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存在时延和数据包丢失的网络控制系统故障检测

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摘要: 考虑一类长时延网络控制系统, 在假定其存在控制时延和数据包丢失的基础上对其进行故障检测. 首先对系统进行建模, 将故障观测器构建成随机时延切换系统模型; 然后通过李雅普诺夫稳定性理论, 将观测器系统的均方渐近稳定条件归结为一线性矩阵不等式, 当系统正常时, 若给定的矩阵不等式成立, 则该观测器是渐近稳定的, 当系统发生故障时, 观测器残差能迅速发生跳变, 从而检测出故障的发生; 最后通过仿真示例验证了所提方法的有效性.

关键词: 网络控制系统; 网络诱导时延; 数据包丢失; 故障检测

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Fault detection for networked control systems with delays and data packet dropout

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Abstract: Considering a class of networked control systems with long time delays, the fault detection is carried out with the presence of control delays and data packet dropout. Firstly, a modeling approach of the system is presented, and the fault observer is modeled as a stochastic switching discrete-time linear system with delay. Then, based on Lyapunov stability theory, a linear matrix inequation gives the stability condition of this observer. When the system is normal, if the given inequality condition is satisfied, the observer is stable. When a fault is present, the observer residual can change rapidly and detect the occurrence of the fault. Finally, an illustrative example shows the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Key words: networked control systems; network-induced delays; data packet dropout; fault detection

1 引言

网络控制系统(NCS)是利用网络作为信息传输通道的闭环控制系统, 时延NCS发生节点故障时的检测问题目前已受到广泛关注^[1-3]. 随着网络的引入, 产生了一些新的问题, 例如, 由于网络总带宽是有限的, 网络中不可避免地存在网络资源竞争和网络拥塞, 从而导致数据传输时延或数据包丢失. 此外, NCS还存在量化误差、时序错乱等其他问题.

NCS的时延与丢包是NCS研究中的重要问题. 目前, 对于具有数据包丢失和时延的NCS研究已取得一些研究成果. 文献[4]针对一类具有数据包丢失和时变时延的NCS, 设计了保证闭环系统稳定的控制器. [5]基于Lyapunov-Krasovskii方法, 针对一类区间快变时延系统, 利用线性矩阵不等式给出稳定条件. [6]考虑了传感器与控制器之间和控制器与执行器之

间均存在丢包的情况, 并将丢包过程建模为马尔可夫过程, 将NCS建模为含有马尔可夫参数的离散时间系统, 并给出了控制器的设计与系统稳定的条件. 目前, 针对同时存在时延和数据包丢失的NCS故障检测研究还较少见到.

鉴于此, 本文考虑NCS中同时存在数据包丢失和时延的情况, 通过建立NCS模型, 构建了故障观测器; 然后将观测器构建成随机时延切换系统, 并给出了切换系统稳定的条件; 最后通过数例仿真验证了该方法的有效性.

2 问题描述

考虑如图1所示的NCS. 图1中, 网络仅存在于控制器与执行器之间, 因此系统只具有控制时延 τ^{ca} , 且为上界已知的时变长时延. 假设NCS的被控对象模型为

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$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = A_f x(t) + B_f v(t) + f(t), \\ y(t) = C_f x(t). \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中: $x(t) \in R^n$ 为状态向量; $v(t) \in R^m$ 为输入向量; $y(t) \in R^l$ 为输出向量; $f(t) \in R^n$ 为故障向量, 正常情况下 $f(t)$ 为零向量, 发生故障时 $f(t)$ 为非零向量; A_f, B_f, C_f 为适维常系数矩阵.

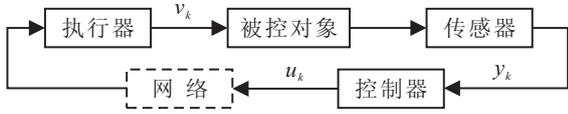


图 1 具有控制时延的NCS结构

对系统作如下假设:

假设 1 传感器节点为时间驱动, 控制器和执行器节点均为事件驱动, 且采样周期为 T .

假设 2 系统存在控制时延, 且时延大于 T , 并存在上界 \bar{d} .

假设 3 采用单包传输且不存在数据包丢失.

