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高速列车数据驱动无模型自适应容错控制

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摘要: 针对高速列车运行控制中的牵引/制动力约束和执行器故障问题, 提出一种基于偏格式动态线性化的无模型自适应容错控制 (PFDL-MFAFTC) 算法. 首先, 利用无模型自适应控制框架下的伪梯度概念, 将难以精确获取参数 (列车质量、阻力以及执行器故障等) 的高速列车动力学模型转化为偏格式动态线性化数据模型; 其次, 利用径向基函数神经网络 (RBFNN) 处理执行器故障引起的非线性; 然后, 通过压缩映射方法对算法进行严格的收敛性证明, 保证算法的收敛性; 最后, 通过高速列车仿真验证 PFDL-MFAFTC 算法的有效性和容错能力.

关键词: 高速列车; 容错控制; 数据驱动控制; 无模型自适应控制; 径向基神经网络; 执行器故障

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Data-driven model-free adaptive fault tolerant control for high-speed trains

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Abstract: A data-driven model-free adaptive fault-tolerant control algorithm based on partial form dynamic linearization (PFDL-MFAFTC) is proposed to solve the problems of traction/braking force constraint and actuator faults for high-speed train operation control. Firstly, using the concept of pseudo gradient in the model-free adaptive control framework, the dynamic model of a high-speed train, which is difficult to accurately obtain parameters such as train mass, resistance and actuator faults, is transformed into a partial format dynamic linearization data model. Secondly, the radial basis function neural network (RBFNN) is used to deal with the nonlinear function caused by actuator faults. Then, the convergence of the PFDL-MFAFTC algorithm is guaranteed by utilizing the contraction mapping method. Finally, the effectiveness of the PFDL-MFAFTC algorithm is verified by a high-speed train numerical simulation.

Keywords: high-speed train; fault-tolerant control; data-drive control; model-free adaptive control; RBFNN; actuator faults

0 引言

随着高速列车运行速度的不断提高, 牵引/制动执行器长期处于高温、剧烈震动、高负荷运转状态, 很容易发生不同程度的性能衰退, 使牵引/制动力出现不同程度损失^[1-2]. 保障高速列车在正常或执行器部分失效情况下安全行车与精确停车的可靠牵引与制动控制引起了广泛关注.

针对高速列车运行控制中出现的故障问题, 国内外已经发表了众多研究成果, 可以分为基于模型和数据的控制方法. 文献[3-5]基于列车单质点模型, 忽略

车辆之间的耦合相互作用力, 实现了列车自适应容错控制. 与单质点模型相比, 多质点模型更能体现列车实际运动状态. 文献[6]以多质点动力学模型为研究对象, 通过自适应补偿技术, 解决了执行器故障下的整车容错问题. 文献[7]研究了执行器故障和参数不确定性的列车容错控制问题并进行了鲁棒容错控制器的设计. 基于数据的容错控制方法主要包括神经网络控制和模糊自适应控制^[8-11]. 但这种容错控制器主要是针对执行器乘性故障设计的, 对于加性故障难以实现预期的控制效果.

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上述文献控制策略的设计与稳定性分析往往需要预先获取模型参数,或者需要对非线性部分和未知部分进行线性化逼近.空气阻力是列车高速运行的主要阻力,因此依据线性化空气动力学模型设计的运行控制器难以保障行车安全.如果同时存在牵引/制动故障,则还将涉及到未知的故障程度^[1].因此,上述方法的容错控制器在实际应用中的有效性会大大降低.

无模型自适应控制(MFAC)^[12-16]通过在工作点处建立非线性系统等价的动态线性数据模型,利用被控系统的I/O数据在线估计系统参数,从而实现未知非线性系统的无模型自适应控制.文献[17]基于MFAC中伪偏导数(PPD)的概念,将地铁列车动力学模型转换为紧格式动态线性化(CFDL)数据模型,仅利用地铁列车I/O数据,实现了地铁列车无模型自适应容错控制.然而,CFDL将原非线性系统所有可能的复杂行为特征都融入到时变标量参数PPD中,因此PPD的动态特性可能会十分复杂而难以对高速列车进行数学描述.并且,文献[17]仅考虑系统在下一时刻的输出变化量与当前时刻的输入变化量之间的时变动态关系,忽视了系统在下一时刻的输出变化量还可能与之前时刻其他的控制输入变化量有关.

鉴于以上分析,本文提出一种适用于高速列车的基于伪格式动态线性化的无模型自适应容错控制(PFDL-MFAFTC)方案.本文的主要贡献为:

1) 与文献[17]采用的CFDL数据模型相比,本文采用的PFDL方法综合考虑下一时刻输出变化量与固定长度滑动时间窗口内的输入变化量之间的关系,而非笼统地将原非线性系统所有可能的复杂行为特征都融入PPD中.PFDL数据模型中伪梯度(pseudo gradient, PG)的维数虽然增加了,但每个分量的动态行为变得更简单,复杂性相较于PPD更低,参数估计算法的设计和选择也更加容易.

2) 与文献[7]相比,PFDL-MFAFTC算法不依赖高速列车动力学模型,是一种数据驱动控制算法.

3) 与文献[5, 18]相比,本文同时考虑了执行器的乘性和加性故障,丰富了故障形式,更符合真实的故障环境.

1 问题描述

考虑图1所示的高速列车动力学模型,其中: k 为任意时刻, s 为列车位移, G 为列车重力, F_N 为支持力, $u_f(k)$ 为列车牵引/制动力, $f_a(k)$ 和 $f_b(s)$ 分别表示基本阻力和附加阻力, $v(k)$ 为列车速度.

如果 $u_f(k) > 0$,则 $u_f(k)$ 为牵引力,否则为制动力.牵引力和制动力分别由牵引设备和制动设备产生,其中牵引设备主要由牵引电机、逆变器、整流器

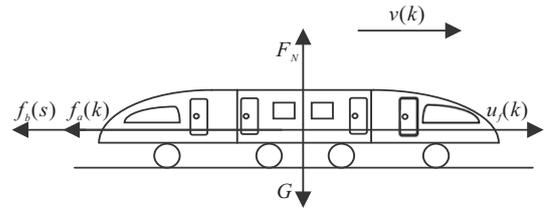


图1 高速列车单质点模型

和相关的机械传动装置组成^[19],制动设备主要由空气转换阀、中继阀、电磁阀等组成^[20].

根据牛顿力学定律,高速列车动力学模型^[21]可以描述为

$$\begin{aligned} v(k+1) &= v(k) + \frac{T_s}{M}(u_f(k) - f_a(k) - f_b(s)); \\ f_a(k) &= a_0 + a_1v(k) + a_2v^2(k), \\ f_b(s) &= f_c(s) + f_r(s) + f_t(s). \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中: M 为列车的总质量, T_s 为采样时间, a_0 、 a_1 、 a_2 为基本阻力系数, f_c 表示列车转弯引起的轮轨弯曲阻力, f_r 表示坡道阻力, f_t 表示隧道阻力.

