2}d_{i,\max}^2 + \frac{\sigma_{i,2}}{2} \xi_i^2 + \frac{\beta\sigma_{i,1}^{-\frac{2}{\beta}}(2^{1+\frac{4}{\beta}})}{4 + 2\beta} + \frac{(1 + \beta)\sigma_{i,1}}{(2 + \beta)} \xi_i^{2+\beta} + \frac{\sigma_{i,2}\beta}{2} \left(\frac{2 - \beta}{2}\right)^{\frac{2-\beta}{\beta}} \right\}$.

根据引理5, 闭环系统是实际预定时间稳定的, 且 $\eta_{i,1}, \eta_{i,2}, \gamma_{i,1}, \gamma_{i,2}, \tilde{\xi}_i$ 在预定的 $2T^*$ 时间内收敛到下列区域内:

$$(\eta_{i,1}, \gamma_{i,1}, \eta_{i,2}, \gamma_{i,2}, \tilde{\xi}_i) \in \left\{ V \leq \frac{\beta\Lambda T^*}{\pi} \right\},$$

因此, 闭环系统中所有信号是预定时间有界的. $\gamma_{i,1}$ 和 $\eta_{i,1}$ 收敛到如下区域内:

$$|\gamma_{i,1}| \leq \sqrt{\frac{2\beta\Lambda T^*}{\pi}}, \quad |\eta_{i,1}| \leq \sqrt{\frac{2\beta\Lambda T^*}{\pi}},$$

且收敛时间 t_r 满足 $t_r \leq 2T^*$.

根据 $|Z_{i,1}| \leq |\gamma_{i,1}| + |\eta_{i,1}|$, $Z_{i,1}$ 在预定的 $2T^*$ 时间内收敛到如下区域内:

$$|Z_{i,1}| \leq 2\sqrt{\frac{2\beta\Lambda T^*}{\pi}},$$

因此, 通过调整控制参数可以使得位置和姿态的跟踪误差 $Z_{i,1}, i = 1, 2, \dots, 6$ 在预定的 $2T^*$ 时间内收敛到原点附近的邻域内. 证毕.

5 仿真算例

本节将通过仿真算例来验证本文所提出的基于指令滤波四旋翼飞行器预定时间自适应轨迹跟踪算法的有效性.

四旋翼飞行器模型参数分别设置为: $m = 2.5 \text{ kg}$, $J_x = J_y = 0.045 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$, $J_z = 0.093 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$, $G_x = G_y = G_z = G_\phi = G_\theta = G_\psi = 0.1$. 期望的轨迹设置为: $y_{d,1} = \sin(\pi t/10), y_{d,2} = \cos(\pi t/10), y_{d,3} = t/4, y_{d,6} = \pi/4$. 假设四旋翼飞行器受到的外部扰动为: $d_i = 0.01 \sin(\pi t/15), i = 1, 2, \dots, 6$. 考虑初始状态为: $[x(0) \ y(0) \ z(0) \ \phi(0) \ \theta(0) \ \psi(0)]^T = [0.5 \ 0.5 \ -0.5 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]^T$. 两种不同预定时间下控制参数设计为:

情况1: $2T^* = 6, \beta = \frac{52}{101}, \sigma_{i,1} = 25.2, \sigma_{i,2} = 6.2, a_i = 2, \zeta_i = 0.8, \kappa_i = 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, 6$.

情况2: $2T^* = 10, \beta = \frac{52}{101}, \sigma_{i,1} = 15.7, \sigma_{i,2} = 3.8, a_i = 2, \zeta_i = 0.8, \kappa_i = 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, 6$.

仿真结果如图1-6所示. 图1-2描述了不同预定时间下位置子系统和姿态子系统的跟踪误差曲线. 图3-4分别为不同预定时间下位置子系统和姿态子系统的控制输入变化曲线. 图5-6分别为不同情况下位置子系统和姿态子系统的参数更新律变化曲线. 从仿真结果可以看出, 系统的收敛时间随着预定时间的减小而缩短, 但控制输入也随着预定时间的减小而增大. 尽管预定时间不同, 四旋翼飞行器都能够在预定的时间内精准地跟踪上期望的轨迹. 由此可见, 本文设计的基于指令滤波四旋翼飞行器预定时间自适应轨迹跟踪控制算法是有效的.