假设 4 节点的数据包带有时间戳.

对于如式(1)所示的NCS, 设 k 时刻系统控制时延为 τ_k , 有

$$T < \tau_k = \tau_k^{ca} = (d-1)/T + T/2 + \Delta\tau \leq \bar{d}T. \quad (2)$$

其中: $-T/2 \leq \Delta\tau \leq T/2$ 是一个不确定时延; $d = \lceil \tau_k/T \rceil$, $d \leq \bar{d} = \lceil \tau_k^{wc}/T \rceil$, $\lceil \omega \rceil$ 是大于 ω 的最小整数, τ_k^{wc} 是已知的最坏情况下的时延.

按照采样周期对系统被控对象模型离散化, 得到含有网络广义被控对象的离散化系统模型为^[7]

$$\begin{cases} x_{k+1} = Ax_k + \Gamma_0(\tau_k)u_{k-d+1} + \Gamma_1(\tau_k)u_{k-d} + f(k), \\ y_k = Cx_k. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中

$$A = e^{A_f T}, \quad \Gamma_0(\tau_k) = \int_0^{T-T/2-\Delta\tau} e^{A_f s} ds B_f,$$

$$\Gamma_1(\tau_k) = \int_{T-T/2-\Delta\tau}^T e^{A_f s} ds B_f.$$

对于 $\Gamma_0(\tau_k)$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_0(\tau_k) &= \int_0^{T-T/2-\Delta\tau} e^{A_f s} ds B_f = \\ &= \int_0^{T/2} e^{A_f s} ds B_f + e^{A_f(T/2)} \int_0^{-\Delta\tau} e^{A_f s} ds B_f. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

令 $B_0 = \int_0^{T/2} e^{A_f s} ds B_f, D = re^{A_f(T/2)},$

$$E = B_f, F(\Delta\tau) = r^{-1}\bar{F}(\Delta\tau).$$

其中

$$\bar{F}(\Delta\tau) = \int_0^{-\Delta\tau} e^{A_f s} ds,$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \max_{\Delta\tau \in (-T/2, T/2)} \|\bar{F}(\Delta\tau)\|_2 = \\ &= \max_{\Delta\tau \in (-T/2, T/2)} \left\| \int_0^{-\Delta\tau} e^{A_f s} ds \right\|_2 = \left\| \int_0^{T/2} e^{A_f s} ds \right\|_2. \end{aligned}$$

可得

$$\Gamma_0(\tau_k) = B_0 + DF(\Delta\tau)E. \quad (5)$$

因为网络诱导时延是时变的, 所以矩阵 $F(\Delta\tau)$ 也是时变的, 但其满足

$$F^T(\Delta\tau)F(\Delta\tau) = r^{-2}\bar{F}^T(\Delta\tau)\bar{F}(\Delta\tau) \leq I. \quad (6)$$

同理, 对于 $\Gamma_1(\tau_k)$ 有

$$\Gamma_1(\tau_k) = B_1 - DF(\Delta\tau)E, \quad (7)$$

其中 $B_1 = \int_{T/2}^T e^{A_f s} ds B_f.$

综合式(3)~(7), 系统模型可改写为

$$\begin{cases} x_{k+1} = Ax_k + (B_0 + DF(\Delta\tau)E)u_{k-d+1} + \\ \quad (B_1 - DF(\Delta\tau)E)u_{k-d} + f(k), \\ y_k = Cx_k. \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

其中: B_0, B_1, D 和 E 是常数矩阵; $F(\Delta\tau)$ 随 $\Delta\tau$ 变化, 且 $F^T(\Delta\tau)F(\Delta\tau) \leq I$. 为了简便起见, 令 $F(\Delta\tau) = F$, 并假定 (A, C) 可观测.

3 存在数据丢包的故障检测

当传感器与控制器之间存在数据丢包时, NCS 的结构可由图 2 来表示.

