

不确定 NCS 动态输出反馈鲁棒 H_∞ 保性能容错控制

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摘 要 针对存在时延和丢包的网络化控制系统,同时考虑到参数不确定性和有限能量外部扰动的影响,采用动态输出反馈控制策略,研究了执行器发生失效故障时系统的鲁棒 H_∞ 保性能容错控制问题。通过构造一种包含三重积分项的 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函,推证出了闭环系统对执行器失效故障具有鲁棒 H_∞ 保性能的时滞和时滞变化率相关的充分条件,并以求解 LMIs 的方式给出了控制器的设计方法。最后以一个仿真算例验证了所述方法的可行性和有效性。由于推证中未进行模型转换,时延分段处理的同时充分运用了各种时延信息,因此在减少结论保守性的前提下使容错满意度得以提高。

关键词 网络化控制系统,时变时延, H_∞ 控制,保性能控制,动态输出反馈

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Robust H_∞ -guaranteed Cost Fault-tolerant Control for Uncertain NCS Based on Dynamic Output Feedback

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Abstract For a class of networked control system with delay and data-packet-dropout in consideration of both parameter uncertainties and external disturbance with limited energy, the problem of robust H_∞ guaranteed cost fault-tolerant control for networked control system with actuator failures was discussed using dynamic output feedback control strategy. A type of Lyapunov-Krasovskii functional was proposed which contains some triple-integral terms, and a delay-dependent robust H_∞ guaranteed cost integrality sufficient condition against actuator failures was derived, meanwhile, the optimization design method of controller was given via solving several linear matrix inequalities. Finally, an example was used to illustrate the effectiveness and the feasibility of proposed approach. In the proof the model transformation is not used and the informations of delay are fully used in piecewise processing, so the results possess less conservativeness.

Keywords Networked control system(NCS), Time-varying delay, H_∞ control, Guaranteed cost control, Dynamic output feedback

1 引言

随着控制对象的日益分布化、复杂化以及计算机、通讯技术的迅猛发展,控制系统与网络通信系统的集成已成为控制网络技术的一个热点。借助于一个实时通讯网络构成的闭环控制系统,即网络化控制系统(Networked Control System, NCS)^[1,2]便在这种背景下应运而生。这种系统因诸多优点被广泛应用于各个行业,但网络这种并非完全可靠的通信介质的介入,不可避免地带来网络时延、数据丢包等问题,也使网络传输的数据失去了定常性、完整性、因果性和确定性。同时,多数 NCS 规模和结构更加庞大和复杂,且不确定和故障诱发因素众多。这些问题的存在,不仅会降低系统的控制性能,还可能会引起系统的不稳定,甚至使整个系统崩溃。因此,通过对 NCS 进行容错设计,使其具有高安全可靠,具有重要的现实意义^[3,4]。

近年来,学界已对 NCS 的容错控制进行了研究。文献[5-8]采用状态反馈控制策略,对存在的时变时延和丢包的 NCS,以不同技术分别研究了系统的鲁棒完整性、鲁棒 H_∞ 及鲁棒保性能容错等问题。但在实际工程中,由于受环境或经济条件的制约,系统的状态往往难以直接测量或只能检测到部分状态信息,因此使状态反馈控制器在应用中受到了限制。文献[9-11]分别基于静态或动态输出反馈,仅研究了鲁棒完整性问题,对于其它性能尚未涉及。另外,现有 NCS 容错控制成果中,对保守性的减少考虑仍显不足,这在一定程度上也限制了容错满意度的提高。因而从减少结论保守性出发,采用输出反馈策略,并在动态性能扰动抑制水平等多目标约束下,对 NCS 系统进行容错设计研究,无疑对提高 NCS 容错的可行性和满意度有着重要的意义。

基于此,本文针对存在时变时延和丢包的不确定性 NCS,在可能发生的执行器失效故障情形下,采用动态输出反

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馈控制策略,以时滞依赖的方法,通过构造一种包含三重积分项的 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函,并结合积分不等式方法等技术,推证出了具有较少保守性的不确定 NCS 鲁棒 H_∞ 性能容错时滞和时滞变化率相关的判别准则。进而通过适当的变换以求解 LMIs 的方式给出相应控制器的优化设计方法。推证中未进行模型转化,时延进行了分段处理,在估计 Lyapunov 泛函导数的上界时也未忽略任何有用项,所给结果充分运用了时延的各种信息,尤其是时延的下界信息,这均减少了结论的保守性。

2 问题描述

假设被控对象模型为

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}(t) &= (A + \Delta A)x(t) + (B + \Delta B)\tilde{u}(t) + Dw(t) \\ y(t) &= Cx(t) \\ x(t) &= \phi(t), t \in [-h_M, 0]\end{aligned}\quad (1)$$

式中, $x(t) \in R^n$, $\tilde{u}(t) \in R^m$, $y(t) \in R^p$ 分别为系统的状态变量、控制输入、系统输出; $w(t) \in L_2[0, \infty)$ 为有限能量的外部扰动; $\phi(t)$ 为给定的初始向量值连续函数, $A \in R^{n \times n}$, $B \in R^{n \times m}$, $D \in R^{n \times q}$, $C \in R^{p \times n}$ 为适当维数的常数矩阵。 $\Delta A, \Delta B$ 为范数有界的时变参数不确定性矩阵, 满足

$$[\Delta A, \Delta B] = MF(t)[N_1, N_2] \quad (2)$$

式中, M, N_1, N_2 为已知的适当维数的常数矩阵; $F(t)$ 为未知时变实值连续矩阵函数, 其元素 Lebesgue 可测, 且满足 $F^T(t)F(t) \leq I$ 。

首先对网络 and 系统做如下假设: 传感器为时钟驱动, 控制器、执行器和零阶保持器为事件驱动, 数据采用单包传输, 且无时序错乱。采样周期为常数 T , 取采样时刻为 t_k^* , 零阶保持器和控制器输入的更新时刻为 $t_k, k=1, \dots, \infty, t_{k+1}$ 为 t_k 之后下一时刻零阶保持器的更新时刻。

受网络带宽限制和信息流量不规则的影响, 信息传输过程中会产生时变时延。假设 t_k 时刻从传感器到控制器、从控制器到执行器的网络时延分别为 $\tau_k^e \in [\underline{\tau}^e, \bar{\tau}^e]$, $\tau_k^a \in [\underline{\tau}^a, \bar{\tau}^a]$, 其中 $\underline{\tau}^{**}, \bar{\tau}^{**}$ 分别为相应时延的下、上界。

此外, 由于网络存在拥塞和连接中断, 会导致数据包丢失。假设在区间 $[t_k, t_{k+1})$ 内从传感器到控制器、从控制器到执行器的累计丢包数分别为 $d_k^e \in [\underline{d}^e, \bar{d}^e]$, $d_k^a \in [\underline{d}^a, \bar{d}^a]$, 其中 \bar{d}^{**} 为相应丢包的上界。

以传感器到控制器的时延和丢包为例进行分析。若将丢包看作一种特殊时延, 则有

$$t_{k+1}^e - t_k^e = (d_{k+1}^e + 1)T + \tau_{k+1}^e - \tau_k^e \quad (3)$$

将式(3)中的 $(t_{k+1}^e - t_k^e)$ 表示为

$$t_{k+1}^e - t_k^e = t - t - \tau_k^e - \tau_k^e = t - h_1(t)$$

则

$$h_1(t) = t - \tau_k^e + \tau_k^e \quad (4)$$

综合式(3)、式(4), 则有 $0 < h_{1m} \leq h_1(t) \leq h_{1M}$, 其中 h_{1m}, h_{1M} 分别为时变时延的下、上界, 且 $h_{1m} = \underline{\tau}^e, h_{1M} = \bar{\tau}^e + (\bar{d}^e + 1)T, h_1(t)$ 为从传感器到控制器包含时延和丢包的综合区间时变时延, 且满足 $h_1(t) \leq \mu_1, \mu_1$ 为常数。

同理, 有

$$h_2(t) = t - \tau_k^a + \tau_k^a \quad (5)$$

且 $0 < h_{2m} \leq h_2(t) \leq h_{2M}$, 其中 h_{2m}, h_{2M} 分别为时变时延的下、上界, 且 $h_{2m} = \underline{\tau}^a, h_{2M} = \bar{\tau}^a + (\bar{d}^a + 1)T, h_2(t)$ 为从控制器到执行器包含时延和丢包的综合区间时变时延, 且满足 $h_2(t) \leq \mu_2,$

