

示,基于两个隐含层的BP神经网络迟滞模型的最大建模误差为 $0.13\text{ }\mu\text{m}$,最大相对误差率为 0.35% ,迟滞逆模型的最大建模误差为 1.57 V ,最大相对误差率为 1.05% ,表明本文的BP神经网络建模方法可以很好地描述压电微定位平台的迟滞非线性特性.为了消除迟滞非线性对定位精度的影响,将BP迟滞逆模型作为前馈控制器对压电微定位平台的迟滞非线性进行补偿,仿真结果表明,经前馈补偿后的最大位移误差可降到 $0.17\text{ }\mu\text{m}$,最大相对误差率为 0.44% ,输出位移呈现出较好的线性特性.为了进一步提高压电微定位平台位移输出精度,弥补前馈控制难以消除外界干扰对控制精度影响的缺点,提出了基于BP神经网络迟滞逆模型前馈补偿和专家模糊控制的复合控制方案.通过仿真验证表明,该复合控制方案可以将压电微定位平台的最大位移定位误差降低到 $0.091\text{ }\mu\text{m}$,最大相对误差率降到 0.26% ,使控制精度得到进一步提高.

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