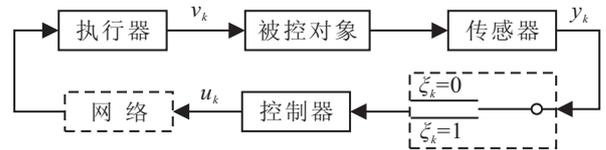


图 2 存在时延和数据包丢失的NCS结构

图 2 中, 随机变量 ξ_k 表示第 k 个周期是否有传感器数据到达控制器端, 即

$$\xi_k = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{未接收到数据(事件 1);} \\ 1, & \text{已接收到数据(事件 2).} \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

$\{\xi_k; k \geq 0\}$ 是一列独立的 Bemoulli 随机变量, 传感器与控制器之间的数据延时也可看作在本周期未接收到有效数据, 即发生了数据丢包.

若原系统的控制律为 $u_k = Kx_k$, 则由式(8)可得

$$\begin{cases} x_{k+1} = Ax_k + (B_0 + DF(\Delta\tau)E)Kx_{k-d+1} + \\ \quad (B_1 - DF(\Delta\tau)E)Kx_{k-d}, \\ y_k = Cx_k. \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

假定事件 1 和事件 2 的发生率分别为 α 和 $1 - \alpha$, 即

$$P(\xi_k = 0) = \alpha, P(\xi_k = 1) = 1 - \alpha. \quad (11)$$

事件 1 k 时刻没有传感器数据到达控制器端. 在控制器端构建观测器

$$\hat{x}_{k+1} = A\hat{x}_k + B_0K\hat{x}_{k-d+1} + B_1K\hat{x}_{k-d}. \quad (12)$$

定义观测器状态估计误差 $e(k) := x_k - \hat{x}_k$, 则无故障时, 观测器状态估计误差方程为

$$e_{k+1} = Ae_k + B_0Ke_{k-d+1} + B_1Ke_{k-d} + DFEKx_{k-d+1} - DFEKx_{k-d}. \quad (13)$$

对于式(13), 引入增广向量 $\theta_k = [x_k \ e_k]^T$, 可得

$$\theta_{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & A \end{bmatrix} \theta_k + \begin{bmatrix} (B_0 + DFE)K & 0 \\ DFEK & B_0K \end{bmatrix} \theta_{k-d+1} + \begin{bmatrix} (B_1 - DFE)K & 0 \\ -DFEK & B_1K \end{bmatrix} \theta_{k-d}. \quad (14)$$

式(14)中含有 z_k 的两个滞后项, 所以再次引入 $z_k = [\theta_k \ \theta_{k-1}]^T$, 得到

$$z_{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A & 0 & 0 \\ I & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} z_k + \begin{bmatrix} (B_0 + DFE)K & 0 & (B_1 - DFE)K & 0 \\ DFEK & B_0K & -DFEK & B_1K \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} z_{k-d+1}. \quad (15)$$

事件 2 k 时刻控制器端接收到传感器数据. 可以构建如下故障观测器:

$$\hat{x}_{k+1} = A\hat{x}_k + B_0K\hat{x}_{k-d+1} + B_1K\hat{x}_{k-d} + L(y_k - \hat{y}_k), \quad (16)$$

则无故障时, 观测器状态估计误差方程为

$$e_{k+1} = (A - LC)e_k + B_0Ke_{k-d+1} + B_1Ke_{k-d} + DFEKx_{k-d+1} - DFEKx_{k-d}. \quad (17)$$

按照事件 1 中同样的方法, 可得

$$z_{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A - LC & 0 & 0 \\ I & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} z_k + \begin{bmatrix} (B_0 + DFE)K & 0 & (B_1 - DFE)K & 0 \\ DFEK & B_0K & -DFEK & B_1K \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} z_{k-d+1}. \quad (18)$$

由式(11), (15)和(18), 可得如下随机切换系统:

$$z(k+1) = A(\xi_k)z(k) + A_3z(k-d+1). \quad (19)$$

其中

$$A(\xi_k) = \xi_k A_1 + (1 - \xi_k) A_2,$$

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A - LC & 0 & 0 \\ I & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A & 0 & 0 \\ I & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} (B_0 + DFE)K & 0 & (B_1 - DFE)K & 0 \\ DFEK & B_0K & -DFEK & B_1K \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (20)$$