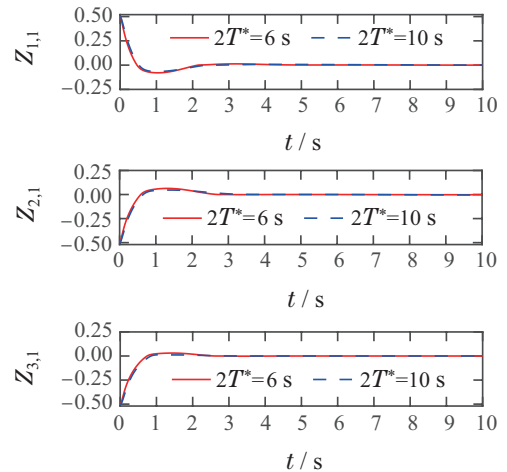


图 1 不同预定时间下位置子系统的跟踪误差

Fig. 1 The tracking errors of position subsystem under different predefined times

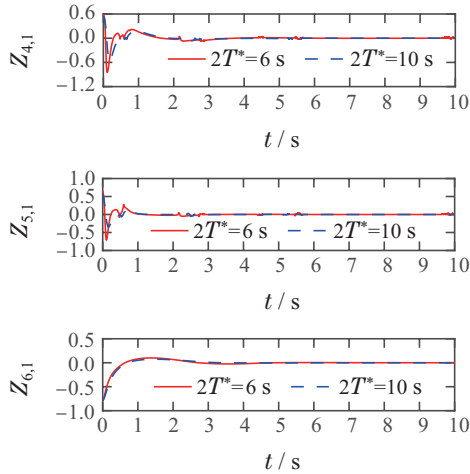


图2 不同预定时间下姿态子系统的跟踪误差

Fig. 2 The tracking errors of attitude subsystem under different predefined times

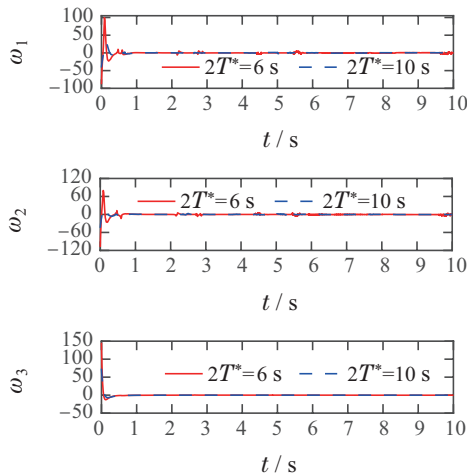


图3 不同预定时间下位置子系统的控制输入

Fig. 3 The control inputs of position subsystem under different predefined times

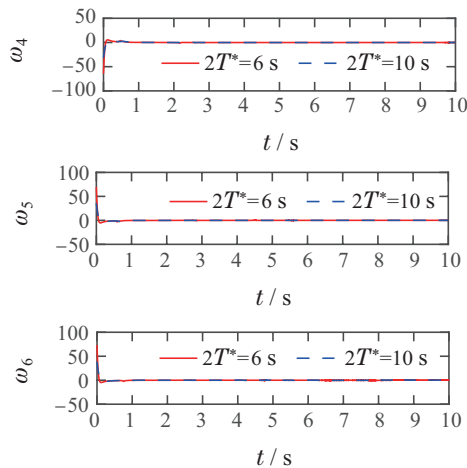


图4 不同预定时间下姿态子系统的控制输入

Fig. 4 The control inputs of attitude subsystem under different predefined times

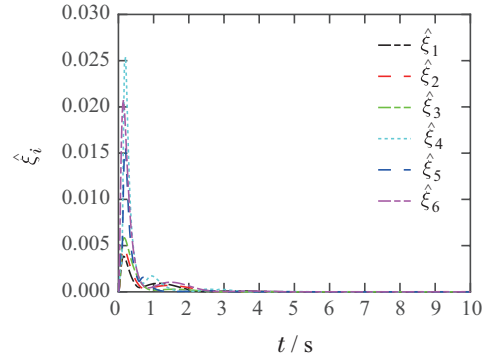


图5 位置和姿态子系统的参数更新律(情况1)

