

基于 Delta 算子的时变时延网络系统鲁棒 H_∞ 滤波

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摘要: 研究基于 Delta 算子的时变时延网络控制系统鲁棒 H_∞ 滤波问题, 不确定性存在于状态方程中, 并满足范数有界. 利用时滞系统理论对系统进行建模, 构造滤波误差系统. 采用 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函和线性矩阵不等式的方法, 对系统中的不确定性进行处理, 并对误差系统的鲁棒 H_∞ 性能进行分析, 提出一种基于 Delta 算子的鲁棒 H_∞ 滤波器设计方法及系数表达式. 数值实例表明了所提出方法的有效性.

关键词: 网络系统; Delta 算子; 鲁棒滤波; 时变时延

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Robust H_∞ filtering for networked control systems with time-varying delay via delta operator

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Abstract: The problem of H_∞ filtering for delta operator formulated systems with time-varying delays and uncertainties is considered. Uncertainties exist in state matrices and satisfy the norm-bounded condition. Firstly, the time-delay system theory is used to establish a system model. The performance analysis of the filtering-error system is proposed by using a Lyapunov-Krasovskii functional. Additionally, sufficient conditions of robust H_∞ filtering for the error system are given in terms of linear matrix inequalities, and the H_∞ filter design method is also obtained. Finally, a numerical example is given to illustrate the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Keywords: networked control systems; Delta operator; robust filtering; time-varying delay

0 引言

网络控制系统(NCSs)是以网络为媒介构成的闭环回路分布式控制系统,相对于传统的控制系统,NCSs具有消耗成本低、使用灵活、易于维护等特点.状态估计因其在信号处理和领域的重要作用,引起了人们广泛的关注^[1-3].相比于Kalman滤波, H_∞ 滤波有更好的鲁棒性能和更高的估计精度.关于 H_∞ 滤波的研究越来越多^[4-6],但大多数研究都是分别在离散域或连续域的情况下得出的结论,并未有一个使之统一起来的方法.

Goodwin等^[7-8]提出了一种Delta算子离散化方法,不仅避免了传统移位算子在高速采样时引起的病态条件问题,且当采样周期趋近于零时,Delta算子离散化模型趋近于连续模型,这便为分析不同采样周期控制系统的性能提供了极大的方便,关于Delta算子

的研究也不断取得新的进展^[9].

由网络带宽限制引起的时延和模型中的不确定性等问题,会降低系统性能甚至造成不稳定.文献[10]利用马尔可夫跳变系统,建立了同时具有丢包和时延的网络系统模型,讨论了鲁棒 H_∞ 滤波问题.文献[11]利用异步动态系统模型,研究了时延大于采样周期时的鲁棒 H_∞ 滤波.文献[12]采用Bernoulli随机分布序列同时描述了随机滞后及丢包现象,设计了一种 H_∞ 滤波器.文献[13-15]研究了基于Delta算子的不确定离散时延系统的稳定性问题.文献[16]给出了一种Delta算子时变时延系统的 H_∞ 滤波器设计方法.在实际应用中,时延会随时间进行变化,因此对于时变时延的研究具有重要的现实意义.

本文基于Delta算子方法,研究了存在时变时延的网络系统鲁棒 H_∞ 滤波问题.利用时变时滞理论

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构造滤波误差系统,给出满足渐近稳定和 H_∞ 性能指标的滤波器存在定理,通过求解线性矩阵不等式得到滤波器的参数.最后利用数值实例表明所提方法的有效性.