4 稳定性分析

引理 1^[8] 对于任意的适维向量 a, b 和矩阵 N, X, Y, Z (其中 X, Z 是对称阵), 若存在

$$\begin{bmatrix} X & Y \\ Y^T & Z \end{bmatrix} \geq 0,$$

则

$$-2a^T N b \leq \inf_{X, Y, Z} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} X & Y - N \\ Y^T - N^T & Z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

定理 1 若存在正定矩阵 P_1, P_2, Q, X, Z 和矩阵 Y , 满足

$$\Theta = \begin{bmatrix} \Theta_{11} & \Theta_{12} \\ \Theta_{12}^T & \Theta_{22} \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X & Y \\ Y^T & Z \end{bmatrix} \geq 0. \quad (22)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{11} &= \Psi + (1 - \alpha)A_1P_3A_1 + \alpha A_2^T P_3 A_2 + \bar{d}[(1 - \alpha)(A_1 - I)^T Z (A_1 - I) + \alpha(A_2 - I)^T Z (A_2 - I)], \\ P_3 &= (1 - \alpha)P_1 + \alpha P_2, \\ \Psi &= -P_3 + (\bar{d} - 1)Q + \bar{d}X + Y + Y^T, \\ \Theta_{12} &= -Y + [(1 - \alpha)A_1 + \alpha A_2]^T P_3 A_3 + \bar{d}[(1 - \alpha)(A_1 - I) + \alpha(A_2 - I)]^T Z A_3, \\ \Theta_{22} &= A_3^T P_3 A_3 + \bar{d}A_3^T Z A_3. \end{aligned}$$

则观测器系统(19)均方渐近稳定.

证明 令

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(k) &= z(k+1) - z(k) = \\ &= (A(\xi_k) - I)z(k) + A_3z(k-d+1). \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

由式(23)可得

$$z(k+1) = (A(\xi_k) + A_3)z(k) - A_3 \sum_{i=k-d+1}^{k-1} \phi(i). \quad (24)$$

令李雅普诺夫函数为 $V_k = V_{1,k} + V_{2,k} + V_{3,k}$. 其中

$$\begin{aligned} V_{1,k} &= z_k^T [\xi_k P_1 + (1 - \xi_k) P_2] z_k, \\ V_{2,k} &= \sum_{i=-\bar{d}}^{-1} \sum_{j=k+i}^{k-1} \phi^T(j) Z \phi(j), \\ V_{3,k} &= \sum_{v=-\bar{d}+2}^0 \sum_{j=k-1+v}^{k-1} \phi^T(j) Q \phi(j). \end{aligned}$$

则函数差分的期望为

$$\begin{aligned} E\Delta V_k &= E\{[V_{k+1} - V_k] | \eta_k, \xi_k\} = \\ E\Delta V_{1,k} &+ E\Delta V_{2,k} + E\Delta V_{3,k}, \end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

其中 $\eta_k = \{z_k, z_{k-1}, \dots, z_{k-d+1}\}$. 又因为

$$\begin{aligned} E\Delta V_{1,k} &= E\{[V_{1,k+1} - V_{1,k}] | \eta_k, \xi_k\} = \\ P(\xi_k = 1) &E\{[V_{1,k+1} - V_{1,k}] | \eta_k, \xi_k = 1\} + \\ P(\xi_k = 0) &E\{[V_{1,k+1} - V_{1,k}] | \eta_k, \xi_k = 0\}. \end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} E\{[V_{1,k+1} - V_{1,k}] | \eta_k, \xi_k = 1\} &= \\ E(z_{k+1}^T) [(1 - \alpha) P_1 + \alpha P_2] E(z_{k+1}) - z_k^T P_1 z_k &= \\ [(A_1 + A_3) z_k - A_3 \sum_{i=k-d+1}^{k-1} \phi(i)]^T P_3 [(A_1 + & \\ A_3) z_k - A_3 \sum_{i=k-d+1}^{k-1} \phi(i)] - z_k^T P_1 z_k &= \\ z_k^T [(A_1 + A_3)^T P_3 (A_1 + A_3) - P_1] z_k + & \\ \sum_{i=k-d+1}^{k-1} [-2z_k^T (A_1 + A_3)^T P_3 \phi(i)] + & \\ [z_k - z_{k-d+1}]^T A_3^T P_3 A_3 [z_k - z_{k-d+1}]. & \tag{27} \\ E\{[V_{1,k+1} - V_{1,k}] | \eta_k, \xi_k = 0\} &= \\ E(z_{k+1}^T) [\alpha P_1 + (1 - \alpha) P_2] E(z_{k+1}) - z_k^T P_2 z_k &= \\ [(A_2 + A_3) z_k - A_3 \sum_{i=k-d+1}^{k-1} \phi(i)]^T P_3 [(A_2 + & \\ A_3) z_k - A_3 \sum_{i=k-d+1}^{k-1} \phi(i)] - z_k^T P_2 z_k &= \\ z_k^T [(A_2 + A_3)^T P_3 (A_2 + A_3) - P_2] z_k + & \\ \sum_{i=k-d+1}^{k-1} [-2z_k^T (A_2 + A_3)^T P_3 \phi(i)] + & \\ [z_k - z_{k-d+1}]^T A_3^T P_3 A_3 [z_k - z_{k-d+1}]. & \tag{28} \end{aligned}$$