μ_2 为常数。

若记 t_k 时刻控制器输入为 $y(t_k - h_1(t))$, 考虑到新数据可靠到来之前 t_k 时刻的数据会持续作用, 则控制器的输入可表示为 $\tilde{y}(t) = y(t - h_1(t))$ 。记 t_k 时刻数据驱动的控制器的输出为 $u(t_k)$, 则保持器的输入为 $u(t_k - h_2(t))$ 。考虑零阶保持器的恒值外推特性, 有 $\tilde{u}(t) = u(t - h_2(t)), t \in [t_k, t_{k+1})$ 。

采用具有动态补偿功能的输出反馈控制器, 即

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_c(t) &= A_c x_c(t) + B_c \tilde{y}(t) \\ u(t_k) &= C_c x_c(t)\end{aligned}\quad (6)$$

式中, $x_c(t) \in R^p$ ($p \leq n$) 为控制器的状态, A_c, B_c, C_c 是具有适当维数的控制器参数矩阵。

由上述分析有

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{u}(t) &= u(t - h_2(t)) \\ \tilde{y}(t) &= y(t - h_1(t))\end{aligned}\quad (7)$$

注1: 由于本文采用了动态输出反馈控制器, 因此对上述时延进行分段处理。其好处有二, 一是时延分布在 $\tilde{u}(t)$ 和 $\tilde{y}(t)$ 中无需附加条件进行时延合并, 更符合实际 NCS 的网络时延分布, 也更具一般性^[12]; 二是时延的分段处理可使结果具有更少的保守性^[13]。

定义增广状态向量 $z(t) = [x^T(t), x_c^T(t)]^T$, 联立式(1)、式(6)和式(7), 可得闭环 NCS 为

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{z}(t) &= \bar{A}z(t) + \bar{B}_1 z(t - h_2(t)) + \bar{B}_2 z(t - h_1(t)) + \bar{D}w(t) \\ y(t) &= \bar{C}z(t)\end{aligned}\quad (8)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{A} &= \begin{bmatrix} A + \Delta A & 0 \\ 0 & A_c \end{bmatrix}, \bar{B}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & (B + \Delta B)C_c \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \bar{B}_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ B_c C & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \bar{D} = \begin{bmatrix} D \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \bar{C} = [C \quad 0]\end{aligned}$$

为得到本文结果, 以下给出用到的几个引理。

引理 1^[14] 对任意矩 $W \in R^{n \times n}, W = W^T \geq 0, \eta_2 \geq \eta_1 \geq 0, \eta_2 = \eta_2 - \eta_1, \eta_1 = (1/2)(\eta_2^2 - \eta_1^2)$ 及向量值函数 $v: [\eta_1, \eta_2] \rightarrow R^n$, 以下积分不等式成立:

$$1) -\eta_2 \int_{t-\eta_2}^{t-\eta_1} v^T(s)Wv(s)ds \leq - \int_{t-\eta_2}^{t-\eta_1} v^T(s)ds W \int_{t-\eta_2}^{t-\eta_1} v(s)ds \quad (9)$$

$$2) -\eta_1 \int_{t-\eta_2}^t \int_{t+\theta}^t v^T(s)Wv(s)d\theta ds \leq - \int_{t-\eta_2}^t \int_{t+\theta}^t v^T(s)ds d\theta W \int_{t-\eta_2}^t \int_{t+\theta}^t v(s)ds d\theta \quad (10)$$

引理 2^[15] 对于具有适当维数的常数矩阵 Y, M 和 E , 其中 Y 是对称的, 则

$$Y + MF(t)E + E^T F^T(t)M^T < 0 \quad (11)$$

对所有满足 $F^T(t)F(t) \leq I$ 的矩阵 $F(t)$ 成立, 当且仅当存在一个常数 $\epsilon > 0$, 使得如下不等式成立。

$$Y + \epsilon MM^T + \epsilon^{-1} E^T E < 0 \quad (12)$$

引理 3^[16] 对于对称正定矩阵 O , 以及具有适当维数的矩阵 G 和 H , 以下矩阵不等式成立。

$$G^T H + H^T G \leq H^T O H + G^T O^{-1} G \quad (13)$$

3 主要结果

3.1 执行器失效故障时不确定 NCS 鲁棒 H_∞ 性能容错设计

考虑执行器可能发生失效故障的情形, 引入开关矩阵 L , 并把它放在输入阵和反馈增益阵之间, 其形式为

$$L = \text{diag}(l_1, l_2, \dots, l_m)$$

其中, $l_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 个执行器正常} \\ 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 个执行器失效} \end{cases}$

$L \in \Omega$, Ω 为执行器开关矩阵 L 的对角元素任取 0 或 1 的各种组合的对角阵集合(除 $L=0$ 外), 表示所有可能执行器失效故障模式的集合。

不确定网络化闭环故障系统 (Networked Closed-Loop Fault System, NCFS) 模型为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z}(t) &= \bar{A}z(t) + \bar{B}_3 z(t-h_2) + \bar{B}_2 z(t-h_1) + \bar{D}w(t) \\ y(t) &= \bar{C}z(t) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

式中, $\bar{A}, \bar{B}_2, \bar{D}, \bar{C}$ 同式(8), 而

$$\bar{B}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & (B + \Delta B)LC_c \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

对闭环系统式(14), 定义系统性能指标为

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \int_0^\infty [x^T(t)T_1 x(t) + u^T(t)T_2 u(t)] dt \\ &= \int_0^\infty z^T(t)Tz(t) dt \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

式中, $T = \text{diag}\{T_1, C^T T_2 C\}$, T_1, T_2 为给定的对称正定矩阵。

针对执行器失效故障, 鲁棒 H_∞ 保性能容错控制的设计目标为: 确定动态输出反馈控制器各系数矩阵 A_c, B_c, C_c , 使得系统(14)满足如下条件:

1) 对所有允许的不确定性, 在 $w(t)=0$ 时闭环控制系统渐近稳定;

2) 性能指标函数式(15)存在上确界 J^* , 即有 $J \leq J^*$;

3) 在零初始条件下, 对任意不为零的 $w(t) \in L_2[0, \infty)$, 控制输出满足 $\|y(t)\|_2 \leq \gamma \|w(t)\|_2$, 其中 γ 是预先规定的常数, $\|\cdot\|_2$ 是 $L_2[0, \infty)$ 范数。

定理 1 对系统式(14)和性能指标式(15), 给定常数 $\gamma > 0, h_{1M} > h_{1m} > 0, h_{2M} > h_{2m} > 0, \epsilon > 0, \epsilon_1 > 0, \mu_1 > 0, \mu_2 > 0$ 和 $0 < \alpha < 1, 0 < \beta < 1$, 如果存在对称正定矩阵 $X_{11}, X_{22}, \bar{Q}_{111}, \bar{Q}_{122}, \bar{Q}_{211}, \bar{Q}_{222}, U_{111}, U_{122}, U_{211}, U_{222}, U_{311}, U_{322}, U_{411}, U_{422}, W_{111}, W_{122}, W_{211}, W_{222}, W_{311}, W_{322}, W_{411}, W_{422}$ 及适当维数的矩阵 G, Y, H , 使得对任意可能的执行器失效故障模式 $L \in \Omega$ 和可接受的系统参数不确定性, 满足下列矩阵不等式, 即

$$\Theta_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \Theta_{11}^{(1)} + C^T C & \Theta_{12}^{(1)} & \Theta_{13}^{(1)} & \Theta_{14}^{(1)} & \Theta_{15}^{(1)} & \Theta_{16}^{(1)} \\ * & \Theta_{22}^{(1)} & \Theta_{23}^{(1)} & \Theta_{24}^{(1)} & 0 & \Theta_{26}^{(1)} \\ * & * & \Theta_{33}^{(1)} & \Theta_{34}^{(1)} & 0 & \Theta_{36}^{(1)} \\ * & * & * & \Theta_{44}^{(1)} & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \Theta_{55}^{(1)} & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & \Theta_{66}^{(1)} \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (16)$$

