## 一种基于 DDFC 的半物理仿真台 滑模控制器设计方法

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摘 要 对高精度气浮台半物理仿真系统控制问题进行了研究,提出了一个基于 DDFC (direct Direct dynamics Dynamics feedback Feedback compensationCompensation)的台体姿态控制方法。该方法使得系统的输入量为执行机构的转速,也就是使得执行机构工作在速率模式,这样可以避免高频噪声对控制系统的影响,提高系统的可靠性。这种方法物理概念清晰、数学过程简明,便于工程实现。仿真结果表明,台体的姿态角以较高的精度快速跟踪目标值,最终偏差满足要求,系统性能良好。

关键词 气浮台;半物理仿真; DDFC; 滑模控制中图分类号: V448 25 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1006-3242(2008)05-0069-05

## A M ethod Based on DDFC of Slide M ode Controller on Half-physics Platform Attitude

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Abstract In this work the control problem of the air bearing platform attitude with high precision is researched. A controlling method of air bearing platform attitude based on DDFC is proposed. This method makes the input of object controlled as the rotating speed of the executive machine that is it makes the executive machine work on velocity mode that can avoid the influence of high frequency noise on control system so as to improve the reliability. It is easy for this method to be realized for its clear physics concept and compendious mathematical process. Simulation results show that the attitude angles of the air—bearing platform can quickly track the reference signal with high precision.

K ey words Air-bearing platform; Half-physics simulation; Direct dynamics feedback compensation; Slide-mode control

在运用气浮台对在轨航天器姿态动力学进行仿真时,事实上,台体在经过配平后,由于气浮台的安

装或加工等原因仍然会有一个小的重力矩作用在台体上,即便是很小的重力矩也会通过导致台体姿态

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低频周期漂移而影响长周期动力学,这个影响在短时间内不明显,但在长周期时间内,就变的明显起来。当然,这也有其他不理想因素(如变系数、纯延迟、交叉藕合等因素)的影响,也会引入额外的惯性耦合力矩,因此在地面仿真时会遇到各种非理想因素,应加以低抵偿,否则,会影响仿真的可信性,甚至影响到仿真系统的稳定性。因此使得具有较好鲁棒性的高精度航天器姿态气浮台半物理仿真系统的研究日益受到重视。

而近年来,以微分几何,逆系统等方法为基础的 非线性控制得到蓬勃的发展。许多文献<sup>[1-3]</sup>将这些 方法应用于航天器姿态控制,取得了良好的效果。 但这些方法需要引入太多的数学理论且比较抽象, 使其在实际应用上有不少的困难。

本文在上述分析的基础上,给出一种新的基于直接动态反馈补偿(DDFC Direct Dynamics Feedback Compensation)的滑模变结构控制器设计方法。该方法可以有效地克服模型参数不确定等非理想因素。同时,该方法使得系统的输入量为执行机构的转速,也就是使得执行机构工作在速率模式,这样可以避免高频噪声对控制系统的影响,提高系统的可靠性。作为多变量非线性控制的新理论,该方法物理概念清晰、数学过程简明、适用面宽、应用简便,便于在工程和各学科中得到有效的应用。

## 1 DDFC的基本概念和方法

如果描述多输入多输出非线性系统的状态方程 具有下述形式

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_{1} &=_{a_{11}} x_{2} x_{3} +_{a_{12}} x_{3} x_{1} +_{a_{13}} u_{1} +_{a_{14}} u_{2} +_{a_{15}} u_{3} +_{a_{16}} \dot{u}_{1} +_{a_{17}} \dot{u}_{2} \\ \dot{x}_{2} &=_{a_{21}} x_{2} x_{3} +_{a_{22}} x_{3} x_{1} +_{a_{23}} u_{1} +_{a_{24}} u_{2} +_{a_{25}} u_{3} +_{a_{26}} \dot{u}_{1} +_{a_{27}} \dot{u}_{2} \\ \dot{x}_{3} &=_{a_{31}} x_{1} x_{2} +_{a_{32}} \left( x_{1}^{2} - x_{2}^{2} \right) +_{a_{33}} u_{1} +_{a_{34}} u_{2} +_{a_{35}} \dot{u}_{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(1)$$