将式(27)和(28)代入(26),得

$$\begin{aligned} E\Delta V_{1,k} &= E\{[V_{1,k+1} - V_{1,k}] | \eta_k, \xi_k\} = \\ (1 - \alpha) E\{[V_{1,k+1} - V_{1,k}] | \eta_k, \xi_k = 1\} + & \\ \alpha E\{[V_{1,k+1} - V_{1,k}] | \eta_k, \xi_k = 0\} &= \\ z_k^T [(1 - \alpha) A_1^T P_3 A_1 + 2(1 - \alpha) A_1^T P_3 A_3 + & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha A_2^T P_3 A_2 + 2\alpha A_2^T P_3 A_3 + A_3^T P_3 A_3 - & \\ P_3] z_k + \sum_{i=k-d+1}^{k-1} \{-2z_k^T [(1 - \alpha) A_1 + & \\ \alpha A_2 + A_3]^T P_3 A_3 \phi(i)\} + & \\ [z_k - z_{k-d+1}]^T A_3^T P_3 A_3 [z_k - z_{k-d+1}]. & \tag{29} \end{aligned}$$

考虑引理1, 令

$$\begin{aligned} z_k = a, \phi(i) = b, & \\ [(1 - \alpha) A_1 + \alpha A_2 + A_3]^T P_3 A_3 = N, & \end{aligned}$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=k-d+1}^{k-1} \{-2z_k^T [(1 - \alpha) A_1 + \alpha A_2 + A_3]^T P_3 A_3 \phi(i)\} \leq & \\ 2z_k^T \{Y - [(1 - \alpha) A_1 + \alpha A_2 + A_3]^T P_3 A_3\} [z_k - & \\ z_{k-d+1}] + \bar{d} z_k^T X z_k + \sum_{i=k-d+1}^{k-1} \phi^T(i) Z \phi(i). & \tag{30} \end{aligned}$$

又因为

$$\begin{aligned} E\Delta V_{2,k} &= E\{[V_{2,k+1} - V_{2,k}] | \eta_k, \xi_k\} = \\ P(\xi_k = 1) E\{[V_{2,k+1} - V_{2,k}] | \eta_k, \xi_k = 1\} + & \\ P(\xi_k = 0) E\{[V_{2,k+1} - V_{2,k}] | \eta_k, \xi_k = 0\} &= \\ (1 - \alpha) \left\{ \bar{d} [(A_1 - I) z_k + A_3 z_{k-d+1}]^T Z [(A_1 - & \\ I) z_k + A_3 z_{k-d+1}] - \sum_{i=k-\bar{d}}^{k-1} \phi^T(i) Z \phi(i) \right\} + & \\ \alpha \left\{ \bar{d} [(A_2 - I) z_k + A_3 z_{k-d+1}]^T Z [(A_2 - & \\ I) z_k + A_3 z_{k-d+1}] - \sum_{i=k-\bar{d}}^{k-1} \phi^T(i) Z \phi(i) \right\} = & \\ \bar{d} z_k^T [(1 - \alpha) (A_1 - I)^T Z (A_1 - I) + \alpha (A_2 - & \\ I)^T Z (A_2 - I)] z_k + 2\bar{d} z_k^T [(1 - \alpha) (A_1 - & \\ I) + \alpha (A_2 - I)]^T Z A_3 z_{k-d+1} + & \\ \bar{d} z_{k-d+1}^T A_3^T Z A_3 z_{k-d+1} - \sum_{i=k-\bar{d}}^{k-1} \phi^T(i) Z \phi(i), & \tag{31} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E\Delta V_{3,k} &= E\{[V_{3,k+1} - V_{3,k}] | \eta_k, \xi_k\} = \\ (\bar{d} - 1) z_k^T Q z_k - \sum_{j=k-\bar{d}+1}^{k-1} [z^T(j) Q z(j)]. & \tag{32} \end{aligned}$$