1 问题描述

Delta算子定义^[8]如下:

$$\delta x(t) = \begin{cases} dx(t)/dt, & T = 0; \\ [x(t+T) - x(t)]/T, & T \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

其中: T 为采样周期, $T = 0$ 时系统为连续系统, $T \neq 0$ 时系统为离散系统.考虑如下具有不确定性的网络系统:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta x(k) &= (A_\delta + \Delta A_\delta)x(k) + (A_{d\delta} + \Delta A_{d\delta})x(k-d(k)) + (B_\delta + \Delta B_\delta)w(k), \\ y(k) &= Cx(k) + C_d x(k-d(k)) + Dw(k-d(k)), \\ z(k) &= C_0 x(k). \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中: $x(k) \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 为被控对象状态变量; $y(k) \in \mathbf{R}^r$ 为对象输出向量; $z(k) \in \mathbf{R}^q$ 为需要估计的信号向量; $w(k) \in \mathbf{R}^p$ 为系统的干扰向量; $A_\delta, A_{d\delta}, B_\delta, C, C_d, D, C_0$ 为具有适当维数的常数矩阵; $[\Delta A_\delta \ \Delta A_{d\delta} \ \Delta B_\delta]$ 为参数摄动.采用范数有界不确定模型描述系统参数的不确定性,系统的不确定性参数具有如下形式:

$$[\Delta A_\delta \ \Delta A_{d\delta} \ \Delta B_\delta] = GF(k)[E_1 \ E_2 \ E_3].$$

其中: $[\Delta A_\delta \ \Delta A_{d\delta} \ \Delta B_\delta]$ 为系统参数的不确定性; G, E_1, E_2, E_3 为相应维数的已知矩阵; $F(k)$ 为不确定矩阵,且满足 $F^T(k)F(k) \leq I$; $d(k)$ 为随时间变化的状态时滞,且满足 $0 \leq d_m \leq d(k) \leq d_M$.滤波器状态方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \tilde{x}(k) &= A_f \tilde{x}(k) + B_f \tilde{y}(k), \\ \tilde{z}(k) &= C_f \tilde{x}(k). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中: $\tilde{x}(k)$ 为滤波器状态; $\tilde{z}(k)$ 为真实状态 $z(k)$ 的估计值; $\tilde{y}(k)$ 为滤波器输入; A_f, B_f, C_f 为适当维数矩阵,即特定的滤波器系数矩阵.

定义如下状态向量:

$$\begin{aligned} x_e(k) &= [x^T(k), \tilde{x}^T(k)]^T, \\ e(k) &= z(k) - \tilde{z}(k), \\ \alpha(k) &= [w^T(k), w^T(k-d(k))]^T. \end{aligned}$$

由方程(1)和滤波器状态方程(2),得到系统状态方程为

$$\delta x_e(k) = \tilde{A}_\delta x_e(k) + \tilde{A}_{d\delta} x_e(k-d(k)) + \tilde{B}_\delta \alpha(k). \quad (3)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{A}_\delta &= \begin{bmatrix} A_\delta + \Delta A_\delta & 0 \\ B_f C & A_f \end{bmatrix}, \\ \tilde{A}_{d\delta} &= \begin{bmatrix} A_{d\delta} + \Delta A_{d\delta} & 0 \\ B_f C_d & A_f \end{bmatrix}, \\ \tilde{B}_\delta &= \begin{bmatrix} B_\delta + \Delta B_\delta & 0 \\ 0 & B_f D \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

滤波误差系统状态方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \delta x_e(k) &= \tilde{A}_\delta x_e(k) + \tilde{A}_{d\delta} x_e(k-d(k)) + \tilde{B}_\delta \alpha(k), \\ e(k) &= \tilde{C} x_e(k), \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

其中 $\tilde{C} = [C_0 \ C_f]$.

为了进一步分析滤波器的 H_∞ 性能,需同时满足下列条件:

- 1) 能够满足滤波误差系统(4)渐近稳定;
- 2) 能够满足 H_∞ 性能指标,扰动输入到误差状态输出的 H_∞ 范数小于一个正数 γ ,即

$$\sup_{w(t) \in L_2} \frac{\|e(k)\|_\infty}{\|\alpha(k)\|_\infty} < \gamma.$$

2 稳定性分析

为分析滤波器的 H_∞ 性能,首先给出系统渐近稳定的定义.

定义1^[17] 若下列条件成立,则Delta算子网络系统是稳定的: 1) $V(x(k)) \geq 0$,当且仅当 $x(k) = 0$ 时, $V(x(k)) = 0$; 2) $\delta V(x(k)) = [V(x(k+1)) - V(x(k))]/T < 0$.其中 $V(x(k))$ 是关于 $x(k)$ 的Lyapunov函数.

