

基于障碍李雅普诺夫函数的多无人艇协同路径跟踪误差约束控制

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摘要: 针对现有无人艇协同路径跟踪初始阶段艇间碰撞问题, 设计了基于障碍李雅普诺夫函数的神经网络自适应控制器, 该控制器利用障碍李雅普诺夫函数设计制导律, 通过约束路径跟踪误差, 从而避免初始阶段碰撞问题, 为克服外界干扰采用径向基神经网络估计未知干扰。仿真结果表明所设计的控制器能有效避免碰撞问题并具有较强的抗干扰能力。

关键词: 协同路径跟踪; 障碍李雅普诺夫函数; 神经网络; 欠驱动无人艇

Coordinated Path Following Control for Multiple Underactuated Surface Vessels with Error Constraints using Barrier Lyapunov Functions

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Abstract: Aiming at the problem of collision between existing unmanned vehicles in the initial stage of cooperative path tracking, a neural network adaptive controller based on obstacle Lyapunov function is designed. The controller uses obstacle Lyapunov function to design guidance law, and avoids the problem of collision in the initial stage by constraining path tracking error. In order to overcome external interference, radial basis function neural network is used to estimate unknown interference. The simulation results show that the designed controller can effectively avoid collision problems and has strong anti-interference ability.

Keywords: Coordinated path following; Barrier Lyapunov Functions; Underactuated surface vessels; Neural networks

过去的二十年中, 欠驱动无人艇 (USV) 的协同控制因其在执行环境监测和海图绘制等复杂任务的高效率而受到越来越多的关注。根据制导信号的不同, 协同控制可分为路径制导协同控制、轨迹制导协同控制和目标制导协同控制。与其他两种方法相比, 路径制导协同控制可以提供更平滑的引导信号, 可有效避免执行器饱和, 因此其应用更为广泛。本文研究了多无人艇协同路径跟踪 (CPF) 问题。

目前已有许多关于 CPF 的研究成果。Belleter, D. J. W. 等考虑海流造成的不利影响, 利用积分 LOS 制导律补偿侧滑, 控制器根据相对艇间距离为每个无人艇分配不同的速度来完成编队任务^[1], 并利用 CybershipII 船模验证了该控制算法^[2]。Peng, Z. 等考虑通信网络受到攻击, 将自适应项加入协调制导律中, 以补偿时变网络攻击^[3]。考虑通信带宽约束, 设计了事件触发机制 (ETM) 来降低 USV 之间的通信成本^[4]。为了估计和消除未知的外部干扰, Z. Peng 等提出了扩展状态观测器 (ESO)^[5]。为了加速误差

收敛, Mingyu Fu 等提出了基于快速终端滑模控制 (FTSMC) 技术的有限时间 CPF 控制器^[6]。考虑到 USV 的不可测量速度, Peng, Z. 等基于状态观测器设计了输出反馈控制律^[7]。上述协调制导法都是基于 LOS。除 LOS 外, 还存在其他制导方法^{[8][9][10]}。Zuo, Z. 等将期望的路径用隐式函数表示, 基于滑模控制 (SMC) 技术设计协调制导律^[8]。W. Yao 等利用制导向量场 (GVF) 设计协同制导律, 并利用无人机 (UAV) 验证了该方法的有效性^{[9][10]}。与 GVF 相比, LOS 能够提供平滑的制导信号, 并实现跟踪误差的全局收敛。因此, 本文将利用 LOS 设计协调制导律。

与上述方法不同, 本文将考虑路径跟踪误差的约束问题, 利用 tan 型障碍李雅普诺夫函数 (BLF) 设计协调制导律。Zheng, Z. 等提出了单个 USV 的误差约束制导律 (ELOS), 以实现路径跟踪误差的约束^[11]。在本文中, 我们将此方法扩展到多艘 USVs 的协同控制。本文的主要贡献如下:

为实现对跟踪误差的约束,选取如下障碍李雅普诺夫函数:

$$V_{li} = \frac{\sigma_{xi}^2}{\pi} \tan\left(\frac{\pi x_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{xi}^2}\right) + \frac{\sigma_{yi}^2}{\pi} \tan\left(\frac{\pi y_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{yi}^2}\right) \quad (7)$$

对其求导可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{li} = & \frac{2\sigma_{xi}\dot{\sigma}_{xi}}{\pi} \tan\left(\frac{\pi x_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{xi}^2}\right) + x_{ei} \dot{x}_{ei} \sec^2\left(\frac{\pi x_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{xi}^2}\right) - \\ & \frac{\dot{\sigma}_{xi}}{\sigma_{xi}} x_{ei}^2 \sec^2\left(\frac{\pi x_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{xi}^2}\right) + \frac{2\sigma_{yi}\dot{\sigma}_{yi}}{\pi} \tan\left(\frac{\pi y_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{yi}^2}\right) + \\ & y_{ei} \dot{y}_{ei} \sec^2\left(\frac{\pi y_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{yi}^2}\right) - \frac{\dot{\sigma}_{yi}}{\sigma_{yi}} y_{ei}^2 \sec^2\left(\frac{\pi y_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{yi}^2}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

可得制导律如下:

$$\begin{cases} u_{ci} = \alpha_i + 2u_i \sin\left(\frac{\psi_{ei}}{2}\right) + v_i \sin\left(\frac{\psi_{ei}}{2}\right) - \rho_{xi} \\ \psi_{ci} = \psi_{pi} - \beta_i - \arctan\left(\frac{\rho_{yi}}{\Delta_i}\right) \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} \rho_{xi} = \frac{k_{xli}\sigma_{xi}^2}{\pi x_{ei}} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{xi}^2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi x_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{xi}^2}\right) + k_{x2i} x_{ei} \\ \rho_{yi} = \frac{k_{yli}\sigma_{yi}^2}{\pi y_{ei}} \sin\left(\frac{\pi y_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{yi}^2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi y_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{yi}^2}\right) + k_{y2i} y_{ei} \\ \alpha_i = u_{pi}^* (1 - k_{ci} y_{ei} (1 - \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi x_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{xi}^2}\right) \sec^2\left(\frac{\pi y_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{yi}^2}\right))) \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

结合上述制导律可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{li} = & -\frac{2k_{xli}\sigma_{xi}^2}{\pi} \tan\left(\frac{\pi x_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{xi}^2}\right) - k_{x2i} x_{ei}^2 \sec^2\left(\frac{\pi x_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{xi}^2}\right) - \\ & \frac{U_i k_{yli}\sigma_{yi}^2}{\pi \sqrt{\Delta_i^2 + \rho_{yi}^2}} \tan\left(\frac{\pi y_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{yi}^2}\right) - \frac{\dot{\sigma}_{xi}}{\sigma_{xi}} x_{ei}^2 \sec^2\left(\frac{\pi x_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{xi}^2}\right) - \\ & \frac{U_i k_{y2i}\sigma_{yi}^2}{\pi \sqrt{\Delta_i^2 + \rho_{yi}^2}} \sec^2\left(\frac{\pi y_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{yi}^2}\right) + \tilde{u}_i x_{ei} \sec^2\left(\frac{\pi x_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{xi}^2}\right) + \\ & \tilde{u}_i y_{ei} \sin(\psi_{ei}) \sec^2\left(\frac{\pi y_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{yi}^2}\right) + \frac{2\sigma_{xi}\dot{\sigma}_{xi}}{\pi} \tan\left(\frac{\pi x_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{xi}^2}\right) + \\ & U_i \omega_i \tilde{\psi}_i y_{ei} \sec^2\left(\frac{\pi y_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{yi}^2}\right) + \frac{2\sigma_{yi}\dot{\sigma}_{yi}}{\pi} \tan\left(\frac{\pi y_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{yi}^2}\right) - \\ & \frac{\dot{\sigma}_{yi}}{\sigma_{yi}} y_{ei}^2 \sec^2\left(\frac{\pi y_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{yi}^2}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