考虑到执行器故障,列车实际牵引力 $F(k)$ 可以表示为

$$F(k) = \alpha_1 u_f(k) + \alpha_2. \quad (2)$$

其中: $\alpha_1 \in (0, 1)$ 是乘性故障系数, $\alpha_2 < \alpha_{2\max} < \infty$ 是加性故障系数, $\alpha_{2\max}$ 是未知的上界^[9-10].

考虑执行器故障的列车运动模型可表示为

$$v(k+1) = v(k) + \frac{T_s}{M}(F(k) - f_a(k) - f_b(s)). \quad (3)$$

考虑到列车基本阻力 f_a 和附加阻力 f_b 很难精确获得,列车质量 M 随乘客上下车不断变化,执行器故障系数 α_1 和 α_2 不可预测,因此,列车系统模型是未知且不确定的,很难建立其精确动力学模型.然而,列车运行过程中会产生丰富的I/O数据,根据列车I/O数据,可以将列车系统模型重新表示为非线性非仿射离散系统,即

$$\begin{aligned} v(k+1) &= f(v(k), \dots, v(k-n_y), u_f(k), \dots, \\ &u_f(k-n_u), f_s(k)). \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

其中:定义 $f(\cdot)$ 是未知的非线性函数, $f_s(k) \in R$ 为执行器故障函数, n_y 和 n_u 是两个未知的正整数.

定义 $F_L(k) = [u_f(k), \dots, u_f(k-L+1)]^T$ 是一个由滑动时间窗口 $[k-L+1, k]$ 内列车牵引/制动力组成的向量, $F_s(k) = [f_s(k), \dots, f_s(k-L+1)]^T$ 是由滑动时间窗口 $[k-L+1, k]$ 内故障函数 f_s 组成的向量,其中 L 为控制输入线性化长度.引入如下假设.

假设1 $f(\cdot)$ 关于 $u_f(k)$ 和 $f_s(k)$ 的偏导数存在.

假设2 系统(4)满足广义的Lipschitz条件,即对于任意的 $k \geq 0$,当 $\|\Delta F_c(k)\| \neq 0$ 时,有

$$\|\Delta v(k+1)\| \leq p \|\Delta F_c(k)\|. \quad (5)$$

其中: $p > 0$ 是一个常数, $\Delta v(k+1) = v(k+1) - v(k)$, 且 $\Delta F_c(k) = [\Delta F_L(k), \Delta F_s(k)]^T$, $\Delta F_L(k) = F_L(k) - F_L(k-1)$, $\Delta F_s(k) = F_s(k) - F_s(k-1)$.

假设3 存在已知界限 $f_{s \max} \in R$, 使得 $\|f_s(k)\| \leq f_{s \max}$.

注1 假设1是列车控制器设计的一种典型约束条件. 假设2是对列车系统输出变化率上界的一种限制, 从能量的角度来看, 有界的能量变化应产生系统内有界的输出能量变化. 假设3是对故障有界的一种合理假设.

定理1 考虑满足假设1~假设3的非线性系统(4), 当 $\|\Delta F_c(k)\| \neq 0$ 时, 一定存在被称为PG的时变参数向量 $\Phi_1(k) \in R^L$ 和 $\Phi_2(k) \in R^L$, 使式(4)可以转化为如下的PFDL数据模型:

$$\Delta v(k+1) = \Phi_1^T(k) \Delta F_L(k) + \Phi_2^T(k) \Delta F_s(k). \quad (6)$$

其中 $\Phi_1(k) = [\phi_1(k), \phi_2(k), \dots, \phi_L(k)]^T$, $\Phi_2(k) = [\phi_{21}(k), \phi_{22}(k), \dots, \phi_{2L}(k)]^T$, $\Delta F_L(k) = F_L(k) - F_L(k-1)$, $\Delta F_s(k) = F_s(k) - F_s(k-1)$.

证明见附录A.

高速列车牵引/制动力 $u_f(k)$ 受到如下约束:

$$\bar{u}_f(k) = \text{sat}_{u_f}(u_f) = \begin{cases} F_u, & u_f(k) \geq F_u > 0; \\ F_d, & u_f(k) \leq F_d < 0; \\ u_f(k), & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

其中: F_u 和 F_d 是执行器能提供的最大牵引力和制动力, $\bar{u}_f(k)$ 是饱和牵引/制动力.

本文的目的是在式(7)的约束下, 利用高速列车实测I/O数据, 设计一种数据驱动无模型自适应容错控制算法, 实现针对高速列车执行器不确定性故障程度的速度跟踪控制.

2 故障逼近机制

RBFNN具有无限逼近非线性函数的能力, 可用于补偿故障函数 $\Phi_2^T(k) \Delta F_s(k)$. 图2是神经网络结构, 其中 $R(k) = [v(k), \varepsilon(k)]^T$ 表示系统输入, $\varepsilon(k) = v^*(k) - v(k)$ 表示期望速度与饱和速度的跟踪误差, $\psi_i(k)$ 表示径向基函数, $\omega_i(k)$ 表示权重向量. 输出 ζ

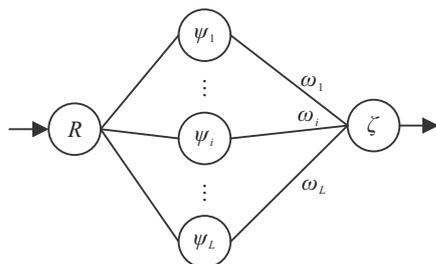


图2 RBFNN结构

表示为

$$\xi(k) = \omega^{*T} \psi(k) + \sigma(k). \quad (8)$$

其中: $\omega^* = [\omega_1^*(k), \omega_2^*(k), \dots, \omega_L^*(k)]^T$ 是期望的权重向量, $\sigma(k)$ 是逼近误差, 并且

$$\omega^*(k) = \arg \min_{\omega \in R} \{\sup |\omega^T(k) \psi(k) - \xi(k)|\}. \quad (9)$$

高斯函数向量选取

$$\psi_i(k) = \exp\left(-\frac{\|R(k) - C_i\|^2}{2\tau_i^2}\right). \quad (10)$$

其中: C_i 是第 i 个隐层神经元的中心, τ_i 是第 i 个隐层神经元的宽度. 由于 $\omega^*(k)$ 的精确数值难以获取, 可以通过在线训练获得 $\omega^*(k)$ 的估计值 $\hat{\omega}(k)$, 在线更新方式设计为

$$\Delta \hat{\omega}(k) = \zeta(v^*(k) - v(k)) \psi(k). \quad (11)$$

其中: $\zeta > 0$ 是一个自由选取的参数^[9,11], $\Delta \hat{\omega}(k) = \hat{\omega}(k) - \hat{\omega}(k-1)$. 因此, $\xi(k)$ 的估计值可以表示为

$$\hat{\xi}(k) = \hat{\omega}^T(k) \psi(k). \quad (12)$$

3 容错控制器设计

引入准则函数

$$J(u_f(k)) = |v^*(k+1) - v(k+1)|^2 + \lambda \|u_f(k) - u_f(k-1)\|^2, \quad (13)$$

其中 $\lambda > 0$ 是一个权重因子.