式中, $*$ 是由矩阵对称性得到的矩阵块, 0 表示具有适当维数的零矩阵块。

$$h_{1s} = h_{1M} - h_{1m}, h_{2s} = h_{2M} - h_{2m}$$

$$h_{1r} = (h_{1M}^2 - h_{1m}^2)/2, h_{2r} = (h_{2M}^2 - h_{2m}^2)/2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{11}^{(1)} &= P\bar{A} + \bar{A}^T P + Q_1 + Q_2 - R_1 - R_3 + h_{1m}^2 \bar{A}^T R_1 \bar{A} + h_{2m}^2 \bar{A}^T R_3 \bar{A} + (h_{1m}^4/4) \bar{A}^T S_1 \bar{A} + (h_{2m}^4/4) \bar{A}^T S_3 \bar{A} + h_{1r}^2 \bar{A}^T R_2 \bar{A} + h_{2r}^2 \bar{A}^T R_4 \bar{A} - h_{1m}^2 S_1 - h_{2m}^2 S_3 + T + h_{1r}^2 \bar{A}^T S_2 \bar{A} + h_{2r}^2 \bar{A}^T S_4 \bar{A} - h_{1s}^2 S_2 - h_{2s}^2 S_4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{12}^{(1)} &= h_{1m}^2 \bar{A}^T R_1 \bar{B}_2 + h_{2m}^2 \bar{A}^T R_3 \bar{B}_2 + (h_{1m}^4/4) \bar{A}^T S_1 \bar{B}_2 + (h_{2m}^4/4) \bar{A}^T S_3 \bar{B}_2 + h_{1s}^2 \bar{A}^T S_2 \bar{B}_2 + h_{2s}^2 \bar{A}^T S_4 \bar{B}_2 + P\bar{B}_2 \\ \Theta_{13}^{(1)} &= h_{1m}^2 \bar{A}^T R_1 \bar{B}_3 + h_{2m}^2 \bar{A}^T R_3 \bar{B}_3 + (h_{1m}^4/4) \bar{A}^T S_1 \bar{B}_3 + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(h_{2m}^4/4) \bar{A}^T S_3 \bar{B}_3 + h_{1s}^2 \bar{A}^T R_2 \bar{B}_3 + h_{2s}^2 \bar{A}^T R_4 \bar{B}_3 + \\ &h_{1r}^2 \bar{A}^T S_2 \bar{B}_3 + h_{2r}^2 \bar{A}^T S_4 \bar{B}_3 + P\bar{B}_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Theta_{14}^{(1)} = [R_1 \quad 0 \quad R_3 \quad 0]$$

$$\Theta_{15}^{(1)} = [h_{1m} S_1 \quad h_{2m} S_3 \quad h_{1s} S_2 \quad h_{2s} S_4]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{16}^{(1)} &= h_{1m}^2 \bar{A}^T R_1 \bar{D} + h_{2m}^2 \bar{A}^T R_3 \bar{D} + (h_{1m}^4/4) \bar{A}^T S_1 \bar{D} + (h_{2m}^4/4) \bar{A}^T S_3 \bar{D} + h_{1s}^2 \bar{A}^T R_2 \bar{D} + h_{2s}^2 \bar{A}^T R_4 \bar{D} + h_{1r}^2 \bar{A}^T S_2 \bar{D} + h_{2r}^2 \bar{A}^T S_4 \bar{D} + P\bar{D} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{22}^{(1)} &= h_{1m}^2 \bar{B}_2^T R_1 \bar{B}_2 + h_{2m}^2 \bar{B}_2^T R_3 \bar{B}_2 + (h_{1m}^4/4) \bar{B}_2^T S_1 \bar{B}_2 + (h_{2m}^4/4) \bar{B}_2^T S_3 \bar{B}_2 + h_{1s}^2 \bar{B}_2^T R_2 \bar{B}_2 + h_{2s}^2 \bar{B}_2^T R_4 \bar{B}_2 + h_{1r}^2 \bar{B}_2^T S_2 \bar{B}_2 + h_{2r}^2 \bar{B}_2^T S_4 \bar{B}_2 - (1 - \mu_1) Q_1 - 3R_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{23}^{(1)} &= h_{1m}^2 \bar{B}_2^T R_1 \bar{B}_3 + h_{2m}^2 \bar{B}_2^T R_3 \bar{B}_3 + (h_{1m}^4/4) \bar{B}_2^T S_1 \bar{B}_3 + (h_{2m}^4/4) \bar{B}_2^T S_3 \bar{B}_3 + h_{1s}^2 \bar{B}_2^T R_2 \bar{B}_3 + h_{2s}^2 \bar{B}_2^T R_4 \bar{B}_3 + h_{1r}^2 \bar{B}_2^T S_2 \bar{B}_3 + h_{2r}^2 \bar{B}_2^T S_4 \bar{B}_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Theta_{24}^{(1)} = [aR_2 \quad (1-a)R_2 \quad 0 \quad 0]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{26}^{(1)} &= h_{1m}^2 \bar{B}_2^T R_1 \bar{D} + h_{2m}^2 \bar{B}_2^T R_3 \bar{D} + (h_{1m}^4/4) \bar{B}_2^T S_1 \bar{D} + (h_{2m}^4/4) \bar{B}_2^T S_3 \bar{D} + h_{1s}^2 \bar{B}_2^T R_2 \bar{D} + h_{2s}^2 \bar{B}_2^T R_4 \bar{D} + h_{1r}^2 \bar{B}_2^T S_2 \bar{D} + h_{2r}^2 \bar{B}_2^T S_4 \bar{D} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{33}^{(1)} &= h_{1m}^2 \bar{B}_3^T R_1 \bar{B}_3 + h_{2m}^2 \bar{B}_3^T R_3 \bar{B}_3 + (h_{1m}^4/4) \bar{B}_3^T S_1 \bar{B}_3 + (h_{2m}^4/4) \bar{B}_3^T S_3 \bar{B}_3 + h_{1s}^2 \bar{B}_3^T R_2 \bar{B}_3 + h_{2s}^2 \bar{B}_3^T R_4 \bar{B}_3 + h_{1r}^2 \bar{B}_3^T S_2 \bar{B}_3 + h_{2r}^2 \bar{B}_3^T S_4 \bar{B}_3 - (1 - \mu_2) Q_2 - 3R_4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Theta_{34}^{(1)} = [0 \quad 0 \quad \beta R_4 \quad (1-\beta)R_4]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{36}^{(1)} &= h_{1m}^2 \bar{B}_3^T R_1 \bar{D} + h_{2m}^2 \bar{B}_3^T R_3 \bar{D} + (h_{1m}^4/4) \bar{B}_3^T S_1 \bar{D} + (h_{2m}^4/4) \bar{B}_3^T S_3 \bar{D} + h_{1s}^2 \bar{B}_3^T R_2 \bar{D} + h_{2s}^2 \bar{B}_3^T R_4 \bar{D} + h_{1r}^2 \bar{B}_3^T S_2 \bar{D} + h_{2r}^2 \bar{B}_3^T S_4 \bar{D} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Theta_{44}^{(1)} = \text{diag}\{-R_1 - (2-a)R_2, -(1+a)R_2, -R_3 - (2-\beta)R_4, -(1+\beta)R_4\}$$

$$\Theta_{55}^{(1)} = \text{diag}\{-S_1, -S_3, -S_2, -S_4\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{66}^{(1)} &= h_{1m}^2 \bar{D}^T R_1 \bar{D} + h_{2m}^2 \bar{D}^T R_3 \bar{D} + (h_{1m}^4/4) \bar{D}^T S_1 \bar{D} + (h_{2m}^4/4) \bar{D}^T S_3 \bar{D} + h_{1s}^2 \bar{D}^T R_2 \bar{D} + h_{2s}^2 \bar{D}^T R_4 \bar{D} + h_{1r}^2 \bar{D}^T S_2 \bar{D} + h_{2r}^2 \bar{D}^T S_4 \bar{D} - \gamma^2 I \end{aligned}$$