步骤 2: 第二个李雅普诺夫函数选取如下:

$$\dot{V}_{2i} = 0.5 \tilde{\psi}_i^2 \quad (12)$$

对其求导可得:

$$\dot{V}_{2i} = \tilde{\psi}_i (\dot{r}_{ci} + \tilde{r}_i - \dot{\psi}_{ci}) \quad (13)$$

期望的角速度设计如下:

$$\dot{r}_{ci} = \dot{\psi}_{ci} - k_{ri} \tilde{\psi}_i - U_i \rho_i y_{ei} \sec^2\left(\frac{\pi y_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{yi}^2}\right) \quad (14)$$

步骤 3: 记 $\xi_i = [u_i, r_i]^T$, $\xi_{ci} = [u_{ci}, r_{ci}]^T$, 跟踪误差可记为 $\tilde{\xi}_i = \xi_i - \xi_{ci}$, 为便于控制器设计, 将动力学动态改写为下:

$$\dot{\xi}_i = F_{\xi i} + G T_i \quad (15)$$

其中:

$$F_{\xi i} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{m_{22} v_i r_i}{m_{11}} - \frac{d_{11} u_i}{m_{11}} \\ \frac{(m_{11} - m_{22}) u_i v_i}{m_{33}} - \frac{d_{33} r_i}{m_{33}} \end{bmatrix}, G = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{m_{11}} & \frac{1}{m_{11}} \\ \frac{d_p}{m_{33}} & -\frac{d_p}{m_{33}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (16)$$

对误差求导可得:

$$\dot{\tilde{\xi}}_i = F_{\xi i} + G T_i - \dot{\xi}_{ci} \quad (17)$$

其中的非线性项未知, 可由神经网络近似如下:

$$F_{\xi i} = W_i^T \Phi_i(X_i) + \zeta_i(X_i) \quad (18)$$

第三个李雅普诺夫函数选取如下:

$$\dot{V}_{3i} = 0.5 \tilde{\xi}_i^T \tilde{\xi}_i + 0.5 \text{tr}(\tilde{W}_i^T \Gamma_{Wi}^{-1} \tilde{W}_i) \quad (19)$$

选取控制率如下:

$$T_i = G^{-1}(\dot{\xi}_{ci} - \hat{W}_i^T \Phi_i(X_i) - K_{\xi i} \tilde{\xi}_i + \rho_{\xi i}) \quad (20)$$

神经网络权值更新率设计如下:

$$\dot{\hat{W}}_i = \Gamma_{Wi}(\Phi_i(X_i) \tilde{\xi}_i^T - K_{Wi} \hat{W}_i) \quad (21)$$

结合上述控制率和制导律可得:

$$\dot{V}_{3i} = -\tilde{\xi}_i^T K_{\xi i} \tilde{\xi}_i + K_{Wi} \text{tr}(\tilde{W}_i^T \hat{W}_i) + \tilde{\xi}_i^T \rho_{\xi i} \quad (22)$$

步骤 4: 记 $E_\theta = [e_{\theta 1}, e_{\theta 2}, \dots, e_{\theta n}]^T$, 对其求导可得:

$$E_\theta = H \begin{bmatrix} \frac{u_{p1}}{u_{p1}^*} - \frac{u_{p0}}{u_{p0}^*} \\ \dots \\ \frac{u_{pn}}{u_{pn}^*} - \frac{u_{p0}}{u_{p0}^*} \end{bmatrix} \quad (23)$$

第四个李雅普诺夫函数选取如下:

$$\dot{V}_{4i} = 0.5 E_\theta^T Q E_\theta \quad (24)$$

协调制导律设计如下:

$$u_{pi} = u_{pi}^* \left(\frac{u_0}{u_{p0}^*} - k_{\theta i} e_{\theta i} \right) \quad (25)$$

则路径参数更新率为 $\theta_i = u_{pi} / u_{pi}^*$, 可得:

$$\dot{V}_{4i} = 0.5 E_\theta^T (K_\theta^T H^T Q + Q H K_\theta) E_\theta \quad (26)$$