为使后续定理证明方便,给出如下引理.

引理1 (Schur补引理)^[18] 对于给定的具有适当维数的实对称矩阵 M_{11}, M_{12}, M_{22} ,以下条件为等价:

- 1) $\begin{bmatrix} M_{11} & M_{12} \\ M_{12}^T & M_{22} \end{bmatrix} < 0$;
- 2) $M_{11} < 0, M_{22} - M_{12}^T M_{11}^{-1} M_{12} < 0$;
- 3) $M_{22} < 0, M_{11} - M_{12} M_{22}^{-1} M_{12}^T < 0$.

引理2^[19] 已知矩阵 U, E, F ,当且仅当存在常数 $\varepsilon_k > 0$,使得 $U + \varepsilon_k E E^T + \varepsilon_k^{-1} F^T F < 0$ 成立时,对于所有满足 $F(k)^T F(k) \leq I$ 的矩阵 $F(k)$, $U + E F(k) F + F^T F(k)^T E^T < 0$ 成立.

定理1 由式(4)描述的滤波误差系统,若存在对称正定矩阵 P 和 Q ,满足

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_1 & 0 & T(T\tilde{A}_\delta + I)P\tilde{A}_{d\delta} & 0 & T(T\tilde{A}_\delta + I)^T P\tilde{B}_\delta \\ * & \Gamma_2 & 0 & \Gamma_3 & 0 \\ * & * & T^2 \tilde{A}_{d\delta}^T P \tilde{A}_{d\delta} & 0 & T^2 \tilde{A}_{d\delta}^T P \tilde{B}_\delta \\ * & * & * & \Gamma_4 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & -\gamma^2 I + T^2 \tilde{B}_\delta^T P \tilde{B}_\delta \end{bmatrix} < 0. \quad (5)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_1 &= (T\tilde{A}_\delta + I)^T P (T\tilde{A}_\delta + I) - P + \tilde{C}^T \tilde{C}, \\ \Gamma_2 &= ((1 - d_M + d_m)T\tilde{A}_\delta + I)^T P ((1 - d_M + d_m)T\tilde{A}_\delta + I) - Q, \\ \Gamma_3 &= T((1 - d_M + d_m)T\tilde{A}_\delta + I)^T P (1 - d_M + d_m)\tilde{A}_{d\delta}, \\ \Gamma_4 &= (1 - d_M + d_m)^2 T^2 \tilde{A}_{d\delta}^T P \tilde{A}_{d\delta}. \end{aligned}$$

则系统渐近稳定且范数有界.

证明 构造如下Lyapunov泛函:

$$V(x_e(k)) = x_e^T(k) P x_e(k) + \sum_{l=d_m}^{d_M} x_e^T(k-l) Q x_e(k-l).$$

其中 P 和 Q 为待定对称正定矩阵. 有

$$\begin{aligned} \delta V(x_e(k)) &= [V(x_e(k+1)) - V(x_e(k))]/T = \\ & \left\{ [x_e^T(k) + T\delta x_e(k)]^T P [x_e^T(k) + T\delta x_e(k)] - \right. \\ & x_e^T(k) P x_e(k) + \sum_{l=d_m}^{d_M} [x_e^T(k-l+1)]^T Q [x_e^T(k-l- \\ & l+1)] - \sum_{l=d_m}^{d_M} [x_e^T(k-l)]^T Q [x_e^T(k-l)] \left. \right\} / T = \\ & [x_e^T(k) + \tilde{A}_\delta x_e(k) + \tilde{A}_{d\delta} x_e(k-d(k)) + \\ & \tilde{B}_\delta \alpha(k)]^T P [x_e^T(k) + \tilde{A}_\delta x_e(k) + \tilde{A}_{d\delta} x_e(k-d(k)) + \\ & \tilde{B}_\delta \alpha(k)] - x_e^T(k) P x_e(k) + x_e^T(k-d_M+1) \times \\ & Q x_e(k-d_M+1) - x_e^T(k-d_m) Q x_e(k-d_m). \end{aligned}$$