则不确定有扰 NCFS 式(14)渐近稳定, 扰动抑制律为 γ 。且性能指标式(15)存在上确界 J^* , 即动态输出反馈控制律式(6)是 NCFS(14)的一个鲁棒 H_∞ 保性能容错控制律。其中

$$\begin{aligned} J^* &= z^T(0)Pz(0) + \int_{-h_1(t)}^0 z^T(s)Q_1 z(s) ds + \\ &\int_{-h_2(t)}^0 z^T(s)Q_2 z(s) ds + \\ &\int_{-h_{1M}}^0 \int_{\theta}^0 h_{1m} \dot{z}^T(s) R_1 \dot{z}(s) ds d\theta + \\ &\int_{-h_{1M}}^0 \int_{\theta}^0 h_{1s} \dot{z}^T(s) R_2 \dot{z}(s) ds d\theta + \\ &\int_{-h_{2M}}^0 \int_{\theta}^0 h_{2m} \dot{z}^T(s) R_3 \dot{z}(s) ds d\theta + \\ &\int_{-h_{2M}}^0 \int_{\theta}^0 h_{2s} \dot{z}^T(s) R_4 \dot{z}(s) ds d\theta + \\ &\int_{-h_{1M}}^0 \int_{\theta}^0 \int_{\lambda}^0 (h_{1m}^2/2) \dot{z}^T(s) S_1 \dot{z}(s) ds d\lambda d\theta + \\ &\int_{-h_{1M}}^0 \int_{\theta}^0 \int_{\lambda}^0 h_{1r} \dot{z}^T(s) S_2 \dot{z}(s) ds d\lambda d\theta + \\ &\int_{-h_{2M}}^0 \int_{\theta}^0 \int_{\lambda}^0 (h_{2m}^2/2) \dot{z}^T(s) S_3 \dot{z}(s) ds d\lambda d\theta + \\ &\int_{-h_{2M}}^0 \int_{\theta}^0 \int_{\lambda}^0 h_{2r} \dot{z}^T(s) S_4 \dot{z}(s) ds d\lambda d\theta \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

证明: 构造 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函:

$$V(x(t)) = z^T(t)Pz(t) + \int_{t-h_1(t)}^t z^T(s)Q_1 z(s) ds +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{t-h_2(t)}^t z^T(s) Q_2 z(s) ds + \\
& \int_{-h_{1m}}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t h_{1m} \dot{z}^T(s) R_1 \dot{z}(s) ds d\theta + \\
& \int_{-h_{1M}}^{-h_{1m}} \int_{t+\theta}^t h_{1s} \dot{z}^T(s) R_2 \dot{z}(s) ds d\theta + \\
& \int_{-h_{2m}}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t h_{2m} \dot{z}^T(s) R_3 \dot{z}(s) ds d\theta + \\
& \int_{-h_{2M}}^{-h_{2m}} \int_{t+\theta}^t h_{2s} \dot{z}^T(s) R_4 \dot{z}(s) ds d\theta + \\
& \int_{-h_{1m}}^0 \int_{\theta}^t \int_{t+\lambda}^t (h_{1m}^2/2) \dot{z}^T(s) S_1 \dot{z}(s) ds d\lambda d\theta + \\
& \int_{-h_{1M}}^{-h_{1m}} \int_{\theta}^t \int_{t+\lambda}^t h_{1r} \dot{z}^T(s) S_2 \dot{z}(s) ds d\lambda d\theta + \\
& \int_{-h_{2m}}^0 \int_{\theta}^t \int_{t+\lambda}^t (h_{2m}^2/2) \dot{z}^T(s) S_3 \dot{z}(s) ds d\lambda d\theta + \\
& \int_{-h_{2M}}^{-h_{2m}} \int_{\theta}^t \int_{t+\lambda}^t h_{2r} \dot{z}^T(s) S_4 \dot{z}(s) ds d\lambda d\theta \quad (18)
\end{aligned}$$

式中, $P^T = P > 0$, $Q_1^T = Q_1 > 0$, $Q_2^T = Q_2 > 0$, $R_1^T = R_1 > 0$, $R_2^T = R_2 > 0$, $R_3^T = R_3 > 0$, $R_4^T = R_4 > 0$, $S_1^T = S_1 > 0$, $S_2^T = S_2 > 0$, $S_3^T = S_3 > 0$, $S_4^T = S_4 > 0$, $h_{1r}, h_{2r}, h_{1s}, h_{2s}$ 同定理 1。

沿着系统式(14)对 $V(x(t))$ 求导, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{V}(x(t)) &= 2z^T(t) P \dot{z}(t) + z^T(t) Q_1 z(t) - (1 - \mu_1) z^T(t - h_1(t)) Q_1 z(t - h_1(t)) + z^T(t) Q_2 z(t) - (1 - \mu_2) z^T(t - h_2(t)) Q_2 z(t - h_2(t)) + \\
& h_{1m}^2 \dot{z}^T(t) R_1 \dot{z}(t) - h_{1m} \int_{t-h_{1m}}^t \dot{z}^T(s) R_1 \dot{z}(s) ds + \\
& h_{1s}^2 \dot{z}^T(t) R_2 \dot{z}(t) - h_{1s} \int_{t-h_{1M}}^{t-h_{1m}} \dot{z}^T(s) R_2 \dot{z}(s) ds + \\
& h_{2m}^2 \dot{z}^T(t) R_3 \dot{z}(t) - h_{2m} \int_{t-h_{2m}}^t \dot{z}^T(s) R_3 \dot{z}(s) ds + \\
& h_{2s}^2 \dot{z}^T(t) R_4 \dot{z}(t) - h_{2s} \int_{t-h_{2M}}^{t-h_{2m}} \dot{z}^T(s) R_4 \dot{z}(s) ds + \\
& (h_{1m}^4/4) \dot{z}^T(t) S_1 \dot{z}(t) + (h_{1m}^2/4) \dot{z}^T(t) S_3 \dot{z}(t) - \\
& (h_{1m}^2/2) \int_{-h_{1m}}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \dot{z}^T(s) S_1 \dot{z}(s) ds d\theta - \\
& (h_{2m}^2/2) \int_{-h_{2m}}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \dot{z}^T(s) S_3 \dot{z}(s) ds d\theta + \\
& h_{1r}^2 \dot{z}^T(t) S_2 \dot{z}(t) + h_{2r}^2 \dot{z}^T(t) S_4 \dot{z}(t) - \\
& h_{1r} \int_{-h_{1M}}^{-h_{1m}} \int_{t+\theta}^t \dot{z}^T(s) S_2 \dot{z}(s) ds d\theta \\
& - h_{2r} \int_{-h_{2M}}^{-h_{2m}} \int_{t+\theta}^t \dot{z}^T(s) S_4 \dot{z}(s) ds d\theta \quad (19)
\end{aligned}$$

由引理 1, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
& -h_{1m} \int_{t-h_{1m}}^t \dot{z}^T(s) R_1 \dot{z}(s) ds \leq \\
& - \int_{t-h_{1m}}^t \dot{z}^T(s) ds R_1 \int_{t-h_{1m}}^t \dot{z}(s) ds = \\
& - [z(t) - z(t-h_{1m})]^T R_1 [z(t) - z(t-h_{1m})] \quad (20) \\
& - (h_{1m}^2/2) \int_{-h_{1m}}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \dot{z}^T(s) S_1 \dot{z}(s) ds d\theta \leq \\
& - \int_{-h_{1m}}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \dot{z}^T(s) ds d\theta S_1 \int_{-h_{1m}}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \dot{z}(s) ds d\theta = \\
& - [h_{1m} z^T(t) - \int_{t-h_{1m}}^t z^T(s) ds] S_1 [h_{1m} z(t) - \\
& \int_{t-h_{1m}}^t z(s) ds] \quad (21)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -h_{1r} \int_{-h_{1M}}^{-h_{1m}} \int_{t+\theta}^t \dot{z}^T(s) S_2 \dot{z}(s) ds d\theta \leq \\
& - [h_{1s} z^T(t) - \int_{t-h_{1M}}^{t-h_{1m}} z^T(s) ds] S_2 [h_{1s} z(t) - \int_{t-h_{1M}}^{t-h_{1m}} z(s) ds] \quad (22)
\end{aligned}$$

同理, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
& -h_{2m} \int_{t-h_{2m}}^t \dot{z}^T(s) R_3 \dot{z}(s) ds \leq \\
& - [z(t) - z(t-h_{2m})]^T R_3 [z(t) - z(t-h_{2m})] \quad (23)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - (h_{2m}^2/2) \int_{-h_{2m}}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \dot{z}^T(s) S_3 \dot{z}(s) ds d\theta \leq \\
& - [h_{2m} z^T(t) - \int_{t-h_{2m}}^t z^T(s) ds] S_3 [h_{2m} z(t) - \int_{t-h_{2m}}^t z(s) ds] \quad (24)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -h_{2r} \int_{-h_{2M}}^{-h_{2m}} \int_{t+\theta}^t \dot{z}^T(s) S_4 \dot{z}(s) ds d\theta \leq \\
& - [h_{2s} z^T(t) - \int_{t-h_{2M}}^{t-h_{2m}} z^T(s) ds] S_4 [h_{2s} z(t) - \int_{t-h_{2M}}^{t-h_{2m}} z(s) ds] \quad (25)
\end{aligned}$$