式 (1)有这样的特点:方程的右端含有输入及其某些阶的导数项,系统的相对阶等于 2。

如果我们把式 (1)右边含有输入及其导数项依次用虚拟的时间函数  $v_1(t)$ ,  $v_2(t)$ ,  $v_3(t)$ 来代替,即

$$v_{1}(t) = a_{13} u_{1} + a_{14} u_{2} + a_{15} u_{3} + a_{16} \dot{u}_{1} + a_{17} \dot{u}_{2}$$

$$v_{2}(t) = a_{23} u_{1} + a_{24} u_{2} + a_{25} u_{3} + a_{26} \dot{u}_{1} + a_{27} \dot{u}_{2}$$

$$v_{3}(t) = a_{33} u_{1} + a_{34} u_{2} + a_{35} \dot{u}_{3}$$

$$(2)$$

那么,相对于新的虚拟输入量  $v_1(t)$ ,  $v_2(t)$ ,  $v_3(t)$ ,非线性系统 (1)就变成为一个新的受控对象:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= a_{11} x_2 x_3 + a_{12} x_3 x_1 + v_1 (t) \\ \dot{x}_2 &= a_{21} x_2 x_3 + a_{22} x_3 x_1 + v_2 (t) \end{aligned}$$

 $\dot{x}_3 = a_{31} x_1 x_2 + a_{32} (x_1^2 - x_2^2) + v_3 (t)$  (3)

我们把这些时间函数  $v_1(t)$ ,  $v_2(t)$ ,  $v_3(t)$ 称为原系统 (1)的虚拟控制输入。

由此可见,直接动态反馈补偿方法的基本思路就是选择虚拟输入量,从而抵消原系统中的部分非线性因素。然后再对新的受控对象(3)设计控制律。

对非线性系统(2)进行变换,可得

$$\dot{u}_1 = b_{11} u_1 + b_{12} u_2 + b_{13} u_3 + b_{14} v_1 (t) + b_{15} v_2 (t)$$

$$\dot{u}_2 = b_{21} u_1 + b_{22} u_2 + b_{23} u_3 + b_{24} v_1 (t) + b_{25} v_2 (t)$$

$$\dot{u}_3 = b_{81} u_1 + b_{82} u_2 + b_{83} v_3 (t)$$
 (4)

只要适当设计虚拟控制输入  $v_1(t)$ ,  $v_2(t)$ ,  $v_3(t)$ , 用  $v_1(t)$ ,  $v_2(t)$ ,  $v_3(t)$ 驱动式 (4), 然后再用  $u_1(t)$ ,  $u_2(t)$ ,  $u_3(t)$ 驱动式 (1)。

这样,系统的输入量为执行机构的转速,也就是 执行机构工作在速率模式,可以避免高频噪声对控 制系统的影响,提高系统的可靠性。

# 2 基于 DDFC 的动态惯性补偿滑模控制器设计

针对气浮台这一复杂的多输入多输出非线性系统,现给出一种基于 DDFC的动态补偿滑模控制器的设计方法。

惯性参考坐标系 OXYZ 和台体固联坐标系 Oxyz 其坐标原点都在气浮轴承的几何中心  $O^*$ ,台体坐标系定义及其飞轮安装示意图如图 1 所示,它们的单位向量分别为  $\hat{\mathbf{L}}$  ,  $\hat{\mathbf{K}}$ ; 和  $\hat{\mathbf{L}}$  ,  $\hat{\mathbf{J}}$  ,  $\hat{\mathbf{k}}$ 。本文中的欧拉角是惯性参考坐标系按 3-1-2旋转  $\varphi$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\psi$ 角度得台体坐标系而定义的,那么惯性坐标系到台体坐标系的转换矩阵 R可表示为:

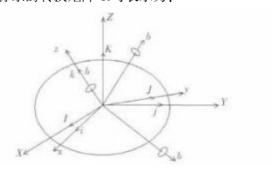


图 1 坐标系的定义与飞轮安装轴示意图

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos^{\psi}\cos^{\varphi} - \sin^{\psi}\sin^{\gamma}\sin^{\varphi} & \cos^{\psi}\sin^{\varphi} + \sin^{\psi}\sin^{\gamma}\cos^{\varphi} & -\sin^{\psi}\cos^{\tilde{\gamma}} \\ -\sin^{\varphi}\cos^{\gamma} & \cos^{\gamma}\cos^{\varphi} & \sin^{\gamma} \\ \sin^{\psi}\cos^{\varphi} + \cos^{\psi}\sin^{\gamma}\sin^{\varphi} & \sin^{\psi}\sin^{\varphi} - \cos^{\psi}\sin^{\gamma}\cos^{\varphi} & \cos^{\psi}\cos^{\tilde{\gamma}} \end{bmatrix}$$

那么采用反作用飞轮作执行机构的气浮台的在 轨模式动力学模型可描述如下[4-7].

$$\begin{split} \dot{\varphi} = & \frac{1}{\cos \gamma} (\omega_{x} \sin \psi + \omega_{y} \cos \psi) \\ \dot{\gamma} = & \omega_{x} \cos \psi - \omega_{y} \sin \psi \\ \dot{\psi} = & \omega_{z} + tg \gamma (\omega_{x} \sin \psi + \omega_{y} \cos \psi) \end{split} \tag{5}$$

$$\dot{\omega}_{x} = & \frac{1}{I_{x}} I_{y} - I_{y}^{2} I_{y} (U_{x}^{2} + I_{y}^{2} - I_{y} I_{x}) \omega_{y} \omega_{z} + (I_{xy} I_{z} - I_{xy} I_{z} - I_{xy} I_{z} - I_{xy} I_{y}) \omega_{z} \omega_{x} - I_{y} \omega_{y} J_{z} \Omega_{z} + I_{y} \omega_{z} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + I_{xy} \omega_{x} J_{z} \Omega_{z} - I_{y} J_{x} \dot{\Omega}_{x} - I_{xy} J_{y} \dot{\Omega}_{y} ] \\ \dot{\omega}_{y} = & \frac{1}{I_{x}} I_{y} - I_{y}^{2} I_{y} (I_{x} I_{xy} - I_{xy} I_{z} + I_{xy} I_{y}) \omega_{y} \omega_{z} + (I_{x} I_{z} - I_{x}^{2} - I_{xy} I_{y}) \omega_{z} \omega_{x} - I_{xy} \omega_{y} J_{z} \Omega_{z} + I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - I_{x} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - I_{x} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - I_{x} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - I_{x} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - I_{x} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - I_{x} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - I_{x} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - I_{x} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - I_{x} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - I_{x} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - I_{x} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - I_{x} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - I_{x} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - I_{x} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - I_{x} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - I_{x} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - I_{x} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - I_{x} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} - I_{x} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega$$

其中, J, i=x v, z为飞轮转动惯量,  $\Omega$ , i=x v, z为飞轮转动角速度,  $T_{fi}$ , i=x y z为飞轮加速度指 令。

选取外环滑模面如下:

$$\begin{array}{l}
\mathbf{s} = \lambda_{1} (\varphi_{r} - \varphi) \\
\mathbf{s} = \lambda_{2} (\gamma_{r} - \gamma) \\
\mathbf{s} = \lambda_{3} (\psi_{r} - \psi)
\end{array} \tag{7}$$

其中,  $\lambda_i$ , i=1, 2, 3是比例系数。

选取外环滑模趋近律如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cdot_{\mathbf{s}_{1}} = -\rho_{1} \operatorname{sign}(\mathbf{s}_{1}) \\
& \cdot_{\mathbf{s}_{2}} = -\rho_{2} \operatorname{sign}(\mathbf{s}_{2}) \\
& \cdot_{\mathbf{s}_{3}} = -\rho_{3} \operatorname{sign}(\mathbf{s}_{3})
\end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