当 $\alpha(k) = 0$ 时, 式(5)可变形为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \xi^T(k+1) \\ \xi^T(k) \\ \xi^T(k-d_m) \\ \xi^T(k-d_M+1) \end{bmatrix}^T A \begin{bmatrix} \xi^T(k+1) \\ \xi^T(k) \\ \xi^T(k-d_m) \\ \xi^T(k-d_M+1) \end{bmatrix} < 0.$$

其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \Theta_1 & 0 & T(T\tilde{A}_\delta + I)^T P \tilde{A}_{d\delta} & 0 \\ * & \Theta_2 & 0 & \Theta_3 \\ * & * & T^2 \tilde{A}_{d\delta}^T P \tilde{A}_{d\delta} & 0 \\ * & * & * & \Theta_4 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_1 &= (T\tilde{A}_\delta + I)P(T\tilde{A}_\delta + I) - P + \tilde{C}^T \tilde{C}, \\ \Theta_2 &= ((1 - d_M + d_m)T\tilde{A}_\delta + I)^T P ((1 - d_M + d_m)T\tilde{A}_\delta + I) - Q, \\ \Theta_3 &= T((1 - d_M + d_m)T\tilde{A}_\delta + I)^T P (1 - d_M + d_m)\tilde{A}_{d\delta}, \\ \Theta_4 &= (1 - d_M + d_m)^2 T^2 \tilde{A}_{d\delta}^T P \tilde{A}_{d\delta}. \end{aligned}$$

利用Schur补引理可证明 $A < 0$, 因此可得到使滤波误差(4)满足渐近稳定的条件.

设系统初始条件为零, 则 $V(x_e(k))|_{k=0} = 0$, 考虑如下公式:

$$J = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [e^T(k)e(k) - \gamma^2 \alpha^T(k)\alpha(k)]. \quad (6)$$

由系统(4)渐近稳定, 有

$$J = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [e^T(k)e(k) - \gamma^2 \alpha^T(k)\alpha(k) + \Delta V(\xi(k))].$$

结合式(4), 可得

$$J = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \zeta^T(k) \Omega \zeta(k),$$

$\Omega =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_1 & 0 & T(T\tilde{A}_\delta + I)^T P \tilde{A}_{d\delta} & 0 & T(T\tilde{A}_\delta + I)^T P \Gamma_1 \\ * & \Gamma_2 & 0 & \Gamma_3 & 0 \\ * & * & T^2 \tilde{A}_{d\delta}^T P \tilde{A}_{d\delta} & 0 & T^2 \tilde{A}_{d\delta}^T P \Gamma_1 \\ * & * & * & \Gamma_4 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & -\gamma^2 I + T^2 \Gamma_1^T P \Gamma_1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\zeta(k) = \begin{bmatrix} x_e^T(k) \\ x_e^T(k-d_m) \\ x_e^T(k-d) \\ x_e^T(k-d-d_m) \\ \alpha(k) \end{bmatrix}^T.$$

由式(5)可知, $J < 0$, 即

$$e^T(k)e(k) - \gamma^2 \alpha^T(k)\alpha(k) < 0, \quad \frac{e^T(k)e(k)}{\alpha^T(k)\alpha(k)} \leq \gamma^2,$$

等价于 $\|H\|_\infty = \frac{\|e(k)\|_\infty}{\|\alpha(k)\|_\infty} \leq \gamma$. \square

3 滤波器设计

定理2 对于由式(1)描述的Delta算子系统, $\gamma > 0$, 若系统初值为零, 由如下线性矩阵不等式得到对称正定矩阵 F_{11} 、 P_{11} 、 Q_{11} 、 F_{22} 、 P_{22} 、 Q_{22} 和矩阵 F_{12} 、 P_{12} 、 Q_{12} , 则系统为渐近稳定:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Xi_1 & \Xi_2 & \Xi_3 \\ * & -\varepsilon_k I & 0 \\ * & 0 & -\varepsilon_k I \end{bmatrix} < 0. \quad (7)$$