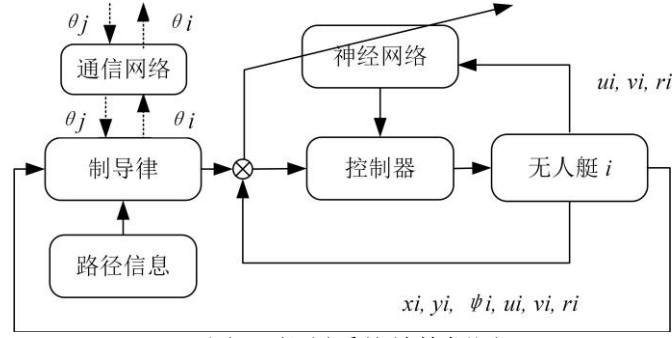


图 2. 控制系统结构框图

3 收敛性分析

定理 1: 路径跟踪误差和速度跟踪误差一致最终有界, 如果参数满足如下不等式。除此之外, 若初始路径跟踪误差满足如下条件, 其将会约束在边界条件内。

$$\begin{cases} k_{x2i} = \sqrt{\frac{\dot{\sigma}_{xi}^2}{\sigma_{xi}^2} + k_{x0i}} \\ k_{y2i} = \frac{\dot{\sigma}_{yi}^2 \sqrt{\Delta_i (\sigma_{ui}^2 - \dot{\sigma}_{yi}^2 y_{ei}^2) + k_{y0i}^2 \sigma_{yi}^2} + \dot{\sigma}_{yi}^2 k_{y0i} y_{ei}}{\sigma_{ui}^2 - \dot{\sigma}_{yi}^2} \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

其中 $\sigma_{ui}^2 = \sigma_{yi}^2 U_{ci}^2$ 。

证明: 构造如下李雅普诺夫函数:

$V = V_4 + \sum_{i=1}^3 V_{1i} + V_{2i} + V_{3i}$ (25) 在满足给定条件下, 有如下关系式:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{U_i k_{y2i} \sigma_{yi}^2}{\pi \sqrt{\Delta_i^2 + \rho_{yi}^2}} \sec^2\left(\frac{\pi y_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{yi}^2}\right) = \frac{\dot{\sigma}_{yi}}{\sigma_{yi}} y_{ei}^2 \sec^2\left(\frac{\pi y_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{yi}^2}\right) \\ \frac{\dot{\sigma}_{xi}}{\sigma_{xi}} x_{ei}^2 \sec^2\left(\frac{\pi x_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{xi}^2}\right) < k_{x2i} x_{ei}^2 \sec^2\left(\frac{\pi x_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{xi}^2}\right) \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

结合上述关系式可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &= E_\theta^T Z_\theta E_\theta + \sum_{i=1}^N -\frac{k_{xli} \sigma_{xi}^2}{\pi} \tan\left(\frac{\pi x_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{xi}^2}\right) - \\ &k_{x2i} x_{ei}^2 \sec^2\left(\frac{\pi x_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{xi}^2}\right) - \frac{U_i k_{yli} \sigma_{yi}^2}{\pi \sqrt{\Delta_i^2 + \rho_{yi}^2}} \tan\left(\frac{\pi y_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{yi}^2}\right) + \\ &\frac{2\sigma_{xi} \dot{\sigma}_{xi}}{\pi} \tan\left(\frac{\pi x_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{xi}^2}\right) + \frac{2\sigma_{yi} \dot{\sigma}_{yi}}{\pi} \tan\left(\frac{\pi y_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{yi}^2}\right) - \\ &\frac{\dot{\sigma}_{xi}}{\sigma_{xi}} x_{ei}^2 \sec^2\left(\frac{\pi x_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{xi}^2}\right) - \tilde{\xi}_i^T K_{\xi i} \tilde{\xi}_i + K_{Wi} \text{tr}(\tilde{W}_i^T \tilde{W}_i) \\ &\leq -\lambda_{\min}(K_\theta Z_\theta) E_\theta^T E_\theta - \sum_{i=1}^N k_{ri} \tilde{v}_i + \lambda_{\min}(K_{\xi i}) \tilde{\xi}_i^T \tilde{\xi}_i + \\ &(k_{xli} - 2k_{x2i}) \frac{\sigma_{xi}^2}{\pi} \tan\left(\frac{\pi x_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{xi}^2}\right) + K_{Wi} \text{tr}(\tilde{W}_i^T \tilde{W}_i) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{U_i (k_{yli} - k_{y2i}) \sigma_{yi}^2}{\pi \sqrt{\Delta_i^2 + \rho_{yi}^2}} \tan\left(\frac{\pi y_{ei}^2}{2\sigma_{yi}^2}\right) - K_{Wi} \text{tr}(\tilde{W}_i^T \tilde{W}_i) \quad (27)$$