式(13)右边第1项表示期望速度与输出速度之差的平方, 它能够反映高速列车跟踪期望速度的能力, 并且在一定程度上也能体现准时性和精确停车等性能. 第2项是前后两时刻控制输入之差的平方, 它能够体现列车运行的平稳性和舒适性.

将式(6)代入(13), 对 $u_f(k)$ 求导, 并令其等于零, 得

$$u_f(k) = \frac{\rho_1 \hat{\phi}_1(k)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2} (v^*(k+1) - v(k) \Phi_2^T(k) \Delta F_s(k)) - \hat{\phi}_1(k) \sum_{i=2}^L \frac{\rho_i \hat{\phi}_i(k) \Delta u_f(k-i+1)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2}, \quad (14)$$

其中 $\rho_i \in (0, 1] (i = 1, 2, \dots, L)$ 的引入是为了使控制算法更灵活.

$\Phi_1(k)$ 的估计准则函数如下:

$$J(\Phi_1(k)) = |\Delta v(k) - \kappa(k) - \hat{\omega}^T(k-1) \psi(k-1)|^2 + \mu \|\Phi_1(k) - \hat{\Phi}_1(k-1)\|^2. \quad (15)$$

其中: $\kappa(k) = \Phi_1^T(k) \Delta \bar{F}_L(k)$, $\mu > 0$ 是权重因子.

对式(15)关于 $\hat{\Phi}_1(k)$ 求极值,得到 $\hat{\Phi}_1(k)$ 的估计算法如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Phi}_1(k) = & \\ \hat{\Phi}_1(k-1) + & \frac{\eta \Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)}{\mu + \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|^2} (\Delta v(k) - \\ \hat{\omega}^T(k-1)\psi(k-1) - & \hat{\Phi}_1^T(k-1)\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)), \quad (16) \end{aligned}$$

其中步长因子 $\eta \in (0, 1]$ 可以使控制更灵活.

结合式(7)、(12)、(14)和(16),基于偏格式动态线性化的无模型自适应容错控制算法PFDL-MFAFTC设计为

$$\begin{aligned} u_f(k) = & \\ u_f(k-1) + & \frac{\rho_1 \hat{\phi}_1(k)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2} (v^*(k+1) - \\ v(k) - \hat{\omega}^T(k-1)\psi(k-1)) - & \\ \frac{\hat{\phi}_1(k) \sum_{i=2}^L \rho_i \hat{\phi}_1(k) \Delta u_f(k-i+1)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2}. & \quad (17) \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{u}_f(k) = \text{sat}_{u_f}(u_f(k)) = \begin{cases} F_u, & u_f(k) \geq F_u > 0; \\ F_d, & u_f(k) \leq F_d < 0; \\ u_f(k), & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Phi}_1(k) = & \\ \hat{\Phi}_1(k-1) + & \frac{\eta \Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)}{\mu + \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|^2} (\Delta v(k) - \\ \hat{\omega}^T(k-1)\psi(k-1) - \hat{\Phi}_1^T(k-1)\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)). & \quad (19) \\ \hat{\Phi}_1(k) = \hat{\Phi}_1(1), \|\hat{\Phi}_1(k)\| \leq \varphi & \text{或} \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k)\| \leq \varphi. \quad (20) \end{aligned}$$

其中: φ 是一个充分小的正数; $\hat{\Phi}_1(1)$ 是 $\hat{\Phi}_1(k)$ 的初始值; $\hat{\omega}^T(k)\psi(k)$ 是RBFNN对故障函数的近似,用于补偿执行器部分失效对高速列车的影响.

定理2 对于满足假设1~假设3,参数设定为 $\lambda > 0, \mu > 0, \eta \in (0, 1], \rho_1 \in (0, 1]$,且采用PFDL-MFAFTC策略的高速列车非线性系统(4),一定存在 $\lambda_{\min} > 0$ 以及 $\lambda > \lambda_{\min}$,使得:

- 1) 高速列车的速度跟踪误差收敛;
 - 2) 高速列车的控制输入 $u_f(k)$ 及输出 $v(k)$ 有界.
- 证明见附录B.

4 仿真分析

为了验证本文所设计的高速列车数据驱动无模型自适应容错控制算法PFDL-MFAFTC的有效性,引入CRH380A型高速列车系统进行仿真,并与PFDL-MFAC、文献[10]和文献[17]的容错控制策略进行对

比.表1、表2分别列出了仿真参数和乘性、加性故障系数.

表1 CRH380A型列车仿真参数

参数	符号	数值
列车质量/t	M	388
基本阻力/kN	f_a	$0.16 + 0.0053v(k) + 0.00018v^2(k)$
坡道阻力/kN	f_r	$Mg \sin(\theta_s(s))$
弯道阻力/kN	f_c	$3.5 Mg\pi \times 10^{-5}$
隧道阻力/kN	f_t	$1.3 Mg\pi \times 10^{-4}$
运行路程/m	L	128240
运行时间/s	T	2000
最大速度/(km/h)	v_{\max}	342
最大牵引功率/kw	P_t	4800
最大制动功率/kw	P_b	8755

表2 执行器故障系数表

时间/s	乘性故障系数	加性故障系数
[0, 400)	0.9	5
[400, 700)	0.8	10
[700, 1500)	0.6	-10
[1500, 2000]	0.4	-20

PFDL-MFAC、PFDL-MFAFTC和文献[17]的初始值设置为 $u_f(1) = 0.001, u_f(2) = 0.414, u_f(3) = 0.826, u_f(4) = 1.237, u_f(5) = 1.674, u_f(6) = 1.687, v(1) = v(2) = \dots = v(5) = 0.001, L = 2$.表3列出了PFDL-MFAC、PFDL-MFAFTC算法和文献[17]的控制器参数.文献[10]参数设置为: $k_1 = 4.862, \eta_1 = 0.083, \alpha_1 = 1.15$.

表3 PFDL-MFAFTC、PFDL-MFAC和文献[17]的控制器参数

符号	PFDL-MFAFTC	PFDL-MFAC	文献[17]
ρ_1	0.9536	0.9536	0.9648
ρ_2	0.5231	0.4608	null
η	0.5108	0.0496	0.0037
λ	0.0001	0.0027	0.0019
μ	0.1015	0.1015	0.0005
$\hat{\Phi}_1(1)$	$[0.8619, 0.3253]^T$	$[0.0771, 0.0072]^T$	0.13723
φ	10^{-5}	10^{-5}	10^{-5}

RBFNN权重的初始值都设为0,设定隐含层神经元的个数为6,输入为 $[v(k), \varepsilon(k)]^T$.高斯函数的中心 C 和宽度 τ 取值参考文献[10].