令 $\alpha = \frac{(h_1(t) - h_{1m})}{h_{1s}}$, 依据文献[17], 则

$$\begin{aligned}
& -h_{1s} \int_{t-h_{1M}}^{t-h_{1m}} \dot{z}^T(s) R_2 \dot{z}(s) ds \\
& = - \int_{t-h_{1M}}^{t-h_1(t)} (h_{1M} - h_1(t)) \dot{z}^T(s) R_2 \dot{z}(s) ds - \int_{t-h_{1M}}^{t-h_1(t)} (h_1(t) - h_{1m}) \dot{z}^T(s) R_2 \dot{z}(s) ds \\
& \quad - \int_{t-h_1(t)}^{t-h_{1m}} (h_{1M} - h_1(t)) \dot{z}^T(s) R_2 \dot{z}(s) ds \\
& \leq - [z(t-h_1(t)) - z(t-h_{1M})]^T R_2 [z(t-h_1(t)) - z(t-h_{1M})] - [z(t-h_{1m}) - z(t-h_1(t))]^T R_2 [z(t-h_{1m}) - z(t-h_1(t))] - \alpha [z(t-h_1(t)) - z(t-h_{1M})]^T R_2 [z(t-h_1(t)) - z(t-h_{1M})] - (1-\alpha) [z(t-h_{1m}) - z(t-h_1(t))]^T R_2 [z(t-h_{1m}) - z(t-h_1(t))] \quad (26)
\end{aligned}$$

同理令 $\beta = \frac{(h_2(t) - h_{2m})}{h_{2s}}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
& -h_{2s} \int_{t-h_{2M}}^{t-h_{2m}} \dot{z}^T(s) R_4 \dot{z}(s) ds \leq \\
& - [z(t-h_2(t)) - z(t-h_{2M})]^T R_4 [z(t-h_2(t)) - z(t-h_{2M})] - [z(t-h_{2m}) - z(t-h_2(t))]^T R_4 [z(t-h_{2m}) - z(t-h_2(t))] - \beta [z(t-h_2(t)) - z(t-h_{2M})]^T R_4 [z(t-h_2(t)) - z(t-h_{2M})] - (1-\beta) [z(t-h_{2m}) - z(t-h_2(t))]^T R_4 [z(t-h_{2m}) - z(t-h_2(t))] \quad (27)
\end{aligned}$$

将式(20)~式(27)代入式(19), 则有

$$\dot{V}(x(t)) \leq \xi^T(t) \Xi \xi(t) \quad (28)$$

$$\text{式中, } \Xi = \begin{bmatrix} \Theta_{11}^{(1)} - T & \Theta_{12}^{(1)} & \Theta_{13}^{(1)} & \Theta_{14}^{(1)} & \Theta_{15}^{(1)} \\ * & \Theta_{22}^{(1)} & \Theta_{23}^{(1)} & \Theta_{24}^{(1)} & 0 \\ * & * & \Theta_{33}^{(1)} & \Theta_{34}^{(1)} & 0 \\ * & * & * & \Theta_{44}^{(1)} & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \Theta_{55}^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\xi^T(t) &= [z^T(t) \quad z^T(t-h_1(t)) \quad z^T(t-h_2(t)) \quad z^T(t-h_{1m}) \\
& \quad z^T(t-h_{1M}) \quad z^T(t-h_{2m}) \quad z^T(t-h_{2M}) \\
& \quad \int_{t-h_{1m}}^t z^T(s) ds \quad \int_{t-h_{2m}}^t z^T(s) ds \quad \int_{t-h_{1M}}^{t-h_{1m}} z^T(s) ds \\
& \quad \int_{t-h_{2M}}^{t-h_{2m}} z^T(s) ds]^T
\end{aligned}$$

由矩阵不等式(16), 对所有可接受的参数不确定性, 可得 $\dot{V}(x(t)) < -z^T(t) T z(t) \leq -\lambda_{\min}(T) \|z(t)\|^2 < 0$ (29)

式中, $\lambda_{\min}(\cdot)$ 表示矩阵 (\cdot) 的最小特征值。

由 Lyapunov 稳定性理论可得 NCFS 式(14)是渐近稳定的。由式(29)得

$$-\dot{V}(x(t)) \geq z^T(t) T z(t)$$

对上式两边从 $t=0$ 到 ∞ 积分, 并利用系统的稳定性, 可得

$$J = \int_0^{\infty} z^T(t) T z(t) dt \leq J^*$$

即可证明控制律式(6)是 NCFS 式(14)的保性能控制律。

当系统式(14)渐近稳定时, 对于任意的 $w(t) \in L_2[0, \infty)$ 且 $w(t) \neq 0$, 考虑如下性能指标:

$$J_{yw} = \int_0^t [y^T(s)y(s) - \gamma^2 w^T(s)w(s)] ds$$

$$t \in [t_k, t_{k+1}), k=1, \dots, \infty \quad (30)$$

则在零初始状态条件下

$$J_{yw} = \int_0^t [y^T(s)y(s) - \gamma^2 w^T(s)w(s) + \dot{V}(x(s))] ds - V(x(t))$$

$$\leq \int_0^t [y^T(s)y(s) - \gamma^2 w^T(s)w(s) + \dot{V}(x(s))] ds$$

$$= \int_0^t \zeta^T(s) \Xi_2 \zeta(s) ds$$

$$\text{式中, } \Xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \Theta_{11}^{(2)} & \Theta_{12}^{(1)} & \Theta_{13}^{(1)} & \Theta_{14}^{(1)} & \Theta_{15}^{(1)} & \Theta_{16}^{(1)} \\ * & \Theta_{22}^{(1)} & \Theta_{23}^{(1)} & \Theta_{24}^{(1)} & 0 & \Theta_{26}^{(1)} \\ * & * & \Theta_{33}^{(1)} & \Theta_{34}^{(1)} & 0 & \Theta_{36}^{(1)} \\ * & * & * & \Theta_{44}^{(1)} & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \Theta_{55}^{(1)} & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & \Theta_{66}^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Theta_{11}^{(2)} = \Theta_{11}^{(1)} + \bar{C}^T \bar{C} - T$$

$$\zeta^T(t) = [z^T(t) \quad z^T(t-h_1(t)) \quad z^T(t-h_2(t)) \quad z^T(t-h_{1m})$$

$$z^T(t-h_{1M}) \quad z^T(t-h_{2m}) \quad z^T(t-h_{2M}) \int_{t-h_{1m}}^t z^T(s) ds$$

$$\int_{t-h_{2m}}^t z^T(s) ds \int_{t-h_{1M}}^{t-h_{1m}} z^T(s) ds \int_{t-h_{2M}}^{t-h_{2m}} z^T(s) ds$$

$$w^T(t)]^T$$

由矩阵不等式(16)可得 $\Xi_2 < 0$, 则

$$\int_0^t [y^T(s)y(s) - \gamma^2 w^T(s)w(s) + \dot{V}(x(s))] ds < 0$$

进一步利用零初始条件得到

$$V(x(t)) + \int_0^t [y^T(s)y(s)] ds < \gamma^2 \int_0^t w^T(s)w(s) ds$$

令 $t \rightarrow \infty$, 即得 $\|y(t)\|_2 \leq \gamma \|w(t)\|_2$ 。

综上所述, NCFS 式(14)是渐近稳定的, 并且具有 H_∞ 扰动抑制律 γ , 性能函数式(15)存在上界 J^* , 所设计的状态反馈控制律为鲁棒 H_∞ 保性能容错控制律。