联立式(29)~(32)可得

$$\begin{aligned} E\Delta V_k &= E\{[V_{k+1} - V_k] | \eta_k, \xi_k\} = \\ E\Delta V_{1,k} + E\Delta V_{2,k} + E\Delta V_{3,k} &\leq \\ [z_k^T \ z_{k-d+1}^T] \Theta \begin{bmatrix} z_k \\ z_{k-d+1} \end{bmatrix}. & \tag{33} \end{aligned}$$

由式(21)可知, 对于任意非零向量 z_k , 有 $\Delta V_k < 0$. 因此, 对于任意非零向量 z_k , 存在正数 λ , 使得 ΔV_k

$< -\lambda \|z_k\|^2$. 存在大于等于1的整数 M , 使得

$$\sum_{k=0}^{M-1} E(\Delta V_k) < -\lambda \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} E(\|z_k\|^2). \quad (34)$$

由式(34)可得

$$\sum_{k=0}^{M-1} E(\|z_k\|^2) < \frac{1}{\lambda} (E(V_0) - E(V_M)) \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} E(V_0) < \infty.$$

从而有 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} E(\|z_k\|^2) = 0$. \square

由于不等式(21)不能用LMI工具求解, 为了方便解出 L , 有以下定理.

定理2 若存在正定矩阵 P_1, P_2, G, Q, X, Z 和矩阵 Y, W 满足

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\Psi & * & * \\ Y^T & Q & * \\ (1-\alpha)M_1 & (1-\alpha)M_5 & (1-\alpha)(2G-P_3) \\ \alpha M_2 & \alpha M_5 & 0 \\ (1-\alpha)\bar{d}M_3 & (1-\alpha)\bar{d}M_5 & 0 \\ \alpha\bar{d}M_4 & \alpha\bar{d}M_5 & 0 \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ \alpha(2G-P_3) & * & * \\ 0 & (1-\alpha)\bar{d}(2G-Z) & * \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha\bar{d}(2G-Z) \end{bmatrix} > 0, \quad (35)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X & Y \\ Y^T & Z \end{bmatrix} \geq 0. \quad (36)$$

其中

$$M_1 = \begin{bmatrix} GA & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & GA - WC & 0 & 0 \\ G & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & G & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$M_2 = \begin{bmatrix} GA & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & GA & 0 & 0 \\ G & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & G & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$M_3 = \begin{bmatrix} G(A-I) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & G(A-I) - WC & 0 & 0 \\ G & 0 & -G & 0 \\ 0 & G & 0 & -G \end{bmatrix},$$

$$M_4 = \begin{bmatrix} G(A-I) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & G(A-I) & 0 & 0 \\ G & 0 & -G & 0 \\ 0 & G & 0 & -G \end{bmatrix},$$

$M_5 =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G(B_0+DFE)K & 0 & G(B_1-DFE)K & 0 \\ GDFEK & GB_0K & -GDFEK & GB_1K \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

则观测器系统(19)均方渐近稳定, 且有

$$L = G^{-1}W. \quad (37)$$

证明 将式(37)代入(35)中, 可得

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\Psi & * & * \\ Y^T & Q & * \\ (1-\alpha)GA_1 & (1-\alpha)GA_3 & (1-\alpha)(2G-P_3) \\ \alpha GA_2 & \alpha GA_3 & 0 \\ (1-\alpha)\bar{d}G(A_1-I) & (1-\alpha)\bar{d}GA_3 & 0 \\ \alpha\bar{d}G(A_2-I) & \alpha\bar{d}GA_3 & 0 \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ \alpha(2G-P_3) & * & * \\ 0 & (1-\alpha)\bar{d}(2G-Z) & * \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha\bar{d}(2G-Z) \end{bmatrix} > 0. \quad (38)$$