为了进一步说明本文所提出算法的有效性和优势,利用速度误差绝对积分(integral of absolute speed error, IASE)^[16]和作用力变化绝对积分(integral of absolute force variation, IAFV)作为评价指标来量化跟踪控制效果和运行平稳舒适性,其中

$$\text{IASE} = \sum_{K=1}^T |v^*(k) - v(k)|, \quad (21)$$

$$\text{IAFV} = \sum_{K=2}^T |u_f(k) - u_f(k-1)|. \quad (22)$$

图3和图4分别绘制了高速列车速度跟踪曲线和速度跟踪误差曲线. 综合图3和图4可以看出, 本文设计的PFDL-MFAFTC算法具有良好的控制性能和较强的容错能力, 能够保障列车实现安全可靠运行. 其中PFDL-MFAC控制算法的速度跟踪误差随故障程度增加而逐渐发散, 跟踪性能显著降低. 表4中4种控制器的IASE性能指标对比表明, PFDL-MFAFTC算法具有最佳的速度跟踪性能. 虽然文献[10]和文献[17]的IASE指标较PFDL-MFAC更好, 但文献[10]和文献[17]的速度在故障程度变化较大的700s和1500s处均出现大幅震荡, 且文献[17]在1500s后有逐渐失控的趋势, 容错控制性能较差.

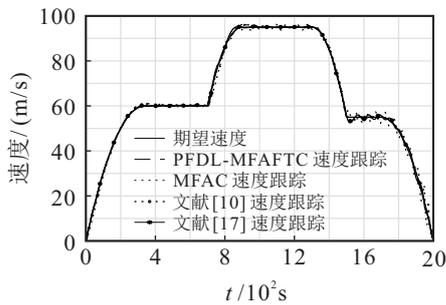


图3 列车速度跟踪

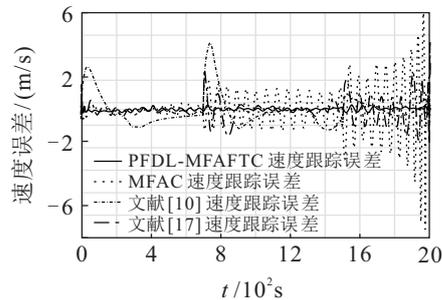


图4 速度跟踪误差

表4 4个控制器的IASE和IAFV

容错控制算法	IASE	IAFV
PFDL-MFAFTC	149.710	1.8567×10^3
PFDL-MFAC	1.714×10^3	1.5498×10^4
文献[10]	1.373×10^3	1.0083×10^3
文献[17]	849.297	2.7706×10^3

图5是牵引/制动力曲线. PFDL-MFAFTC通过调整牵引/制动力克服了执行机构故障造成的影响, 虽然列车故障状态下的牵引/制动力曲线相较于无故障状态时有小幅振荡, 但并未超出牵引力阈值. 尽管文献[17]的IAFV指标最优, 列车运行平稳性最强, 但PFDL-MFAC、文献[10]和文献[17]在第700s后均出现超过牵引力阈值的情况, 速度跟踪性能下降明显, 无法保证乘客舒适度以及精确停车. 综合速度跟踪性能和牵引/制动力限制, PFDL-MFAFTC算法在牵引/制动力限定范围内, IASE和IAFV指标最优, 容

错控制能力最强, 列车安全性和舒适性显著提升. 仿真结果验证了本文所设计的高速列车数据驱动无模型自适应容错控制算法的有效性和优势.

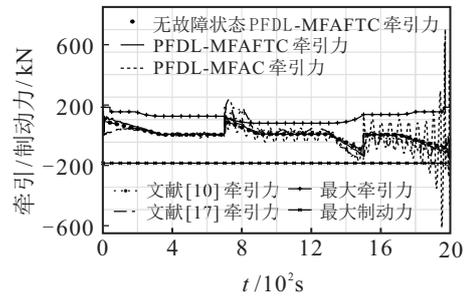


图5 牵引/制动力

5 结论

本文针对高速列车执行器故障问题, 考虑高速列车系统之前时刻输入变化量对下一时刻的输出变化量可能存在的影响, 设计了满足牵引/制动力限制的PFDL-MFAFTC容错控制算法. 与现有的涉及高速列车动力学模型的容错控制器相比, PFDL-MFAFTC中的RBFNN权值更新算法、PG参数估计算法以及控制器都只利用列车运行I/O数据来实现, 不依赖列车系统任何模型信息, 是一种数据驱动的自适应控制. 数值仿真结果表明, PFDL-MFAFTC算法在满足牵引/制动力限制的同时, 速度跟踪误差更小, 列车安全性和舒适性明显提升.

附录A 定理1证明.

应用式(4)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta v(k+1) = & f(v(k), \dots, v(k-n_y), u_f(k), \dots, \\ & u_f(k-n_u), f_s(k)) - \\ & f(v(k), \dots, v(k-n_y), u_f(k), \dots, \\ & u_f(k-n_u), f_s(k-1)) + \\ & f(v(k), \dots, v(k-n_y), u_f(k), \dots, \\ & u_f(k-n_u), f_s(k-1)) - \\ & f(v(k), \dots, v(k-n_y), u_f(k-1), \dots, \\ & u_f(k-n_u), f_s(k-1)) + \\ & f(v(k), \dots, v(k-n_y), u_f(k-1), \dots, \\ & u_f(k-n_u), f_s(k-1)) - \\ & f(v(k-1), \dots, v(k-n_y-1), u_f(k-1), \dots, \\ & u_f(k-n_u-1), f_s(k-1)). \end{aligned} \quad (A1)$$

定义

$$H(k) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& f(v(k), \dots, v(k-n_y), u_f(k-1), u_f(k-1), \dots, \\
& u_f(k-n_u), f_s(k-1)) - \\
& f(v(k-1), \dots, v(k-n_y-1), u_f(k-1), \dots, \\
& u_f(k-n_u-1), f_s(k-1)). \quad (A2)
\end{aligned}$$

根据柯西微分中值定理以及假设1,式(A1)可以写成

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta v(k+1) = & \\
& \frac{\partial f^*}{\partial f_s(k)} \Delta f_s(k) + \frac{\partial f^*}{\partial u_f(k)} \Delta u_f(k) + H(k). \quad (A3)
\end{aligned}$$