其中,  $\rho_i$  ( i=1, 2, 3 )是增益系数。 可求出以下外环滑模控制器

$$\omega_{xr} = \sin \psi_{\cos} \left[ \dot{\varphi}_{r} + \frac{\rho_{1}}{\lambda_{1}} \operatorname{sign} \left( \mathbf{s} \right) \right] + \cos \psi \left[ \dot{\gamma}_{r} + \frac{\rho_{2}}{\lambda_{2}} \operatorname{sign} \left( \mathbf{s} \right) \right]$$

$$\sin^{4}\left[\dot{\gamma}_{_{\mathrm{r}}}+rac{
ho_{_{2}}}{\lambda_{_{2}}}\operatorname{sign}(s_{_{2}})
ight]$$

$$\omega_{zr} = \psi_{r} - \lg \gamma (\omega_{x} \sin \psi + \omega_{y} \cos \psi) + \frac{\rho_{3}}{\lambda_{3}} \operatorname{sign}(s_{s})$$
(9)

对于内环,我们首先选取虚拟控制输入 v, v, v:  $\mathbf{v_{x}}\!=\!-\mathbf{I_{y}}\,\boldsymbol{\omega_{y}}\,\mathbf{J_{z}}\boldsymbol{\Omega_{z}}\!+\!\mathbf{I_{y}}\,\boldsymbol{\omega_{z}}\,\mathbf{J_{y}}\boldsymbol{\Omega_{y}}\!-\!\mathbf{I_{xy}}\,\boldsymbol{\omega_{z}}\,\mathbf{J_{x}}\boldsymbol{\Omega_{x}}\!+\!\mathbf{I_{xy}}\,\boldsymbol{\omega_{x}}\,\mathbf{J_{z}}\boldsymbol{\Omega_{z}}\!-\!$  $I_{v} J_{x} \dot{\Omega}_{x} - I_{xv} J_{v} \dot{\Omega}_{v}$  $\mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{v}} = -\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\omega}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{J}_{\mathrm{s}} \mathbf{\Omega}_{\mathrm{s}} + \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\omega}_{\mathrm{s}} \mathbf{J}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\Omega}_{\mathrm{v}} - \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\omega}_{\mathrm{s}} \mathbf{J}_{\mathrm{s}} \mathbf{\Omega}_{\mathrm{v}} + \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\omega}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{J}_{\mathrm{s}} \mathbf{\Omega}_{\mathrm{s}} - \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\omega}_{\mathrm{s}} \mathbf{J}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\Omega}_{\mathrm{v}} + \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\omega}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{J}_{\mathrm{s}} \mathbf{\Omega}_{\mathrm{v}} - \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\omega}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{J}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\Omega}_{\mathrm{v}} + \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\omega}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{J}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\Omega}_{\mathrm{v}} - \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\omega}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{J}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\Omega}_{\mathrm{v}} + \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\omega}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{J}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\Omega}_{\mathrm{v}} - \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\omega}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{J}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\Omega}_{\mathrm{v}} + \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\omega}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{J}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\Omega}_{\mathrm{v}} - \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\omega}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{J}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\Omega}_{\mathrm{v}} + \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\omega}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{J}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\Omega}_{\mathrm{v}} - \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\omega}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{J}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\Omega}_{\mathrm{v}} + \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\omega}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{J}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\Omega}_{\mathrm{v}} - \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\omega}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{J}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\Omega}_{\mathrm{v}} + \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\omega}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{J}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\Omega}_{\mathrm{v}} - \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\omega}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{J}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{\Omega}_{\mathrm{v}} + \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{U}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{U}_$  $\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{v}} \mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{v}} \dot{\mathbf{\Omega}}_{\mathbf{v}} - \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{v}} \mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{v}} \dot{\mathbf{\Omega}}_{\mathbf{v}}$  $\mathbf{v} = -\mathbf{\omega}_{\mathbf{v}} \mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{v}} \mathbf{\Omega}_{\mathbf{v}} + \mathbf{\omega}_{\mathbf{v}} \mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{v}} \mathbf{\Omega}_{\mathbf{v}} - \mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{z}} \dot{\mathbf{\Omega}}_{\mathbf{z}}$ (10)