由于定理 1 的结论不便使用 MATLAB 中的 LMI 工具箱求解, 为方便控制器设计, 下面给出本文第二个结论。

$$\Sigma_{10} = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{11}^{(10)} & 0 & (1-\alpha)X_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{22}^{(10)} & 0 & (1-\alpha)X_{22} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \Sigma_{35}^{(10)} & 0 & (1-\beta)X_{11} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma_{11}^{(10)} = \alpha(2X_{11} - U_{211}), \Sigma_{22}^{(10)} = \alpha(2X_{22} - U_{222})$$

$$\Sigma_{35}^{(10)} = \beta(2X_{11} - U_{411}), \Sigma_{46}^{(10)} = \beta(2X_{22} - U_{422})$$

$$\Sigma_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \Sigma_{41}^{(11)} & 0 & \Sigma_{43}^{(11)} & 0 & \Sigma_{45}^{(11)} & 0 & \Sigma_{47}^{(11)} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma_{41}^{(11)} = \Sigma_{43}^{(11)} = \Sigma_{45}^{(11)} = \Sigma_{47}^{(11)} = H^T L^T B^T$$

$$\Sigma_{12} = \Sigma_{11}$$

定理 2 对系统式(14)和性能指标式(15), 给定常数 $\gamma > 0, h_{1M} > h_{1m} > 0, h_{2M} > h_{2m} > 0, \epsilon > 0, \epsilon_1 > 0, \mu_1 > 0, \mu_2 > 0$ 和 $0 < \alpha < 1, 0 < \beta < 1$, 如果存在对称正定矩阵 $X_{11}, X_{22}, \bar{Q}_{111}, \bar{Q}_{122}, \bar{Q}_{211}, \bar{Q}_{222}, U_{111}, U_{122}, U_{211}, U_{222}, U_{311}, U_{322}, U_{411}, U_{422}, W_{111}, W_{122}, W_{211}, W_{222}, W_{311}, W_{322}, W_{411}, W_{422}$ 及适当维数的矩阵 G, Y, H , 使得对任意可能的执行器失效故障模式 $L \in \Omega$ 和可接受的系统参数不确定性满足下列矩阵不等式

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & \Sigma_2 & \Sigma_3 & \Sigma_4 & \Sigma_5 & \Sigma_6 & \Sigma_7 & \Sigma_8 \\ * & \Sigma_9 & \Sigma_{10} & 0 & 0 & \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} & \Sigma_{13} \\ * & * & \Sigma_{14} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & \Sigma_{15} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \Sigma_{16} & \Sigma_{17} & \Sigma_{18} & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & \Sigma_{19} & 0 & \Sigma_{20} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \Sigma_{23} \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (31)$$

式中, $*$, $0, h_{1r}, h_{2r}, h_{1s}, h_{2s}$ 同定理 1。

$$\Sigma_1 = \text{diag}\{AX_{11} + X_{11}A^T + \bar{Q}_{111} + \bar{Q}_{211} + U_{111} - (4 + 2h_{1m}^2 + 2h_{2m}^2 + 2h_{1s}^2 + 2h_{2s}^2)X_{11} + U_{311} + h_{1m}^2 W_{111} + h_{2m}^2 W_{311} + h_{1s}^2 W_{211} + h_{2s}^2 W_{411}, G + G^T + \bar{Q}_{122} + \bar{Q}_{222} + U_{122} + U_{322} - (4 + 2h_{1m}^2 + 2h_{2m}^2 + 2h_{1s}^2 + 2h_{2s}^2)X_{22} + h_{1m}^2 W_{122} + h_{2m}^2 W_{322} + h_{1s}^2 W_{222} + h_{2s}^2 W_{422}\}$$

$$\Sigma_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & BLH \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma_3 =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2X_{11} - U_{111} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2X_{11} - U_{311} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2X_{22} - U_{122} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2X_{22} - U_{322} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma_4 =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} h_{1m}X_{11} & 0 & h_{2m}X_{11} & 0 & h_{1s}X_{11} & 0 & h_{2s}X_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & h_{1m}X_{22} & 0 & h_{2m}X_{22} & 0 & h_{1s}X_{22} & 0 & h_{2s}X_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma_5 = [D^T \quad 0]^T$$

$$\Sigma_6 = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{11}^{(6)} & 0 & \Sigma_{13}^{(6)} & 0 & \Sigma_{15}^{(6)} & 0 & \Sigma_{17}^{(6)} & 0 \\ 0 & G^T & 0 & G^T & 0 & G^T & 0 & G^T \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma_{11}^{(6)} = \Sigma_{13}^{(6)} = \Sigma_{15}^{(6)} = \Sigma_{17}^{(6)} = X_{11}A^T$$

$$\Sigma_7 = \Sigma_6$$

$$\Sigma_8 = \begin{bmatrix} M X_{11} N_1^T & 0 & 0 & X_{11} C^T & X_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & Y^T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & H^T \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma_9 = \text{diag}\{- (1 - \mu_1) \bar{Q}_{111} - 6X_{11} + 3U_{211}, - (1 - \mu_1) \bar{Q}_{122} - 6X_{22} + 3U_{222}, - (1 - \mu_2) \bar{Q}_{211} - 6X_{11} + 3U_{411}, - (1 - \mu_2) \bar{Q}_{222} - 6X_{22} + 3U_{422}\}$$

$$\Sigma_{13} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & X_{11} C^T & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & H^T L^T N_2^T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma_{14} = \text{diag}\{- (6 - 2\alpha)X_{11} + U_{111} + (2 - \alpha)U_{211}, - (6 - 2\alpha)X_{22} + U_{122} + (2 - \alpha)U_{222}, - (1 + \alpha)U_{211}, - (1 + \alpha)U_{222}, - (6 - 2\beta)X_{11} + W_{311} + (2 - \beta)W_{411}, - (6 - 2\beta)X_{22} + W_{322} + (2 - \beta)W_{422}, - (1 + \beta)W_{411}, - (1 + \beta)W_{422}\}$$

$$\Sigma_{15} = \text{diag}\{-W_{111}, -W_{122}, -W_{311}, -W_{322}, -W_{211}, \\ -W_{222}, -W_{411}, -W_{422}\}$$

$$\Sigma_{17} = [D^T \ 0 \ D^T \ 0 \ D^T \ 0 \ D^T \ 0]$$

$$\Sigma_{18} = \Sigma_{17}, \Sigma_{16} = -\gamma^2 I$$

$$\Sigma_{19} = \text{diag}\{-(1/h_{1m}^2)U_{111}, -(1/h_{1m}^2)U_{122}, -(1/h_{2m}^2)U_{311}, \\ -(1/h_{2m}^2)U_{322}, -(4/h_{1m}^4)W_{111}, -(4/h_{1m}^4)W_{122}, \\ -(4/h_{1m}^4)W_{311}, -(4/h_{2m}^4)W_{322}\}$$

$$\Sigma_{20} = \begin{bmatrix} M & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & Y^T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ M & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & Y^T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ M & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & Y^T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & Y^T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \Sigma_{22} = \Sigma_{20}$$

$$\Sigma_{21} = \text{diag}\{-(1/h_{1s}^2)U_{211}, -(1/h_{1s}^2)U_{222}, \\ -(1/h_{2s}^2)U_{411}, -(1/h_{2s}^2)U_{422}, -(1/h_{1r}^2)W_{211}, \\ -(1/h_{1r}^2)W_{222}, -(1/h_{1r}^2)W_{411}, -(1/h_{2r}^2)W_{422}\}$$

$$\Sigma_{23} = \text{diag}\{-\epsilon^{-1}I, -\epsilon I, -\epsilon_1 I, -\epsilon_1^{-1}I, -I, -T_1^{-1}, \\ -T_2^{-1}\}$$

则存在动态输出反馈控制律式(6),使得不确定有扰 NCFS 式(14)渐近稳定,扰动控制律为 γ ,且性能指标式(15)存在上确界 J^* (同定理 1),即执行器失效故障系统(14)具有鲁棒 H_∞ 保性能容错能力。控制器各参数可由 $A_c = GX_{22}^{-1}$, $B_c = Y^T/\epsilon_1$, $C_c = HX_{22}^{-1}$ 求得。

证明:利用 Schur 补引理,对不等式(16)做等价变换。

为了简化控制器参数的求解过程,定义如下矩阵:

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & P_{22} \end{bmatrix}, Q_i = \begin{bmatrix} Q_{i11} & 0 \\ 0 & Q_{i22} \end{bmatrix} (i=1,2)$$

$$\Xi_{23}^{(4)} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha P_{11}^{-1} R_{211} P_{11}^{-1} & 0 & (1-\alpha)X_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha P_{22}^{-1} R_{222} P_{22}^{-1} & 0 & (1-\alpha)X_{22} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta P_{11}^{-1} R_{411} P_{11}^{-1} & 0 & (1-\beta)X_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta P_{22}^{-1} R_{422} P_{22}^{-1} & 0 & (1-\beta)X_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Xi_{33}^{(4)} = \text{diag}\{-P_{11}^{-1}R_{111}P_{11}^{-1} - (2-\alpha)P_{11}^{-1}R_{211}P_{11}^{-1}, -P_{22}^{-1}R_{122}P_{22}^{-1} - (2-\alpha)P_{22}^{-1}R_{322}P_{22}^{-1}, -(1+\alpha)U_{211}, -(1+\alpha)U_{222}, \\ -P_{11}^{-1}R_{311}P_{11}^{-1} - (2-\beta)P_{11}^{-1}R_{411}P_{11}^{-1}, -P_{22}^{-1}R_{322}P_{22}^{-1} - (2-\beta)P_{22}^{-1}R_{422}P_{22}^{-1}, P_{22}^{-1} - (1+\beta)U_{411}, \\ -(1+\beta)U_{422}\}$$

$$P_{11}^{-1} = X_{11}, P_{22}^{-1} = X_{22}$$

$$P_{ii}^{-1}Q_{gi}P_{ii}^{-1} = \bar{Q}_{gi} (i=g=1,2)$$

$$R_{ji}^{-1} = U_{ji}, S_{ji}^{-1} = W_{ji} (i=1,2, j=1,2,3,4)$$

$$G = A_c X_{22}, Y^T = \epsilon_1 B_c, H = C_c X_{22}$$

注意到 Ξ_3 中仍存在 $P_{ii}^{-1}R_{ji}P_{ii}^{-1}, P_{ii}^{-1}S_{ji}P_{ii}^{-1}, i=1,2, j=1,2,3,4$ 项。依据文献[18],对其进行如下处理:

因为 $R_{ji} > 0$,有

$$(R_{ji}^{-1} - P_{ii}^{-1})R_{ji}(R_{ji}^{-1} - P_{ii}^{-1}) \geq 0$$

则

$$P_{ii}^{-1}R_{ji}P_{ii}^{-1} \geq 2P_{ii}^{-1} - R_{ji}^{-1} = 2X_{ii} - U_{ji} \quad (34)$$

同理,

$$P_{ii}^{-1}S_{ji}P_{ii}^{-1} \geq 2P_{ii}^{-1} - S_{ji}^{-1} = 2X_{ii} - W_{ji} \quad (35)$$

用式(34)、式(35)右端的表达式取代式(33)中的相应项,则得不等式(31)。

$$R_j = \begin{bmatrix} R_{j11} & 0 \\ 0 & R_{j22} \end{bmatrix} (j=1,2,3,4)$$

$$S_j = \begin{bmatrix} S_{j11} & 0 \\ 0 & S_{j22} \end{bmatrix} (j=1,2,3,4) \quad (32)$$

将式(2)、式(33)及 $\bar{A}, \bar{B}_2, \bar{B}_3$ 的表达式代入不等式(16)并应用 Schur 补引理等价变换,再对相应结果进行合同变换,得

$$\Xi_4 < 0 \quad (33)$$

其中,

$$\Xi_4 = \begin{bmatrix} \Xi_{11}^{(4)} & \Sigma_2 & \Xi_{13}^{(4)} & \Sigma_4 & \Sigma_5 & \Sigma_6 & \Sigma_7 & \Sigma_8 \\ * & \Xi_{22}^{(4)} & \Xi_{23}^{(4)} & 0 & 0 & \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} & \Sigma_{13} \\ * & * & \Xi_{33}^{(4)} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & \Sigma_{15} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \Sigma_{16} & \Sigma_{17} & \Sigma_{18} & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & \Sigma_{19} & 0 & \Sigma_{20} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & \Sigma_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Xi_{11}^{(4)} = \text{diag}\{AX_{11} + X_{11}A^T + \bar{Q}_{111} + \bar{Q}_{211} - P_{11}^{-1}R_{111}P_{11}^{-1} - \\ P_{11}^{-1}R_{311}P_{11}^{-1} - h_{1m}^2 P_{11}^{-1}S_{111}P_{11}^{-1} - h_{2m}^2 P_{11}^{-1}S_{311}P_{11}^{-1}, \\ -h_{1s}^2 P_{11}^{-1}S_{211}P_{11}^{-1} - h_{2s}^2 P_{11}^{-1}S_{411}P_{11}^{-1}, G + G^T + \bar{Q}_{122} + \\ \bar{Q}_{222} - P_{22}^{-1}R_{122}P_{22}^{-1} - P_{22}^{-1}R_{322}P_{22}^{-1} - h_{1m}^2 P_{22}^{-1}S_{122}P_{22}^{-1} - \\ h_{2m}^2 P_{22}^{-1}S_{322}P_{22}^{-1} - h_{1s}^2 P_{22}^{-1}S_{222}P_{22}^{-1} - h_{2s}^2 P_{22}^{-1}S_{422}P_{22}^{-1}\}$$

$$\Xi_{23}^{(4)} = \begin{bmatrix} P_{11}^{-1}R_{111}P_{11}^{-1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & P_{11}^{-1}S_{311}P_{11}^{-1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & P_{22}^{-1}R_{122}P_{22}^{-1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & P_{22}^{-1}S_{322}P_{22}^{-1} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Xi_{22}^{(4)} = \text{diag}\{-(1-\mu_1)\bar{Q}_{111} - 3P_{11}^{-1}R_{211}P_{11}^{-1}, -(1-\mu_1)\bar{Q}_{122} - 3P_{22}^{-1}R_{222}P_{22}^{-1}, -(1-\mu_2)\bar{Q}_{211} - 3P_{11}^{-1}R_{411}P_{11}^{-1}, \\ -(1-\mu_2)\bar{Q}_{222} - 3P_{22}^{-1}R_{422}P_{22}^{-1}\}$$

当式(31)有可行解时,即可求得动态输出反馈控制律的相应参数 A_c, B_c, C_c 。

注 2:定理 1、定理 2 中包含了从传感器到控制器、从控制器到执行器的综合时变时延上下界 $h_{1M}, h_{1m}, h_{2M}, h_{2m}$,及相应的时延变化率 μ_1, μ_2 等,所得结果是时滞和时滞变化率相关的,且对快变及慢变时延均适宜。

注 3:文中构造的 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 函数,引入了三重积分项。在推证中,对 $-h_{1s} \int_{t-h_{1M}}^{t-h_{1m}} \dot{z}^T(s) R_2 \dot{z}(s) ds$ 项的处理,未直接放大为 $-h_{1s} \int_{t-h_{1M}}^{t-h_{1m}} \dot{z}^T(s) R_2 \dot{z}(s) ds$,而是加入了 $-h_{1s} \int_{t-h_{1M}}^{t-h_{1M}^{(t)}} \dot{z}^T(s) R_2 \dot{z}(s) ds$ 项;同时对时延采用分段处理和引入时延下界 h_{1m}, h_{2m} ,这些均可减少结论的保守性^[19,20]。

注 4:文中在 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 函数导数交叉项的处理中,直接应用积分不等式技术,未引入其它自由权矩阵,减少了决策变量的个数,简化了计算^[17]。

3.2 控制器的优化设计

3.2.1 扰动抑制率 γ 的优化

对给定的 γ ,采用定理 2 求取的鲁棒 H_∞ 保性能容错控制器仅为 γ 次优控制器。考虑时延的各种已知信息,可以通过

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{h_{1M}, h_{1m}, h_{2M}, h_{2m}, \mu_1, \mu_2} \gamma \\ & \text{st. (31), } X_{11} > 0, X_{22} > 0, G > 0 \\ & \bar{Q}_{gii} (i=g=1,2) > 0, H > 0, Y > 0 \\ & U_{jii} (i=1,2, j=1,2,3,4) > 0, W_{jii} (i=1,2, j=1,2,3, \\ & 4) > 0 \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