其中: $\partial f^*/\partial f_s(k)$ 表示 $f(\cdot)$ 关于 $f_s(k)$ 的伪偏导数在 $[(v(k), \dots, v(k-n_y), u_f(k), \dots, u_f(k-n_u), f_s(k))]^T$ 和 $[(v(k), \dots, v(k-n_y), u_f(k), \dots, u_f(k-n_u), f_s(k-1))]^T$ 之间某一点处的值. $\partial f^*/\partial u_f(k)$ 表示 $f(\cdot)$ 关于 $u_f(k)$ 的伪偏导数在 $[(v(k), \dots, v(k-n_y), u_f(k), \dots, u_f(k-n_u), f_s(k-1))]^T$ 和 $[(v(k), \dots, v(k-n_y), u_f(k-1), u_f(k-1), \dots, u_f(k-n_u), f_s(k-1))]^T$ 之间某一点处的值. 将式(4)代入(A2),并令

$$\begin{aligned}
& \chi_1(v(k-1), \dots, v(k-n_y-1), u_f(k-1), \\
& u_f(k-2), \dots, u_f(k-n_u-1), f_s(k-1)) \triangleq \\
& f(f(v(k-1), \dots, v(k-n_y-1), u_f(k-1), \dots, \\
& u_f(k-n_u-1), f_s(k-1)) - v(k-1), \dots, \\
& v(k-n_y), u_f(k-1), u_f(k-1), \dots, \\
& u_f(k-n_u), f_s(k-1)) - f(v(k-1), \dots, \\
& v(k-n_y-1), u_f(k-1), \dots, \\
& u_f(k-n_u-1), f_s(k-1)). \quad (A4)
\end{aligned}$$

则式(A3)可表示为

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta v(k+1) = & \\
& \frac{\partial f^*}{\partial u_f(k)} \Delta u_f(k) + \frac{\partial f^*}{\partial f_s(k)} \Delta f_s(k) + \\
& \chi_1(v(k-1), \dots, v(k-n_y-1), u_f(k-1), \\
& u_f(k-2), \dots, u_f(k-n_u-1), f_s(k-1)) - \\
& \chi_1(v(k-1), \dots, v(k-n_y-1), u_f(k-1), \\
& u_f(k-2), \dots, u_f(k-n_u-1), f_s(k-2)) + \\
& \chi_1(v(k-1), \dots, v(k-n_y-1), u_f(k-1), \\
& u_f(k-2), \dots, u_f(k-n_u-1), f_s(k-2)) - \\
& \chi_1(v(k-1), \dots, v(k-n_y-1), u_f(k-2), \\
& u_f(k-2), \dots, u_f(k-n_u-1), f_s(k-2)) + \\
& \chi_1(v(k-1), \dots, v(k-n_y-1), u_f(k-2), \\
& u_f(k-2), \dots, u_f(k-n_u-1), f_s(k-2)) =
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial f^*}{\partial u_f(k)} \Delta u_f(k) + \frac{\partial f^*}{\partial f_s(k)} \Delta f_s(k) + \\
& \frac{\partial \chi_1^*}{\partial u_f(k-1)} \Delta u_f(k-1) + \frac{\partial \chi_1^*}{\partial f_s(k-1)} \Delta f_s(k-1) + \\
& \chi_2(v(k-2), \dots, v(k-n_y-2), u_f(k-2), \\
& u_f(k-3), \dots, u_f(k-n_u-2)). \quad (A5)
\end{aligned}$$

其中: $\partial \chi_1^*/\partial u_f(k-1)$ 表示 $\chi_1(\cdot)$ 关于 $u_f(k-1)$ 的伪偏导数在 $[v(k-1), \dots, v(k-n_y-1), u_f(k-2), u_f(k-2), \dots, u_f(k-n_u-1), f_s(k-2)]^T$ 和 $[v(k-1), \dots, v(k-n_y-1), u_f(k-1), u_f(k-2), \dots, u_f(k-n_u-1), f_s(k-2)]^T$ 之间某一点处的值. $\partial \chi_1^*/\partial f_s(k-1)$ 表示 $\chi_1(\cdot)$ 关于 $f_s(k-1)$ 的伪偏导数在 $[v(k-1), \dots, v(k-n_y-1), u_f(k-1), u_f(k-2), \dots, u_f(k-n_u-1), f_s(k-2)]^T$ 和 $[v(k-1), \dots, v(k-n_y-1), u_f(k-1), u_f(k-2), \dots, u_f(k-n_u-1), f_s(k-1)]^T$ 之间某一点处的值,且

$$\begin{aligned}
& \chi_2(v(k-2), \dots, v(k-n_y-2), u_f(k-2), \\
& u_f(k-3), \dots, (k-n_u-2), f_s(k-2)) \triangleq \\
& \chi_1(f(v(k-2), \dots, v(k-n_y-2), u_f(k-2), \dots, \\
& u_f(k-n_u-2), f_s(k-2)), v(k-2), \dots, \\
& v(k-n_y-1), u_f(k-2), u_f(k-2), \dots, \\
& u_f(k-n_u-1), f_s(k-1)). \quad (A6)
\end{aligned}$$

同理可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta v(k+1) = & \\
& \frac{\partial f^*}{\partial u_f(k)} \Delta u_f(k) + \frac{\partial \chi_1^*}{\partial u_f(k-1)} \Delta u_f(k-1) + \dots + \\
& \frac{\partial \chi_{L-1}^*}{\partial u_f(k-L+1)} \Delta u_f(k-L+1) + \frac{\partial f^*}{\partial f_s(k)} \Delta f_s(k) + \\
& \frac{\partial \chi_1^*}{\partial f_s(k-1)} \Delta f_s(k-1) + \dots + \\
& \frac{\partial \chi_{L-1}^*}{\partial f_s(k-L+1)} \Delta f_s(k-L+1) + \chi_L(v(k-L), \dots, \\
& v(k-n_y-L), u_f(k-L), \dots, \\
& u_f(k-n_y-L), f_s(k-L)). \quad (A7)
\end{aligned}$$

其中:对 $i=2, 3, \dots, L$, 定义

$$\begin{aligned}
& \chi_i(v(k-i), \dots, v(k-n_y-i), u_f(k-i), \\
& u_f(k-i-1), \dots, u_f(k-n_u-i), f_s(k-i)) \triangleq \\
& \chi_{i-1}(f(v(k-i), \dots, v(k-n_y-i), u_f(k-i), \dots, \\
& u_f(k-n_u-i), f_s(k-i)), v(k-i), \dots, \\
& v(k-n_y-i+1), u_f(k-i), \dots, \\
& u_f(k-n_u-i+1), f_s(k-i)). \quad (A8)
\end{aligned}$$