Fig. 5 Parameter update law for position and attitude subsystems (Case one)

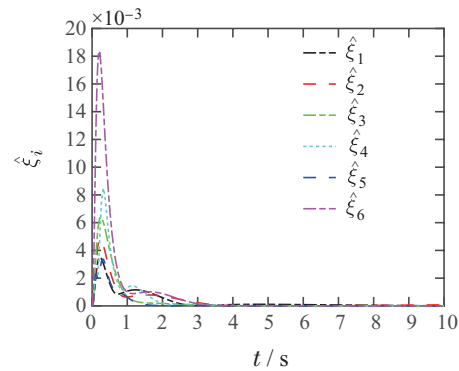
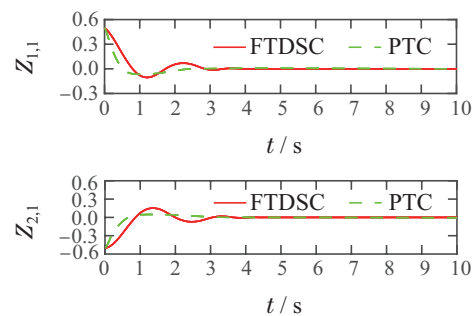


图6 位置和姿态子系统的参数更新律(情况2)

Fig. 6 Parameter update law for position and attitude subsystems (Case two)

为了更好地说明所提出的指令滤波预定时间跟踪控制算法的优越性,将该算法与有限时间动态面控制算法做了对比实验,其中PTC(predefined-time command filtered backstepping control)表示本文提出的预定时间指令滤波反步控制算法,FTDSC(finite-time dynamic surface control)表示有限时间动态面控制方案.图7-8为本文提出的预定时间控制算法和有限时间动态面控制方案下的位置和姿态跟踪误差对比曲线.从仿真结果可以看出,相比有限时间动态面控制方案,本文所提出的基于指令滤波的预定时间控制算法具有更快的收敛速度和更好的跟踪性能.



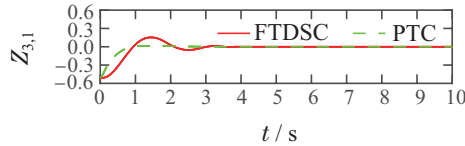


图7 位置误差对比

Fig. 7 Position error comparison

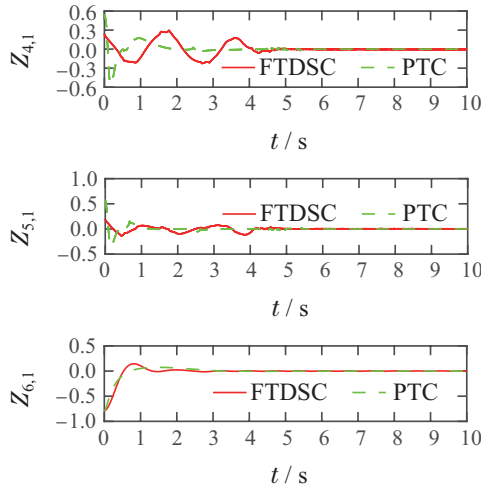


图8 姿态误差对比

Fig. 8 Attitude error comparison

6 结论

本文研究了具有外部扰动和动态不确定性的四旋翼飞行器预定时间轨迹跟踪控制问题,提出了一种四旋翼飞行器预定时间控制方案.通过引入指令滤波,避免了“复杂性爆炸”问题,同时引入非光滑误差补偿机制在预定时间内有效地移除了滤波误差的影响.所设计的控制器确保了闭环系统是实际预定时间稳定的,且闭环系统中所有信号是预定时间有界,通过调整控制参数,可以使位置和姿态跟踪误差在预定的时间内收敛到原点附近的邻域内.

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