国家精品课程/国家精品资源共享课程/国家级精品教材国家级十一(二)五规划教材/教育部自动化专业教学指导委员会牵头规划系列教材

控制系统仿真与CAD 第十章 智能控制器设计方法

自抗扰控制

Auto Disturbances Rejection Control



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自抗扰控制

- > 自抗扰控制
 - ▶199x年有韩京清研究员提出的控制策略
 - ▶控制器设计时无需受控对象模型的参数
- > 有三个组成部分
 - ▶微分跟踪器
 - ▶扩张状态观测器
 - ▶自抗扰控制器

微分跟踪器

> 数学模型

$$\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = x_1(k) + Tx_2(k) \\ x_2(k+1) = x_2(k) + T \operatorname{fst}(x_1(k), x_2(k), u(k), r, h) \end{cases}$$

$$\delta = rh, \quad \delta_0 = \delta h, \quad b = x_1 - u + hx_2, \quad a_0 = \sqrt{\delta^2 + 8r|b|}$$

$$a = \begin{cases} x_2 + b/h, & |b| \le \delta_0 \\ x_2 + 0.5(a_0 - \delta)\operatorname{sign}(b), & |b| > \delta_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\operatorname{fst} = \begin{cases} -ra/\delta, & |a| \le \delta \\ -r\operatorname{sign}(a), & |a| > \delta \end{cases}$$

S-函数(状态方程)的实现

> S-函数入口语句

```
function [sys, x_0, str,ts]=fun(t, x, u, flag, p_1, p_2, \cdots)
```

> S-函数的基本框架

```
switch flag
case 0, [sys,x0,str,ts] = mdlInitializeSizes(T);
case 1, sys = mdlDeravitivess(x,u,r,h,T);
case 2, sys = mdlUpdates(x,u,r,h,T);
case 3, sys = mdlOutputs(x);
end
```

扩张的状态观测器

> 数学模型

$$\begin{cases} z_1(k+1) = z_1(k) + T[z_2(k) - \beta_{01}e(k)] \\ z_2(k+1) = z_2(k) + T[z_3(k) - \beta_{02}\operatorname{fal}(e(k), 1/2, \delta) + bu(k)] \\ z_3(k+1) = z_3(k) - T\beta_{03}\operatorname{fal}(e(k), 1/4, \delta), \end{cases}$$

其中
$$e(k) = z_1(k) - y(k)$$

$$fal(e, a, \delta) = \begin{cases} e\delta^{a-1}, & |e| \leq \delta \\ |e|^a sign(e), & |e| > \delta. \end{cases}$$

扩张状态观测器的S-函数实现

- > 选择参数,设计状态观测器主函数
 - ▶输入输出路数、连续离散状态变量个数

```
function [sys,x0,str,ts]=han_eso(t,x,u,flag,a2,d,bet,b,T)
switch flag
  case 0, [sys,x0,str,ts] = mdlInitializeSizes;
  case 2, sys = mdlUpdates(x,u,d,bet,b,T);
  case 3, sys = x;
  case {1, 4, 9}, sys = [];
  otherwise, error(['Unhandled flag = ',num2str(flag)]);
end
```

扩张状态观测器支持函数

```
function [sys,x0,str,ts] = mdlInitializeSizes
sizes = simsizes;
sizes.NumContStates = 0; sizes.NumDiscStates = 3;
sizes.NumOutputs = 3; sizes.NumInputs = 2;
sizes.DirFeedthrough = 0; sizes.NumSampleTimes = 1;
sys = simsizes(sizes);
x0 = [0; 0; 0]; str = []; ts = [-1 0];
function sys = mdlUpdates(x,u,d,bet,b,T)
e=x(1)-u(2);
sys=[x(1)+T*(x(2)-bet(1)*e);
     x(2)+T*(x(3)-bet(2)*fal(e,0.5,d)+b*u(1));
     x(3)-T*bet(3)*fal(e,0.25,d)];
function f=fal(e,a,d)
if abs(e) < d, f = e * d^(a-1); else, f = (abs(e))^a * sign(e); end
```

自抗扰控制器

> 数学模型

$$\begin{cases} e_1 = v_1(k) - z_1(k), & e_2 = v_2(k) - z_2(k) \\ u_0 = \beta_1 \text{fal}(e_1, a_1, \delta_1) + \beta_2 \text{fal}(e_2, a_2, \delta_1) \\ u(k) = u_0 - z_3(k)/b, \end{cases}$$

> 其中

- ▶方程没有连续、离散状态
- ➤輸入信号为 $m(t)=[v_1(t), v_2(t), z_1(t), z_2(t), z_3(t)]$
- ➤输出信号为 u(t)



自抗扰控制器S-函数实现

> 主函数

```
function [sys,x0,str,ts]=han_ctrl(t,x,u,flag,aa,bet1,b,d)
switch flag,
case 0, [sys,x0,str,ts] = mdlInitializeSizes(t,u,x);
case 3, sys = mdlOutputs(t,x,u,aa,bet1,b,d);
case {1,2,4,9}, sys = [];
otherwise, error(['Unhandled flag = ',num2str(flag)]);
end;
```