对于每个固定时刻 k , 考虑含有变量 $E_s(k)$ 的方程

$$\begin{aligned} & \chi_L(v(k-L), \dots, v(k-n_y-L), u_f(k-L), \dots, \\ & u_f(k-n_y-L), f_s(k-L)) = \\ & E_s^T(k) [\Delta u_f(k) \dots \Delta u_f(k-L+1)]^T = \\ & E_s^T(k) \Delta F_L(k). \end{aligned} \tag{A9}$$

因为 $|\Delta F_L(k)| \neq 0$, 则式(A9)至少存在一个解. 再令

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_1(k) = \\ E_s^*(k) + \left[\frac{\partial f^*}{\partial u(k)}, \frac{\partial \chi_1^*}{\partial u(k-1)}, \dots, \frac{\partial \chi_{L-1}^*}{\partial u(k-L+1)} \right]^T, \end{aligned} \tag{A10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_2(k) = \\ \left[\frac{\partial f^*}{\partial f_s(k)}, \frac{\partial \chi_1^*}{\partial f_s(k-1)}, \dots, \frac{\partial \chi_{L-1}^*}{\partial f_s(k-L+1)} \right]^T, \end{aligned} \tag{A11}$$

则有 $\Delta v(k+1) = \Phi_1^T(k) \Delta F_L(k) + \Phi_2^T(k) \Delta F_s(k)$, 即式(6). 由假设2可知, $\|\Phi_1(k)\| \leq p$, $\|\Phi_2(k)\| \leq p$.

附录B 定理2证明.

首先证明PG估计值的有界性. 应用重置条件(20), 设 $\Phi_1(k)$ 的估计误差为 $\tilde{\Phi}_1(k) = \hat{\Phi}_1(k) - \Phi_1(k)$, 式(19)可转化为

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Phi}_1(k) = \\ \hat{\Phi}_1(k-1) + \frac{\eta \Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)}{\mu + \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|^2} (v(k) - \\ v(k-1) - \hat{\omega}^T(k-1) \psi(k-1) - \\ \hat{\Phi}_1^T(k-1) \Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)) - \Phi_1(k). \end{aligned} \tag{B1}$$

结合 $\Delta v(k) = \Phi_1^T(k-1) \Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1) + \Phi_2^T(k-1) \Delta F_s(k-1)$, 式(B1)可转化为

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Phi}_1(k) = \\ \hat{\Phi}_1(k-1) + \\ \frac{\eta \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|^2}{\mu + \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|^2} (\Phi_1(k) - \hat{\Phi}_1(k-1)) + \\ \frac{\eta \Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)}{\mu + \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|^2} (\Phi_2^T(k-1) \Delta F_s(k) - \\ \hat{\omega}^T(k-1) \psi(k-1)) - \Phi_1(k). \end{aligned} \tag{B2}$$

应用 $\tilde{\Phi}_1(k-1) = \hat{\Phi}_1(k-1) - \Phi_1(k-1)$ 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Phi}_1(k) = \\ \left(1 - \frac{\eta \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|^2}{\mu + \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|^2} \right) \tilde{\Phi}_1(k-1) + \\ \frac{\eta \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|^2}{\mu + \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|^2} \Phi_1(k-1) + \\ \frac{\eta \Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)}{\mu + \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|^2} (\Phi_2^T(k-1) \Delta F_s(k-1) - \\ \hat{\omega}^T(k-1) \psi(k-1)) - \Delta \Phi_1(k). \end{aligned} \tag{B3}$$

对式(B3)两端取模, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{\Phi}_1(k)\| = \\ \left| 1 - \frac{\eta \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|^2}{\mu + \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|^2} \right| \|\tilde{\Phi}_1(k-1)\| + \\ \frac{\eta \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|^2}{\mu + \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|^2} \|\Phi_1(k-1)\| + \\ \left\| \frac{\eta \Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)}{\mu + \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|^2} \right\| \|\Phi_2^T(k-1) \Delta F_s(k-1) - \\ \hat{\omega}^T(k-1) \psi(k-1)\| - \|\Delta \Phi_1(k)\|. \end{aligned} \tag{B4}$$

因为 $\eta \in (0, 1)$, $\mu > 0$, 所以 $\eta \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|^2 \leq \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|^2 \leq \mu + \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|^2$, 并且一定存在一个正常数 c_1 , 使得

$$0 < c_1 \leq \frac{\eta \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|^2}{\mu + \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|^2} < 1.$$

由 $\mu + \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|^2 \geq 2\sqrt{\mu} \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|$ 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \frac{\eta \Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)}{\mu + \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|^2} \right\| \leq \\ \left\| \frac{\eta \Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)}{2\sqrt{\mu} \|\Delta \bar{F}_L(k-1)\|} \right\| = \frac{\eta}{2\sqrt{\mu}}. \end{aligned} \tag{B5}$$

参考文献[22], $\hat{\omega}_1^T(k)$ 是有界的, 并且存在一个正常数 $\hat{\omega}_{1m}$, 使得 $|\hat{\omega}_1^T(k) \psi_1(k)| \leq \hat{\omega}_{1m}$. 由定理1以及假设3可知, $\|\Phi_2(k) \Delta F_s(k)\| \leq 2pf_{s \max}$.

综上, 式(B4)可以转化为

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{\Phi}_1(k)\| \leq \\ (1 - c_1) \|\tilde{\Phi}_1(k-1)\| + \|\Phi_1(k-1)\| + \\ \|\Delta \Phi_1(k)\| + \frac{\eta}{2\sqrt{\mu}} (2pf_{s \max} + \hat{\omega}_{1m}) \leq \\ (1 - c_1) \|\tilde{\Phi}_1(k-1)\| + 3p + \\ \frac{\eta}{2\sqrt{\mu}} (2pf_{s \max} + \hat{\omega}_{1m}) \leq \\ (1 - c_1)^2 \|\tilde{\Phi}_1(k-2)\| + \left(3p + \frac{\eta}{2\sqrt{\mu}} (2pf_{s \max} + \hat{\omega}_{1m}) \right) (1 + (1 - c_1)) \leq \\ (1 - c_1)^{k-1} \|\tilde{\Phi}_1(1)\| + \left(3p + \frac{\eta}{2\sqrt{\mu}} (2pf_{s \max} + \hat{\omega}_{1m}) \right) (1 + (1 - c_1) + \dots + (1 - c_1)^{k-2}) = \\ (1 - c_1)^{k-1} \|\tilde{\Phi}_1(1)\| + \left(3p + \frac{\eta}{2\sqrt{\mu}} (2pf_{s \max} + \hat{\omega}_{1m}) \right) \frac{1 - (1 - c_1)^{k-1}}{1 - (1 - c_1)} \leq \\ (1 - c_1)^{k-1} \|\tilde{\Phi}_1(1)\| + \\ \frac{1}{c_1} \left(3p + \frac{\eta}{2\sqrt{\mu}} (2pf_{s \max} + \hat{\omega}_{1m}) \right). \end{aligned} \tag{B6}$$

式(B6)证明了 $\tilde{\Phi}_1(k)$ 的有界性, 因此 $\hat{\Phi}_1(k)$ 也是有界的. 然后证明跟踪误差的收敛性以及系统的稳

定性.