记 $\kappa_1 = \max\{\lambda_{\max}(Q), \Gamma_{Wi}\}$, $\kappa_2 = 2 \min\{\lambda_{\min}(K_\theta Z_\theta), \lambda_{\min}(K_{\xi i}), \frac{k_{xli} - 2k_{x2i}}{2}, \frac{(k_{yli} - 2k_{y2i}) U_i}{2\sqrt{\Delta_i^2 + \rho_{yi}^2}}\}$,

$\kappa = \kappa_2 / \kappa_1$ 。则上式可写为:

$$\dot{V} \leq -\kappa V + \gamma \quad (28)$$

上式的解为:

$$V \leq -e^{-\kappa t} V(0) + \gamma / \kappa \quad (29)$$

可得出 V 有界, 结合式可得:

$$\begin{cases} x_{ei} \leq \frac{2\sigma_{xi}^2}{\pi} \arctan\left(\frac{\pi V}{\sigma_{xi}^2}\right) \\ y_{ei} \leq \frac{2\sigma_{yi}^2}{\pi} \arctan\left(\frac{\pi V}{\sigma_{yi}^2}\right) \end{cases} \quad (30)$$

进而可得出 $x_{ei}^2 \leq \sigma_{xi}^2$, $y_{ei}^2 \leq \sigma_{yi}^2$ 。

4 仿真分析

在该部分利用仿真验证所提控制器的有效性。考虑由三艘无人艇组成的艇群, 邻接矩阵和拉普拉斯矩阵选取如下:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (31)$$

领航者邻接矩阵给为 $B = \text{diag}\{1, 0, 0\}$ 。无人艇模型参数给为 $m11=17.21\text{kg}$, $m22=84.36\text{kg}$, $m33=17.21\text{kg}$, $d11=151.57\text{kg/s}$, $d22=132.5\text{kg/s}$, $d33=34.56\text{kg/s}$, $dp=0.26\text{kgm}$ 。无人艇速度初始值均设置为 0, 第一艘无人艇位置与艏向角初始值分别设置为 $x_1(0)=8\text{m}$, $y_1(0)=-0.2\text{m}$, $\psi_1(0)=\pi\text{rad/s}$, 第二艘无人艇位置与艏向角初始值

分别设置为 $x_2(0)=12m$, $y_2(0)=-0.1m$, $\psi_1(0)=0rad/s$, 第三艘无人艇位置与艏向角初始值分别设置为 $x_3(0)=17m$, $y_3(0)=-0.2m$, $\psi_3(0)=0rad/s$ 。控制器参数设置为 $\sigma_{xi}=8\exp(-0.05)+1$, $\sigma_{yi}=1.5\exp(-0.05)+0.5$, $\Gamma_{wi}=1$, $k_{wi}=0.005$, $K_{wi}=diag\{4,2\}$, $k_{x0i}=0.05$, $k_{ri}=5$, $k_{\theta i}=0.5$, $\Delta_i=2$, $k_{xli}=30$, $k_{yli}=30$, $u_{p0}=0.3m/s$ 。扰动采用叠加的三角波信号如下:

$$\begin{cases} \delta_u = 5\sin(0.08t)\cos(0.15t) + 5 \\ \delta_v = 3\sin(0.08t)\cos(0.15t) + 3 \\ \delta_r = 5\sin(0.08t)\cos(0.15t) + 5 \end{cases} \quad (32)$$