其中

$$\Xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ S_{12}^T & S_{22} \end{bmatrix}, \quad S_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{S}_{11} & \tilde{S}_{12} \\ \tilde{S}_{21} & \tilde{S}_{22} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$S_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{S}_{11} & \hat{S}_{12} \\ * & \hat{S}_{22} \end{bmatrix}, \quad S_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{S}_{11} & \bar{S}_{12} \\ \bar{S}_{21} & \bar{S}_{22} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Xi_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\Xi}_{11} & \bar{\Xi}_{12} & \bar{\Xi}_{13} \\ \bar{\Xi}_{21} & \bar{\Xi}_{22} & \bar{\Xi}_{23} \\ \bar{\Xi}_{31} & \bar{\Xi}_{32} & \bar{\Xi}_{33} \end{bmatrix},$$

$\tilde{S}_{11} =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -F_{11}^{-1} & -F_{11}^{-1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (T\tilde{A}_\delta + I)^T Q_{11} + \tilde{B}_\delta Q^T & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -Q_{11} & -R_{12} \\ 0 & 0 & -Q_{12}^T & -R_{22} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\tilde{S}_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \tilde{S}_{21} = \tilde{S}_{12}^T, \tilde{S}_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\hat{S}_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \hat{S}_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\hat{S}_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} (T\tilde{A}_\delta + I)^T F_{11}^{-1} & Y_1 & \tilde{C}^T F_{12}^T F_{11}^{-1} \\ (T\tilde{A}_\delta + I)^T F_{11}^{-1} & -P_{11} & 0 \\ Y_2 & Y_3 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$Y_1 = (T\tilde{A}_\delta + I)^T P_{11} + T\tilde{C}^T P_{12} B_f,$$

$$Y_2 = ((1 - d_M + d_m)T\tilde{A}_\delta + I)^T F_{11}^{-1},$$

$$Y_3 = ((1 - d_M + d_m)T\tilde{A}_\delta + I)^T P_{11} + (1 - d_M + d_m)T\tilde{C}^T P_{12} B_f,$$

$$\hat{S}_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_4 & -P_{11} & 0 \\ T\tilde{A}_{d\delta}^T F_{11}^{-1} & T\tilde{A}_{d\delta}^T P_{11} & 0 \\ T\tilde{A}_{d\delta}^T F_{11}^{-1} & 0 & 0 \\ Y_5 & Y_6 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$Y_4 = ((1 - d_M + d_m)T\tilde{A}_\delta + I)^T F_{11}^{-1},$$

$$Y_5 = (1 - d_M + d_m)T\tilde{A}_{d\delta}^T F_{11}^{-1},$$

$$Y_6 = ((1 - d_M + d_m)T\tilde{A}_\delta)^T P_{11},$$

$$\bar{S}_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\gamma^2 I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\gamma^2 I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\gamma^2 I \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\bar{S}_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} -F_{11}^{-1} & -F_{11}^{-1} & 0 \\ -(F_{11}^{-1})^T & -P_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\bar{S}_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_7 & -P_{11} & 0 \\ T\tilde{B}_\delta^T F_{11}^{-1} & Y_8 & 0 \\ T\tilde{B}_\delta^T F_{11}^{-1} & 0 & 0 \\ TC^T F_{11}^{-1} & TC^T P_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$Y_7 = (1 - d_M + d_m) \times T\tilde{A}_{d\delta}^T F_{11}^{-1},$$

$$Y_8 = TP_{11}^T \tilde{B}_\delta + TB_f^T P_{22} D,$$

$$\bar{S}_{21} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y_9 & T(F_{11}^{-1})^T \tilde{B}_\delta & T(F_{11}^{-1})^T \tilde{B}_\delta & T(F_{11}^{-1})^T C \\ -P_{11}^T & Y_{10} & 0 & TP_{11}^T C \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$Y_9 = (1 - d_M + d_m) \times T(F_{11}^{-1})^T \tilde{A}_{d\delta},$$