由于 $\tilde{\Phi}_1(k)$ 和 $\hat{\Phi}_1(k)$ 都是有界的, 存在有界常数 M_2, M_3, M_4 , 以及 $\lambda_{\min} > 0$, 使得当 $\lambda > \lambda_{\min}$ 时, 满足

$$\left| \frac{\hat{\phi}_1(k)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2} \right| \leq \left| \frac{\hat{\phi}_1(k)}{2\sqrt{\lambda}|\hat{\phi}_1(k)|} \right| < \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\lambda_{\min}}} \triangleq M_1 < \frac{0.5}{p}; \tag{B7}$$

$$0 < M_2 \leq \left| \frac{\hat{\phi}_1(k)\hat{\phi}_i(k)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2} \right| \leq p \left| \frac{\hat{\phi}_1(k)}{2\sqrt{\lambda}|\hat{\phi}_1(k)|} \right| < \frac{p}{2\sqrt{\lambda_{\min}}} < 0.5; \tag{B8}$$

$$M_1 \|\Phi_1(k)\|_v \leq M_3 < 0.5, \quad M_2 + M_3 < 1; \tag{B9}$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=2}^L \left| \frac{\hat{\phi}_1(k)\hat{\phi}_i(k)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2} \right| \right)^{\frac{1}{L-1}} \leq M_4. \tag{B10}$$

选择 $\max \rho_i, i = 2, 3, \dots, L$, 使得

$$\sum_{i=2}^L \rho_i \left| \frac{\hat{\phi}_1(k)\hat{\phi}_i(k)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2} \right| \leq \left(\max_{i=2, \dots, L} \rho_i \right) \sum_{i=2}^L \left| \frac{\hat{\phi}_1(k)\hat{\phi}_i(k)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2} \right| \leq \left(\max_{i=2, \dots, L} \rho_i \right) M_4^{L-1} \triangleq M_5 < 1. \tag{B11}$$

定义跟踪误差

$$e(k) = v^* - v(k),$$

$$\mathbf{A}(k) = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\rho_2 \hat{\phi}_1(k)\hat{\phi}_2(k)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2} & -\frac{\rho_3 \hat{\phi}_1(k)\hat{\phi}_3(k)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2} & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots \\ \left[\begin{array}{c} -\frac{\rho_L \hat{\phi}_1(k)\hat{\phi}_L(k)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{array} \right] & 0 & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix}_{L \times L} \rightarrow$$

$$\Delta U_L(k) = [\Delta u_f(k), \dots, \Delta u_f(k-L+1)]^T, \tag{B12}$$

$$\mathbf{C} = [1, 0, \dots, 0]^T \in R^L.$$

牵引力控制算法(17)可转化为

$$\Delta U_L(k) = [\Delta u_f(k), \dots, \Delta u_f(k-L+1)]^T = \mathbf{A}(k)[\Delta u_f(k-1), \dots, \Delta u_f(k-L)]^T +$$

$$\frac{\rho_1 \hat{\phi}_1(k)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2} \mathbf{C}(e(k) - \hat{\omega}^T(k)\psi(k)) = \mathbf{A}(k)\Delta U_L(k-1) + \frac{\rho_1 \hat{\phi}_1(k)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2} \mathbf{C}(e(k) - \hat{\omega}^T(k)\psi(k)). \tag{B13}$$

$\mathbf{A}(k)$ 的特征方程为

$$z^L + \frac{\rho_2 \hat{\phi}_1(k)\hat{\phi}_2(k)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2} z^{L-1} + \dots + \frac{\rho_L \hat{\phi}_1(k)\hat{\phi}_L(k)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2} z = 0. \tag{B14}$$

由式(B11)可知 $|z| < 1$, 因此有如下不等式成立:

$$\|z\|^{L-1} \leq \sum_{i=2}^L \rho_i \left| \frac{\hat{\phi}_1(k)\hat{\phi}_i(k)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2} \right| \|z\|^{L-i} \leq \sum_{i=2}^L \rho_i \left| \frac{\hat{\phi}_1(k)\hat{\phi}_i(k)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2} \right| \leq \left(\max_{i=2, \dots, L} \rho_i \right) M_4^{L-1} < 1. \tag{B15}$$

所以总存在一个任意小的正数 ε_1 , 满足

$$\|\mathbf{A}(k)\|_v \leq s(\mathbf{A}(k)) + \varepsilon_1 \leq \left(\max_{i=2, \dots, L} \rho_i \right)^{\frac{1}{L-1}} M_4 + \varepsilon_1 < 1, \tag{B16}$$

其中 $\|\mathbf{A}(k)\|_v$ 表示为 $\mathbf{A}(k)$ 的相容矩阵范数. 令 $d_2 = \left(\max_{i=2, \dots, L} \rho_i \right)^{1/(L-1)} M_4 + \varepsilon_1$. 由 $e(k) = v^* - v(k)$, 式(6)和(18), 有

$$e(k+1) = v^* - v(k+1) = v^* - v(k) - \Phi_1^T(k)\Delta U_L(k) - \Phi_2^T(k)\Delta F_s(k) = e(k) - \Phi_2^T(k)\Delta F_s(k) - \Phi_1^T(k) \left[\mathbf{A}(k)\Delta U_L(k-1) + \rho_1 \frac{\hat{\phi}_1(k)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2} \mathbf{C}(e(k) - \hat{\omega}^T(k)\psi(k)) \right] = \left(1 - \frac{\rho_1 \hat{\phi}_1(k)\phi_1(k)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2} \right) e(k) - \Phi_1^T(k)\mathbf{A}(k)\Delta U_L(k-1) + \left(\frac{\rho_1 \hat{\phi}_1(k)\phi_1(k)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2} \right) \hat{\omega}^T(k)\psi(k). \tag{B17}$$

根据式(B8), 总可选择 $0 < \rho_1 \leq 1$, 使得

$$\left| 1 - \frac{\rho_1 \hat{\phi}_1(k)\phi_1(k)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2} \right| = \left| 1 - \frac{\rho_1 \hat{\phi}_1(k)\phi_1(k)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2} \right| \leq 1 - \rho_1 M_2 < 1. \tag{B18}$$