又由于

$$(G-Z)Z^{-1}(G-Z) = GZ^{-1}G - 2G + Z > 0,$$

即 $GZ^{-1}G > 2G - Z$, 代入式(38)可得

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\Psi & * & * \\ Y^T & Q & * \\ (1-\alpha)GA_1 & (1-\alpha)GA_3 & (1-\alpha)(2G-P_3) \\ \alpha GA_2 & \alpha GA_3 & 0 \\ (1-\alpha)\bar{d}G(A_1-I) & (1-\alpha)\bar{d}GA_3 & 0 \\ \alpha\bar{d}G(A_2-I) & \alpha\bar{d}GA_3 & 0 \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ \alpha(2G-P_3) & * & * \\ 0 & (1-\alpha)\bar{d}GZ^{-1}G & * \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha\bar{d}GZ^{-1}G \end{bmatrix} > 0, \quad (39)$$

将上式两边分别左乘和右乘 $\text{diag}\{I, I, \sqrt{1-\alpha}I, \sqrt{\alpha}I, G^{-1}, G^{-1}\}$, 可得

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\Psi & * & * \\ Y^T & Q & * \\ \sqrt{1-\alpha}GA_1 & \sqrt{1-\alpha}GA_3 & (2G-P_3) \\ \sqrt{\alpha}GA_2 & \sqrt{\alpha}GA_3 & 0 \\ (1-\alpha)\bar{d}(A_1-I) & (1-\alpha)\bar{d}A_3 & 0 \\ \alpha\bar{d}(A_2-I) & \alpha\bar{d}A_3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} > 0$$

$$\leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ (2G - P_3) & * & * \\ 0 & (1 - \alpha)\bar{d}Z^{-1} & * \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha\bar{d}Z^{-1} \end{bmatrix} > 0. \quad (40)$$

令

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta &= -\Omega = \\ &\begin{bmatrix} -\Psi & Y \\ Y^T & Q \end{bmatrix} - \bar{d} \begin{bmatrix} (A_1 - I)^T \\ A_3^T \end{bmatrix} Z[(A_1 - I) \ A_3] - \\ &\bar{d} \begin{bmatrix} (A_1 - I)^T \\ A_3^T \end{bmatrix} Z[(A_2 - I) \ A_3], \end{aligned}$$

$$N_1 = [\sqrt{1 - \alpha}A_1 \ \sqrt{1 - \alpha}A_3],$$

$$N_2 = [\sqrt{\alpha}A_2 \ \sqrt{\alpha}A_3].$$

则由 Schur 补引理, 式 (40) 等价于

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Theta & N_1^T G & N_2^T G \\ GN_1 & 2G - P_3 & 0 \\ GN_2 & 0 & 2G - P_3 \end{bmatrix} > 0. \quad (41)$$

在式 (41) 两边分别左乘 $[I \ -N_1^T \ -N_2^T]$ 和右乘 $[I \ -N_1^T \ -N_2^T]^T$, 可得

$$\Theta - N_1^T P_3 N_1 - N_2^T P_3 N_2 > 0,$$

即

$$\Omega < N_1^T P_3 N_1 + N_2^T P_3 N_2 \leq 0.$$

联合式 (36), 可得证. \square

5 仿真示例

考虑 NCS 的被控对象模型为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix} x(t) + \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} v(t) + f(t), \\ y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x(t). \end{cases}$$

设系统采样周期 $T = 0.1\text{s}$, 时变不确定的控制时延 $\tau_k^{ca} \in [0, 0.3\text{s}]$. 传感器、控制器节点为时间驱动, 执行器节点为事件驱动. 传感器到控制器节点之间可能存在数据包丢失, 且数据包丢失率为 $\alpha = 0.1$. 设计状态观测器用来检测系统故障的发生.