$$Y_{10} = TP_{11}^T \tilde{B}_\delta + TB_f^T P_{22} D,$$

$$\Xi_2 = \text{diag}\{E_1, E_1, (1 - d_M + d_m)E_1, (1 -$$

$$d_M + d_m)E_1, E_2, E_2, (1 - d_M + d_m)E_2,$$

$$(1 - d_M + d_m)E_2, E_3, E_3, 0, 0, 0\},$$

$$\Xi_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \Xi_{11} = \Xi_{12} = \Xi_{21} = \Xi_{22},$$

$$\Xi_{13} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \Xi_{13} = \Xi_{23},$$

$$\Xi_{31} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ F_{11}^{-1} G & F_{11}^{-1} G & Y_{11} & Y_{11} & F_{11}^{-1} G \\ P_{11}^T D & 0 & Y_{12} & 0 & Y_{13} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$Y_{11} = (1 - d_M + d_m)F_{11}^{-1} G,$$

$$Y_{12} = (1 - d_M + d_m)P_{11}^{-1} G,$$

$$Y_{13} = (1 - d_M + d_m)G,$$

$$\Xi_{32} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ F_{11}^{-1} G & Y_{11} & Y_{11} & F_{11}^{-1} G & F_{11}^{-1} G \\ 0 & P_{11}^T D & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Xi_{33} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

滤波器系数为

$$A_f = F_{12} P_{11}^{-1}, B_f = (F_{11}^{-1} Q_{11})^{-1} P_{12},$$

$$C_f = Q_3^{-1} Q_{12} (F_{22}^{-1} P_{11})^{-1}.$$

证明 令

$$\Omega = \phi - \varphi^T \begin{bmatrix} -P & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \varphi < 0,$$

$$\phi = \begin{bmatrix} T\tilde{A}_\delta + I & Y_{14} & T\tilde{A}_{d\delta} & Y_{15} & T\tilde{B}_\delta \\ \tilde{C} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$Y_{14} = (1 - d_M + d_m)T\tilde{A}_\delta + I,$$

$$Y_{15} = (1 - d_M + d_m)T\tilde{A}_{d\delta},$$

$$\varphi = \begin{bmatrix} -P & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -Q & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\gamma^2 I \end{bmatrix}.$$

由Schur补引理可以得到

$$\begin{bmatrix} -P & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & T\tilde{A}_\delta + I & \tilde{C} \\ * & -Q & 0 & 0 & 0 & (1 - d_M + d_m)T\tilde{A}_\delta + I & 0 \\ * & * & 0 & 0 & 0 & T\tilde{A}_{d\delta} & 0 \\ * & * & * & 0 & 0 & (1 - d_M + d_m)T\tilde{A}_{d\delta} & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & 0 & T\tilde{B}_\delta & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & -P & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & -I \end{bmatrix} < 0. \tag{8}$$

将 $P, F = P^{-1}, Q$ 作如下分解:

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} \\ P_{12}^T & P_{22} \end{bmatrix}, F = P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} \\ F_{12}^T & F_{22} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} Q_{11} & Q_{12} \\ Q_{12}^T & Q_{22} \end{bmatrix},$$

其中 $F_{11}, P_{11}, Q_{11}, Q_{22}, P_{22}, F_{22}$ 为对称正定矩阵. 设有可逆矩阵 $R = \begin{bmatrix} F_{11} & I \\ F_{12}^T & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 利用 $\text{diag}\{R^T, I, I, I, I, R^T, I\}$ 对式(8)作全等变换, 再对变化结果进行左乘和右乘 $\text{diag}\{F_{11}^{-1}, I, I, I, I, I, I, I, I, I, F_{11}^{-1}, I, I\}$, 得到的相应结果中仍然包含系统的不确定项. 使 $A_f P_{11} = F_{12}, Q_{11} B_f = F_{11} P_{12}, Q_{22} C_f F_{22}^{-1} P_{11} = Q_{12}$, 由引理2可得

$$\Xi_1 + GF(k)E_n + E_n^T F(k)G^T < 0,$$

$$E_n = \text{diag}\{E_1, E_1, (1 - d_M + d_m)E_1, (1 - d_M + d_m)E_1, E_2, E_2, (1 - d_M + d_m)E_2, (1 - d_M + d_m)E_2, E_3, E_3, 0, 0, 0, 0\}.$$