对 γ 搜索优化, 求取使 NCFS 式(14)具有最小扰动抑制率 γ_{\min} 的最优控制器。

3.2.2 性能指标函数上确界 J^* 的优化

在限定了 γ 后, 采用定理 2 求取的控制器的系统具有一定的性能指标上界。但上界 J^* 并非最小, 控制器也仅为一次优鲁棒保性能控制器。通过如下优化:

$$\begin{aligned} \min J^* = & \vartheta + \text{Trace}(\eta_p) + \text{Trace}(\mu_j) + \text{Trace}(\sigma_j) \\ & (i=1,2, j=1,2,3,4) \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

a) (31)

$$\text{b) } \begin{bmatrix} -\vartheta & z^T(0) \\ * & -X \end{bmatrix} < 0, \text{c) } \begin{bmatrix} -\eta_p & \Gamma_1^T \\ * & -Q^{-1} \end{bmatrix} < 0;$$

$$\text{d) } \begin{bmatrix} -\mu_j & \Delta_j^T \\ * & -R_j^{-1} \end{bmatrix} < 0, \text{e) } \begin{bmatrix} -\sigma_j & \gamma_j^T \\ * & -S_j^{-1} \end{bmatrix} < 0$$

$$\text{其中, } Q^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} Q_{11}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & Q_{22}^{-1} \end{bmatrix}, R_j^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{j11}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & R_{j22}^{-1} \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} U_{j11} & 0 \\ 0 & U_{j22} \end{bmatrix}, S_j^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{j11}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & S_{j22}^{-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} W_{j11} & 0 \\ 0 & W_{j22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\int_{-h_1(t)}^0 z^T(s)z(s)ds = \Gamma_1^T \Gamma_1$$

$$\int_{-h_2(t)}^0 z^T(s)z(s)ds = \Gamma_2^T \Gamma_2$$

$$\int_{-h_{1m}}^0 \int_{\theta}^0 h_{1m} z^T(s)z(s)dsd\theta = \Delta_1^T \Delta_1$$

$$\int_{-h_{1M}}^0 \int_{\theta}^0 h_{1s} z^T(s)z(s)dsd\theta = \Delta_2^T \Delta_2$$

$$\int_{-h_{2m}}^0 \int_{\theta}^0 h_{2m} z^T(s)z(s)dsd\theta = \Delta_3^T \Delta_3$$

$$\int_{-h_{2M}}^0 \int_{\theta}^0 h_{2s} z^T(s)z(s)dsd\theta = \Delta_4^T \Delta_4$$

$$\int_{-h_{1m}}^0 \int_{\theta}^0 \int_{\lambda}^0 (h_{1m}^2/2) z^T(s)z(s)dsd\lambda d\theta = \gamma_1^T \gamma_1$$

$$\int_{-h_{1M}}^0 \int_{\theta}^0 \int_{\lambda}^0 h_{1r} z^T(s)z(s)dsd\lambda d\theta = \gamma_2^T \gamma_2$$

$$\int_{-h_{2m}}^0 \int_{\theta}^0 \int_{\lambda}^0 (h_{2m}^2/2) z^T(s)z(s)dsd\lambda d\theta = \gamma_3^T \gamma_3$$

$$\int_{-h_{2M}}^0 \int_{\theta}^0 \int_{\lambda}^0 h_{2r} z^T(s)z(s)dsd\lambda d\theta = \gamma_4^T \gamma_4$$

可求得使 J^* 最小的最优鲁棒保性能容错控制器。

上述问题是一个具有 LMI 约束的凸优化问题, 因此可直接采用 MATLAB 线性矩阵不等式工具箱 yalmip 来求解。

4 算例仿真

考虑闭环系统式(14), 采用文献[6]中的模型数据, 其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1.3 & -0.5 \\ 0.7 & -1.8 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, D = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, F(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \sin t & 0 \\ 0 & \cos t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, N_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, N_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, T_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w(t) = \begin{cases} \cos(2\pi t) \exp(-0.2t), & 5 \leq t \leq 15 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

若限定 $\gamma=0.9$, 不妨设采样周期为 $T=0.1s$, 从传感器到控制器和从控制器到执行器的最大丢包数目均为 2, 相应区间时变时延为 $h_1(t)=0.05+0.35|\sin t|+0.1\text{Random}(0\sim 2)$, 则 $h_{1M}=0.6, h_{1m}=0.05, h_{1s}=0.55, h_{1r}=0.17875, \mu_1=0.35$. 若取时延 $\tau_1^a=0.05+0.15|\sin t|$, 则相应区间时变时延 $h_2(t)=0.05+0.1\text{Random}(0\sim 2)+0.25|\sin t|, h_{2M}=0.5, h_{2m}=0.05, h_{2s}=0.45, h_{2r}=0.12375, \mu_2=0.25$. 其中 $\text{Random}(0\sim 2)$ 表示随即丢包数为 0, 1, 2。

设系统初始状态为 $x(0)=[1 \ 1]^T$, 针对执行器正常和各种失效故障情形, 其中 $L_o = \text{diag}(1, 1)$ 表示执行器正常情况, $L_1 = \text{diag}(0, 1)$ 和 $L_2 = \text{diag}(1, 0)$ 分别表示执行器 1, 2 发生全失效故障。引入反馈控制律式(6), 并由定理 2, 求解线性矩阵不等式(31), 可得控制器增益为

$$A_c = GX_{22}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4405 & -0.0008 \\ -0.0006 & -0.4341 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_c = Y^T/\epsilon_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0865 & 0.0809 \\ -0.0617 & 0.0380 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_c = HX_{22}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.0069 & -0.0053 \\ 0.0084 & -0.0039 \end{bmatrix}$$

在执行器正常以及发生 L_1 和 L_2 故障情形下, 其状态分量 x_1, x_2 的响应曲线图分别如图 1、图 2 所示。

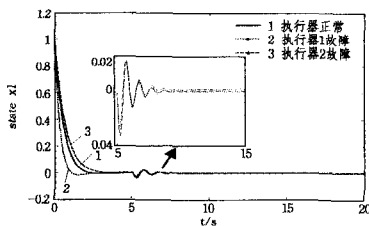


图 1 闭环系统状态 x_1 的响应曲线

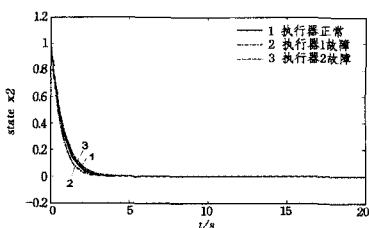


图 2 闭环系统状态 x_2 的响应曲线

从仿真曲线可看出, 不确定 NCS 在执行器发生失效故障时不仅具有良好的动态性能, 而且可有效抑制外部扰动, 说明本文所述方法对于状态不可测、受时延和丢包影响的不确定 NCS, 在执行器发生失效故障时具有鲁棒 H_∞ 保性能容错能力。

进一步通过式(36)优化得到 $\gamma_{\min}=0.2186$, 并在此情况下通过求解 LMI(31), 又可得最优鲁棒 H_∞ 保性能容错控制器:

$$A_{c\gamma} = GX_{22}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4534 & -0.0002 \\ -0.0003 & -0.4435 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_{c\gamma} = Y^T/\epsilon_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1296 & 0.1251 \\ -1.2906 & -0.2858 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_{cr} = HX_{22}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0002 & -0.0049 \\ 0.0022 & -0.0009 \end{bmatrix}$$

进而还可利用 MATLAB 中 `yalmip` 工具箱,若限定 $\gamma=0.9$,依照式(37)进行优化处理,可得鲁棒 H_∞ 最优保性能指标上界 $J^* = 2.6457$,对应的控制器为

$$A_{cl} = GX_{22}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4487 & -0.0014 \\ -0.0013 & -0.4473 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_{cl} = Y^T / \epsilon_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1520 & 0.1278 \\ -0.0372 & 0.0631 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_{cl} = HX_{22}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.0031 & -0.0025 \\ 0.0018 & -0.0019 \end{bmatrix}$$

结束语 本文针对具有时变时延及丢包的参数不确定 NCS,将丢包当作一种特殊时延,采用动态输出反馈控制律,基于时滞依赖的方法,通过构造一种新的 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函,借助于积分不等式等技术,推证出使不确定 NCS 对执行器失效故障具有鲁棒 H_∞ 保性能容错能力的判别准则,同时给出了控制器的优化设计方法。最后以一仿真算例验证了本文方法的可行性和有效性。由于定理证明推证中,未进行模型转换,对时延进行分段处理,充分运用时延各种信息,并在尽可能少放大的基础上保留了有用项,因此结论具有较小保守性。同时,引入较少自由权矩阵,简化了计算,这对提高控制器设计可行性和容错满意度均是有益的。

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