令 $d_3 = 1 - \rho_1 M_2$, 并对式(B17)两端取范数, 有

$$|e(k+1)| \leq \left| 1 - \frac{\rho_1 \hat{\phi}_1(k)\phi_1(k)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2} \right| |e(k)| + \|\Phi_1(k)\|_v \|\mathbf{A}(k)\|_v \|\Delta U_L(k-1)\|_v +$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{\rho_1 \hat{\phi}_1(k) \phi_1(k)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2} \right| \hat{\omega}^T(k) \psi(k) < \\ & d_3 |e(k)| + d_2 \|\Phi_1(k)\|_v \|\Delta U_L(k-1)\|_v + 2\hat{\omega}_m < \dots < \\ & d_3^k |e(1)| + d_2 \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} d_3^{k-1-i} \|\Phi_1(i+1)\|_v \cdot \\ & \Delta U_L(i)\|_v + 2\hat{\omega}_{1m} < \\ & d_3^k |e(1)| + d_2 \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} d_3^{k-1-i} \|\Phi_1(i+1)\|_v \rho_1 M_1 \cdot \\ & \sum_{j=1}^i d_2^{i-j} |e(j)| + 2\hat{\omega}_{1m}. \end{aligned} \tag{B19}$$

令 $d_4 = \rho_1 M_3$, 由式(B8)和(B19)可得

$$\begin{aligned} & |e(k+1)| < \\ & d_3^k |e(1)| + 2\hat{\omega}_{1m} + d_2 d_4 \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} d_3^{k-1-i} \sum_{j=1}^i d_2^{i-j} |e(j)|. \end{aligned} \tag{B20}$$

记

$$\begin{aligned} & g(k+1) = \\ & d_3^k |e(1)| + d_2 d_4 \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} d_3^{k-1-i} \sum_{j=1}^i d_2^{i-j} |e(j)|. \end{aligned} \tag{B21}$$

不等式(B20)可写为

$$|e(k+1)| < g(k+1) + 2\hat{\omega}_{1m}. \tag{B22}$$

其中 $\forall k = 1, 2, \dots$, 且 $g(2) = d_3 |e(1)|$.

显然, 若 $g(k+1)$ 单调收敛到0, 则 $e(k+1) - 2\hat{\omega}_{1m}$ 亦收敛到0.

$$\begin{aligned} & g(k+2) = \\ & d_3^{k+1} |e(1)| + d_2 d_4 \sum_{i=1}^k d_3^{k-i} \sum_{j=1}^i d_2^{i-j} |e(j)| = \\ & d_3 g(k+1) + d_4 d_2^k |e(1)| + \dots + \\ & d_4 d_2^2 |e(k-1)| + d_4 d_2 |e(k)| < \\ & d_3 g(k+1) + d_4 d_2^k |e(1)| + \dots + \\ & d_4 d_2^2 |e(k-1)| + d_4 d_2 |g(k)| = \\ & d_3 g(k+1) + h(k). \end{aligned} \tag{B23}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} & h(k) \triangleq \\ & d_4 d_2^k |e(1)| + \dots + d_4 d_2^2 |e(k-1)| + d_4 d_2 |g(k)|. \end{aligned}$$

由式(B9)可知

$$\begin{aligned} & d_3 = 1 - \rho_1 M_2 > \\ & \rho_1 (M_2 + M_3) - \rho_1 M_2 = \rho_1 M_3 = d_4, \end{aligned}$$

故 $h(k)$ 应满足

$$\begin{aligned} & h(k) < \\ & d_4 d_2^k |e(1)| + \dots + d_4 d_2^2 |e(k-1)| + d_3 d_2 |g(k)| < \\ & d_4 d_2^k |e(1)| + \dots + d_4 d_2^2 |e(k-1)| + \\ & d_3 d_2 \left(d_3^{k-1} |e(1)| + d_2 d_4 \sum_{i=1}^{k-2} d_3^{k-2-i} \sum_{j=1}^i d_2^{i-j} |e(j)| \right) = \\ & d_2 \left(d_3^k |e(1)| + d_2 d_4 \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} d_3^{k-1-i} \sum_{j=1}^i d_2^{i-j} |e(j)| \right) = \\ & d_2 g(k+1). \end{aligned} \tag{B24}$$

将式(B24)代入(B23), 得

$$g(k+2) < d_3 g(k+1) + h(k) < (d_3 + d_2) g(k+1). \tag{B25}$$

选择 $0 < \rho_1 \leq 1, \dots, 0 < \rho_L \leq 1$, 使 $0 < \max\{\rho_i\}^{1/(L-1)} M_4 < \rho_1 M_2 < 1$ 成立, 则有

$$0 < 1 - \rho_1 M_2 + \max_{i=2, \dots, L} \{\rho_i\}^{\frac{1}{L-1}} M_4 < 1. \tag{B26}$$

由于 ε_1 是一个任意小的正数, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & d_3 + d_2 = \\ & 1 - \rho_1 M_2 + \max_{i \in \{2, L\}} \{\rho_i\}^{\frac{1}{L-1}} M_4 + \varepsilon_1 < 1. \end{aligned} \tag{B27}$$

将式(B27)代入(B25), 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (k+2) < \\ & \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (d_3 + d_2) g(k+1) < \dots < \\ & \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (d_3 + d_2)^k g(2) = 0. \end{aligned} \tag{B28}$$

式(B22)和(B28)表明跟踪误差是收敛的. 由于 v^* 和 $e(k)$ 有界, 则 $v(k)$ 也有界. 对式(B13)两端取范数, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\Delta U_L(k)\|_v \leq \\ & \|A(k)\|_v \|\Delta U_L(k-1)\|_v + \\ & \rho_1 \left| \frac{\hat{\phi}_1(k)}{\lambda + |\hat{\phi}_1(k)|^2} \right| |e(k) - \hat{\omega}^T(k-1) \psi(k-1)| < \\ & d_2 \|\Delta U(k-1)\|_v + \rho_1 M_1 |e(k) - \hat{\omega}_{1m}| < \dots < \\ & \rho_1 M_1 \sum_{i=1}^k d_2^{k-1} |e(i)| + \rho_1 M_1 |e(k) + \hat{\omega}_{1m}| = \\ & \rho_1 M_1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^k d_2^{k-i} |e(i)| + \hat{\omega}_{1m} \right). \end{aligned} \tag{B29}$$

结合式(B22), (B28)和(B29), 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \|U_L(k)\|_v \leq \sum_{i=1}^k \|\Delta U_L(i)\|_v < \\ & \rho_1 M_1 \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^i d_2^{i-j} |e(j)| + \rho_1 M_1 \hat{\omega}_{1m} < \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\rho_1 M_1}{1-d_2} (|e(1)| + \dots + |e(k)|) + \rho_1 M_1 \hat{\omega}_{1m} < \\ & \frac{\rho_1 M_1}{1-d_2} (e(1) + g(2) + \dots + g(k)) + \rho_1 M_1 \hat{\omega}_{1m} < \\ & \frac{\rho_1 M_1}{1-d_2} \left(e(1) + \frac{g(2)}{1-d_2-d_3} \right) + \rho_1 M_1 \hat{\omega}_{1m}. \quad (\text{B30}) \end{aligned}$$

由式(B30)可知,输入输出序列是有界的.

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