由引理1有

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Xi_1 & E_n & G \\ * & -\varepsilon_k I & 0 \\ * & * & -\varepsilon_k I \end{bmatrix} < 0, \tag{9}$$

利用式 $\text{diag}\{\underbrace{I, I, \dots, I}_{28}, \underbrace{\varepsilon_k I, \varepsilon_k I, \dots, \varepsilon_k I}_{14}\}$ 对其进行左乘和右乘, 即可得到不等式(7). \square

4 仿真实例

考虑系统(1), 其参数矩阵为

$$A_{d\delta} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & -0.1 \\ 0.4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, A_\delta = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & -0.3 \\ 0 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_\delta = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, C = [0.1 \ 0.3],$$

$$C_d = [0 \ 1], D = [0 \ 1], G = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C_0 = [1 \ 1], E_1 = [0.2 \ 0.1], E_2 = [0.1 \ 0].$$

利用Matlab中的LMI工具箱, 求解不等式(7), 可以得到如下结果:

1) 当 $d_m = 0.15$ 时, 得到最大时滞 $d_M = 1.79$, H_∞ 扰动抑制度 $\gamma = 0.5843$, 滤波器的系数矩阵为

$$A_f = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6576 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.6576 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_f = \begin{bmatrix} -0.0729 \\ 0.0466 \end{bmatrix}, C_f = [-0.027 \ -0.0125].$$

2) 当 $d_m = 0.56, d_M = 0.84$ 时, H_∞ 扰动抑制度 $\gamma = 0.3613$, 滤波器系数矩阵为

$$A_f = \begin{bmatrix} -1.77242 & 0 \\ 0 & -1.77242 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_f = \begin{bmatrix} -0.0015 \\ 0.0008 \end{bmatrix}, C_f = [0.2625 \ -0.6110].$$

图1为取 $d_m = 0.15, d_M = 1.79$ 时信号的滤波误差响应. 可以看出, 利用本文所提出的方法, 滤波误差系统是渐近稳定的.

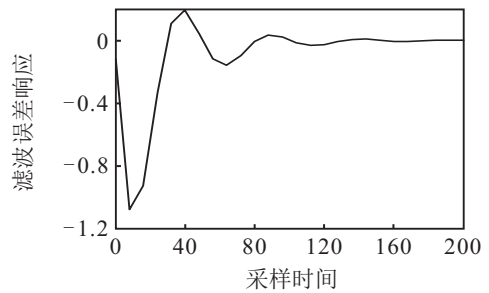


图1 滤波误差响应

图2为待测信号 $z(k)$ 的真实值与估计值的比较, 其中 $z(k)$ 为真实值. 可以看出, 本文设计的 H_∞ 滤波器是有效的.

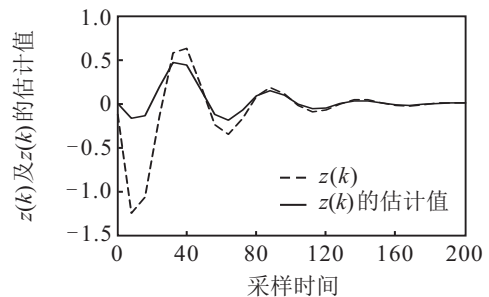


图2 $z(k)$ 的真实值与估计值的比较

由结果可以看出, 若时变时延范围比较小, H_∞ 扰动抑制度比较小, 则得到的滤波器性能比较稳定.

5 结论

本文研究了具有时变时延网络系统的鲁棒 H_∞ 滤波问题. 考虑到模型中的不确定性, 利用Delta算子离散化方法, 将系统建模为时滞系统, 使用Lyapunov

泛函理论,证明了滤波误差系统的稳定性,通过求解线性矩阵不等式,得到了滤波器的系数.数值仿真验证了所提出方法的可行性.

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