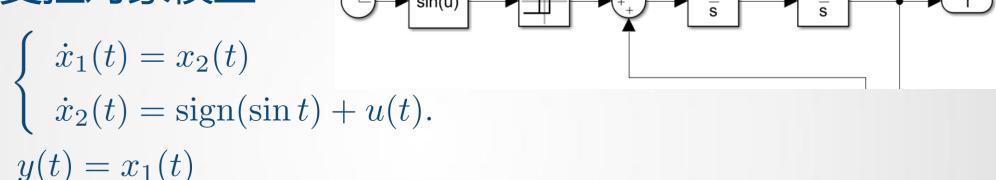
支持函数

```
输入信号为 m(t)=[v_1(t), v_2(t), z_1(t), z_2(t), z_3(t)] 输出信号为 u(t)
```

```
function [sys,x0,str,ts] = mdlInitializeSizes(t,u,x)
sizes = simsizes;
sizes.NumContStates = 0; sizes.NumDiscStates = 0;
sizes.NumOutputs = 1; sizes.NumInputs = 5;
sizes.DirFeedthrough = 1; sizes.NumSampleTimes = 1;
sys = simsizes(sizes); x0 = []; str = []; ts = [-1 0];
function sys = mdlOutputs(t,x,u,aa,bet1,b,d)
e1=u(1)-u(3); e2=u(2)-u(4);
u0=bet1(1)*fal(e1,aa(1),d)+bet1(2)*fal(e2,aa(2),d); sys=u0-u(5)/b;
function f=fal(e,a,d)
if abs(e) < d, f = e * d^(a-1); else, f = (abs(e))^a * sign(e);
```

例10-4 自抗扰控制器仿真

> 时变受控对象模型

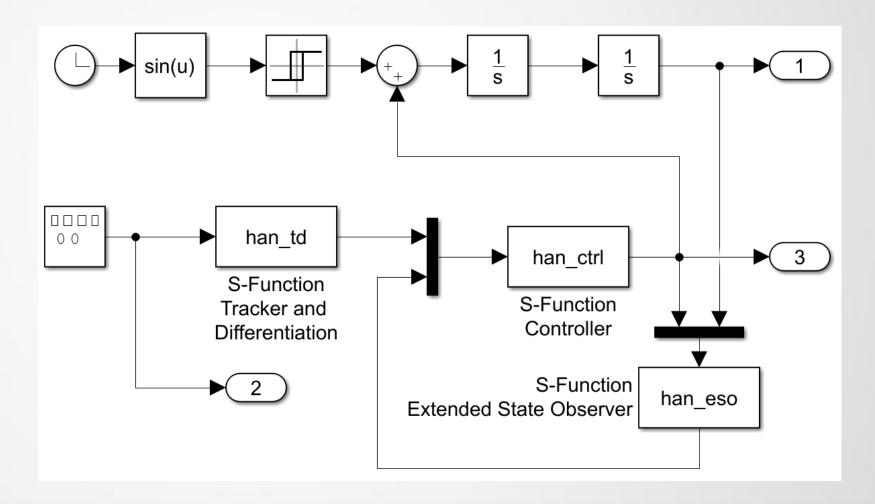


- ➤ 搭建仿真框图 ex_han2.slx
- > 控制器参数
 - >> r=10; h=0.01; T=0.001; bet=[100 65 80]; bet1=[100,10]; aa=[0.75 1.25]; d=0; b=1;

仿真模型

> 受控对象

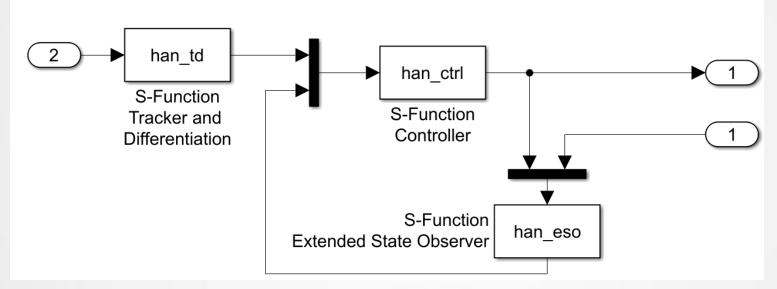
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = \operatorname{sign}(\sin t) + u(t) \end{cases}$$





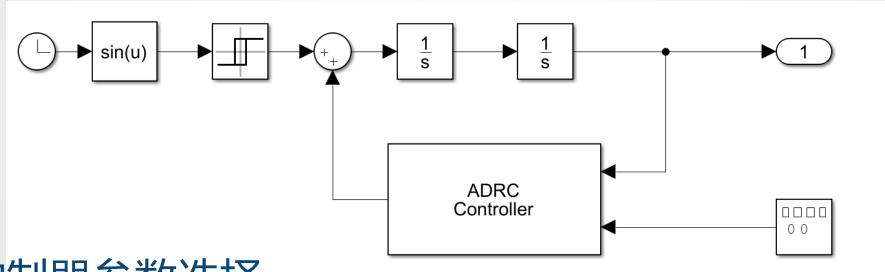
ADRC控制器模块封装

> 自抗扰控制器内部结构



自抗扰控制器仿真

> 新的系统框图



> 控制器参数选择

```
>> r=10; h=0.01; T=0.001; bet=[100 65 80]; bet1=[100,10]; aa=[0.75 1.25]; d=0; b=1;
```



自抗扰控制设计小结

- 自抗扰控制的三个组成部分
 - ▶微分跟踪器
 - ▶扩张的状态观测器
 - ▶自抗扰控制器
- ➤ 数学模型与S-函数实现
- > 自抗扰控制系统的仿真与设计