$$\begin{split} \dot{\Omega}_{x} &= \frac{1}{J_{x} \left( I_{x} I_{y} - \mathring{I}_{xy}^{2} \right)} \left[ I_{x} \left( -I_{y} \omega_{y} J_{z} \Omega_{z} + I_{y} \omega_{z} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + I_{xy} \omega_{x} J_{z} \Omega_{z} - V_{x} \right) - I_{xy} \left( -I_{xy} \omega_{y} J_{z} \Omega_{z} + I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + I_{x} \omega_{x} J_{z} \Omega_{z} - V_{y} \right) \right] \\ \dot{\Omega}_{y} &= \frac{1}{J_{y} \left( I_{x} I_{y} - \mathring{I}_{xy}^{2} \right)} \left[ I_{y} \left( -I_{xy} \omega_{y} J_{z} \Omega_{z} + I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + I_{x} \omega_{x} J_{z} \Omega_{z} - V_{y} \right) - I_{xy} \left( -I_{y} \omega_{y} J_{z} \Omega_{z} + I_{y} \omega_{z} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + I_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{z} - V_{y} \right) \right] \end{split}$$

$$\dot{\Omega}_{z} = \frac{1}{J_{z}} \left[ \omega_{y} J_{x} \Omega_{x} - \omega_{x} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - V_{z} \right]$$
(11)

则内环动力学方程变为:

由式 (10)可得,

$$\dot{\omega}_{x} = \frac{1}{I_{x} I_{y} - I_{xy}^{2}} \left[ \left( I_{xy}^{2} + I_{y}^{2} - I_{y} I_{x} \right) \omega_{y} \omega_{z} + \left( I_{xy} I_{x} - I_{xy} I_{x} - I_{xy} I_{y} \right) \omega_{z} \omega_{x} + V_{x} \right]$$

$$\dot{\omega}_{y} = \frac{1}{I_{x} I_{y} - I_{xy}^{2}} \left[ \left( I_{x} I_{xy} - I_{xy} I_{x} + I_{xy} I_{y} \right) \omega_{y} \omega_{z} + \left( I_{x} I_{x} - I_{x}^{2} - I_{xy}^{2} \right) \omega_{z} \omega_{x} + V_{y} \right]$$

$$\dot{\omega}_{z} = \frac{1}{I_{z}} \left[ - \left( I_{y} - I_{x} \right) \omega_{x} \omega_{y} + I_{xy} \left( \omega_{x}^{2} - \omega_{y}^{2} \right) + V_{z} \right]$$

$$(12)$$

选取内环滑模面如下:

$$\mathbf{SX}_{1} = \boldsymbol{\omega}_{xr} - \boldsymbol{\omega}_{x}$$

$$\mathbf{SY}_{1} = \boldsymbol{\omega}_{yr} - \boldsymbol{\omega}_{y}$$

$$\mathbf{SZ}_{1} = \boldsymbol{\omega}_{zr} - \boldsymbol{\omega}_{z}$$
(13)

选取内环滑模趋近律如下:

$$egin{align*} & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{SX_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{X_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{SX_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{SY_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{SY_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{SY_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{SY_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{SY_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{SY_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{SY_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{SY_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{SY_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{SY_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{SY_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{SY_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{SY_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{SY_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{SY_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{SY_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{SY_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{SY_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{SY_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{SY_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{SY_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{SY_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{SY_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{Y_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{Y_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{Y_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{Y_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{Y_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{Y_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{Y_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{Y_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{Y_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{Y_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{Y_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{Y_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{Y_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{Y_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{Y_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{Y_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{Y_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{Y_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{Y_{l}}}) \ & \cdot \cdot_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} = - \varepsilon_{\mathrm{Y_{l}}} \operatorname{sign}(\ _{\mathrm{Y_{l}}})$$

 $\omega_{yr}\!=\!\!\cos\!\gamma\!\cos\!\sqrt{\left[\dot{\phi}_r\!+\!\!\frac{\rho_l}{\lambda_l}\!\sin\!\left(s\right]\right]}-\frac{sy_l}{c}$  (C)1994-2023 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rig =  $-\epsilon_{\mathbf{Z}} \operatorname{sign}(\mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{Z}})$  (14) hts reserved. http://www.cnki.net 其中,  $\varepsilon_{vl}$ ,  $\varepsilon_{vl}$ ,  $\varepsilon_{sl}$ 是增益系数。

可求出以下内环滑模控制器如下:

为了消除抖动,将式(15)中的符号函数用饱和 函数代替[8],可得:

$$v_{x} = -(\mathring{l}_{y} + \mathring{l}_{y} - \mathring{l}_{y} \mathring{l}_{z})\omega_{y}\omega_{z} - (\mathring{l}_{y} \mathring{l}_{z} - \mathring{l}_{y} \mathring{l}_{z} - \mathring{l}_{y} \mathring{l}_{y})\omega_{z}\omega_{x} + (\mathring{l}_{x} \mathring{l}_{y} - \mathring{l}_{xy}) [\varepsilon_{x} 1_{san}(sx^{1}) + \mathring{\omega}_{xr}]$$

$$v_{y} = -(\mathring{l}_{x} \mathring{l}_{y} - \mathring{l}_{y} \mathring{l}_{z} + \mathring{l}_{y} \mathring{l}_{y})\omega_{y}\omega_{z} - (\mathring{l}_{x} \mathring{l}_{z} - \mathring{l}_{z} - \mathring{l}_{xy})\omega_{z}\omega_{x} + (\mathring{l}_{x} \mathring{l}_{y} - \mathring{l}_{y}) [\varepsilon_{y} 1_{san}(sy^{1}) + \mathring{\omega}_{yr}]$$

$$v_{z} = (\mathring{l}_{y} - \mathring{l}_{y})\omega_{x}\omega_{y} - \mathring{l}_{y}(\omega_{x}^{2} - \omega_{y}^{2}) + (16)$$

这样,式(11)与(16)就共同构成了气浮台姿态 控制系统的基于 DDFC方法的滑模控制器。

为了方便数值仿真,这里给出气浮台姿态控制 动力学状态空间描述:

定义坐标变换如下:

$$\xi_{1} = (I_{x}I_{y} - \mathring{I}_{xy}) \oint_{x} dt + I_{y} J_{x} \oint_{x} dt + I_{xy} J_{y} \oint_{y} dt$$

$$\xi_{2} = (I_{x}I_{y} - \mathring{I}_{xy}) \omega_{x} + I_{y} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + I_{xy} J_{y} \Omega_{y}$$

$$\xi_{3} = (I_{x}I_{y} - \mathring{I}_{xy}) \oint_{y} dt + I_{xy} J_{x} \oint_{x} dt + I_{x} J_{y} \oint_{y} dt$$

$$\xi_{4} = (I_{x}I_{y} - \mathring{I}_{xy}) \omega_{y} + I_{xy} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + I_{x} J_{y} \Omega_{y}$$

$$\xi_{5} = I_{z} \oint_{z} dt + J_{z} \oint_{z} dt$$

$$\xi_{6} = I_{z} \omega_{z} + J_{z} \Omega_{z}$$
(17)

其中,  $\xi_i$  ( i=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 )是新的状态变量。

则气浮台姿态动力学方程(6)可表述为状态空 间方程如 (18):

同万程如 (18):
$$\xi_{1} = \xi_{2}$$

$$\xi_{2} = (\mathring{I}_{xy}^{2} + \mathring{I}_{y}^{2} - \mathring{I}_{y} \mathring{I}_{x}) \omega_{y} \omega_{z} + (\mathring{I}_{xy} \mathring{I}_{z} - \mathring{I}_{xy} \mathring{I}_{z} - \mathring{I}_{xy} \mathring{I}_{y}) \omega_{z} \omega_{x} - \mathring{I}_{y} \omega_{y} J_{z} \Omega_{z} + \mathring{I}_{y} \omega_{z} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - \mathring{I}_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + \mathring{I}_{y} \omega_{x} J_{z} \Omega_{z}$$

$$\xi_{3} = \xi_{4}$$

$$\xi_{4} = (\mathring{I}_{x} \mathring{I}_{y} - \mathring{I}_{y} \mathring{I}_{z} + \mathring{I}_{y} \mathring{I}_{y}) \omega_{y} \omega_{z} + (\mathring{I}_{x} \mathring{I}_{z} - \mathring{I}_{x}^{2} - \mathring{I}_{xy}^{2}) \omega_{z} \omega_{x}$$