下面设计故障观测器, 以保证误差系统的稳定性, 且能有效检测出故障的发生. 根据系统的采样周期对连续的被控对象模型进行离散化, 并按照文中方法对系统进行建模, 可以得到离散化后的被控对象模型为

$$\begin{cases} x_{k+1} = Ax_k + (B_0 + DF(\Delta\tau)E)u_{k-d+1} + \\ \quad (B_1 - DF(\Delta\tau)E)u_{k-d} + f(k), \\ y_k = Cx_k. \end{cases}$$

其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0101 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.9802 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_0 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.005 \\ 0.0498 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.005 \\ 0.0493 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0504 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.0496 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad r = 0.0501,$$

$$F(\Delta\tau) = 19.9601 \int_0^{-\Delta\tau} e^{A_f s} ds.$$

若原系统的控制器增益矩阵为 $K = [-0.1259 \ -0.2718]$, 根据不等式 (35) 和 (36), 利用 LMI 工具箱求解可得到

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 333.88 & -143.83 & 892.9 & 2.3391 \\ -143.83 & 692.39 & -3.3005 & -6.3962 \\ 892.9 & -3.3005 & -1347.6 & 62.58 \\ 2.3391 & -6.3962 & 62.58 & 6377.2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 7024.3 & 55.09 & 4950.7 & 66.50 \\ 29601 & 679.8 & -577.4 & 59.47 \\ -24.31 & 67.68 & 5235.1 & 499.6 \\ 65.446 & -5.3189 & 548.92 & 693.24 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} 6342 & 2419.2 & -5499.7 & 42.454 \\ 2419.2 & 8367 & 193.77 & -1.4427 \\ -5499.7 & 193.77 & 3442.5 & 188.99 \\ 42.454 & -1.4427 & 188.99 & 3256 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 56727 & 6365 \\ 6365 & 2980 \end{bmatrix}, \quad W = \begin{bmatrix} 3564 \\ 2679 \end{bmatrix}.$$

观测器增益矩阵为

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2708 \\ 0.3205 \end{bmatrix}.$$

令输出权矩阵 $H = I$, 故障检测阈值 $\bar{\epsilon} = 0.1$. 假定系统在 $t = 4\text{s}$ 时发生故障, 对未发生数据包丢失和发生数据包丢失情况下的系统进行故障检测, 结果分别如图 3 和图 4 所示. 由图 3 和图 4 可见, 系统未发生数据丢包时, 在 4.1s 左右可以发现系统故障; 当系统发生数据丢包时, 在 4.5s 左右可以发现系统故障. 这说明所设计的故障观测器能够准确地检测出系统故障, 完成故障报警.

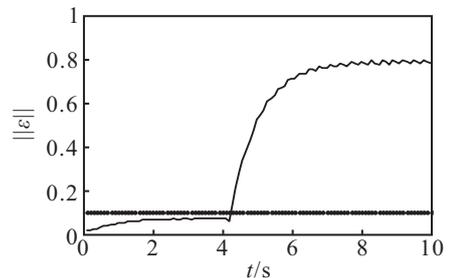


图 3 未发生丢包情况下故障检测结果

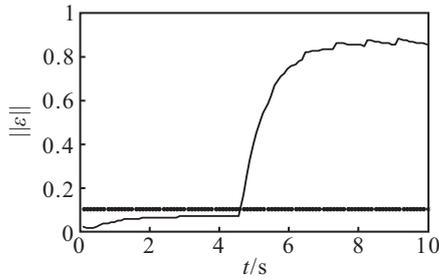


图4 丢包情况下故障检测结果

6 结 论

本文针对一类长时延NCS, 假定其在控制器与执行器之间存在时变控制时延, 在传感器和控制器之间存在数据包丢失现象. 针对此类NCS设计了故障观测器, 推导出了系统均方渐近稳定的矩阵不等式条件, 并给出了仿真实例. 当系统正常时, 若给定的线性矩阵不等式条件成立, 则该观测器系统能保持均方渐近稳定. 当系统发生故障时, 观测器残差将超越选定的阈值, 从而检测出故障的发生. 此外, 还可以进一步研究系统同时存在控制时延和输出时延, 并存在外加干扰的情况.

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