$$- \mathring{I}_{y} \omega_{y} J_{z} \Omega_{z} + \mathring{I}_{xy} \omega_{z} J_{y} \Omega_{y} - \mathring{I}_{x} \omega_{z} J_{x} \Omega_{x} + \mathring{I}_{x} \omega_{x} J_{z} \Omega_{z}$$

$$\xi_{5} = \xi_{6}$$

$$\xi_{6} = - (\mathring{I}_{y} - \mathring{I}_{x}) \omega_{x} \omega_{y} + \mathring{I}_{xy} (\omega_{x}^{2} - \omega_{y}^{2}) - \omega_{x} J_{y} \Omega_{y} + \omega_{y} J_{x} \Omega_{x}$$

$$(18)$$

输出方程如下:

$$y_{1} = \frac{1}{(I_{x}I_{y} - \mathring{I}_{xy})} [\xi_{2} - I_{y}J_{x}\Omega_{x} - I_{xy}J_{y}\Omega_{y}]$$

$$y_{2} = \frac{1}{(I_{x}I_{y} - \mathring{I}_{xy})} [\xi_{4} - I_{xy}J_{x}\Omega_{x} - I_{x}J_{y}\Omega_{y}]$$

$$y_{3} = \frac{1}{I_{x}} [\xi_{6} - J_{x}\Omega_{x}]$$
(19)

甘中  $y_{1} : (:=1, 2, 3)$ 是新的输出态量

其中,  $y_i$  (i=1, 2, 3)是新的输出变量。

#### 3 结 论

为了比较 DDFC控制方法与传统的非补偿控制 方法的效果,对气浮台姿态控制系统分别采用上述 2种方法进行了仿真。其仿真结果分别如图 2~图 5

图 2是传统滑模变结构控制方案仿真结果,可 以看出,由于飞轮对气浮台系统产生的惯性耦合于 扰因素的影响,跟踪方波时上升时间较长,而且有明 显的超调。

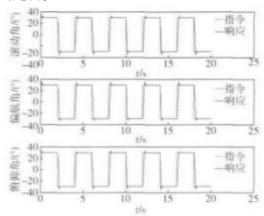


图 2 传统非补偿方法

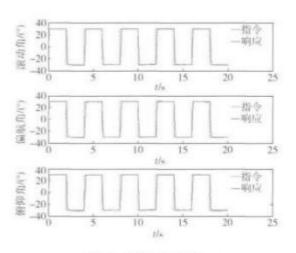


图 3 DDFC 控制方法

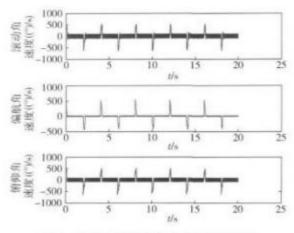


图 4 DDFC 控制气浮台姿态角速度响应

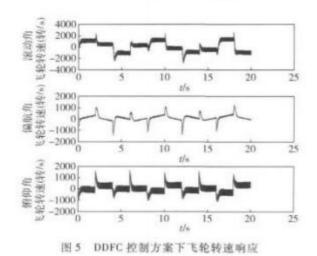


图 3是基于 DDFC方法的滑模变结构控制方案 仿真结果,可以看出:经过补偿后,跟踪方波时上升时间明显缩短,而且超调量也有所减小。

图 4图 5分别是在 DDFC控制方案下, 气浮台 姿态角速度响应曲线图和飞轮转速响应曲线图。

DDFC方法使得气浮台系统的输入量为飞轮的转速,也就是让飞轮机构工作在速率模式,这样可以避免高频噪声对控制系统的影响,提高系统的可靠性。可见与传统方法相比,DDFC方法具有明显的优越性,特别是可以有效地克服飞轮对气浮台的飞轮惯性耦合干扰以及其他非理想因素的影响,使得系统控制精度得以提高。从而也间接地提高了仿真系统的可信度。

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## 3 结 论

本文引入了初始误差椭球的概念,提出了拦截 TBM 标称态时刻、位置和非标称态时刻、位置的分析方法,求出了 TBM 初始位置误差引起的横向偏差。对典型的拦截弹,综合初始位置误差和侧向发动机纠偏能力进行了仿真计算和分析,得出了确定拦截交会角大概有效范围的可行方法。

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