仿真结果如图 3-8 所示。如图 3 各无人艇能准确跟踪为其分配的路径, 图 4 和图 5 显示了各无人艇的路径跟踪误差约束效果, 跟踪误差均为超出预先设定的边界, 可有效避免初始阶段的碰撞, 保证航行的安全。从图 6 可以看出无人艇控制器保证无人艇速度精确跟踪上制导信号, 从图 7 可以看出, 各个路径参数描述的编队误差能收敛至 0, 保证编队队形的实现。从图 8 可以看出, RBF 神经网络可有效估计未知干扰, 提高控制系统的抗干扰能力。

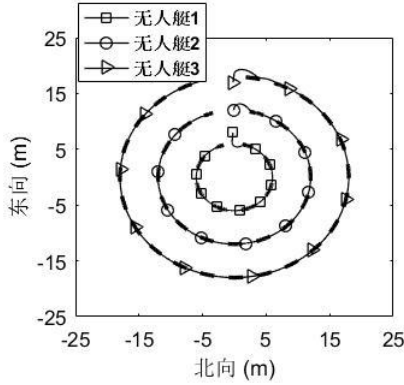


图 3. 路径跟踪示意图

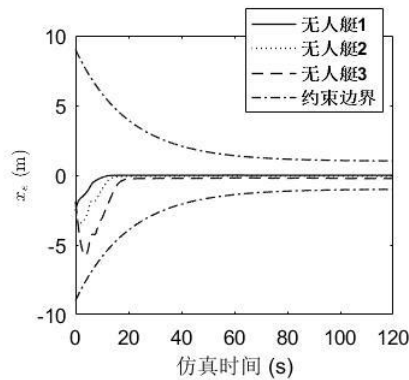


图 4. 纵向误差约束效果

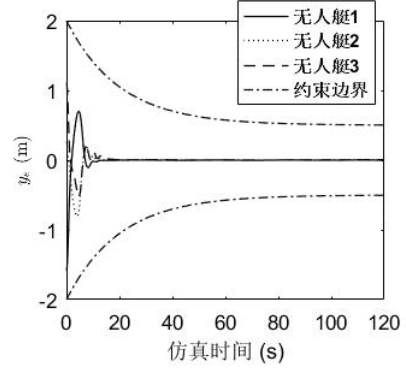


图 5. 横向误差约束效果

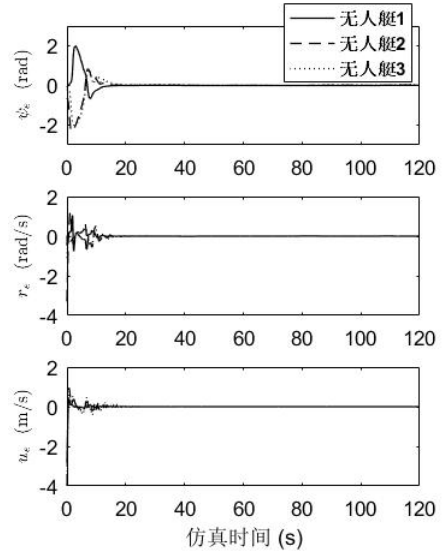


图 6. 速度跟踪误差

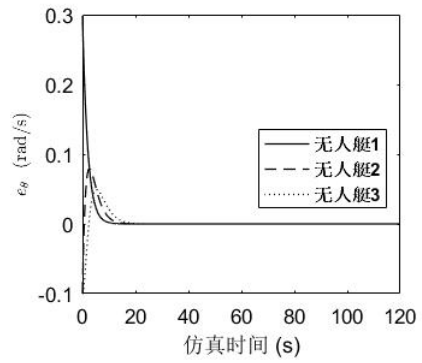


图 7. 协同误差

5 结论

基于 \tan 型障碍 Lyapunov 函数和图论知识, 本文提出了新的 CPF 制导律, 通过 Lyapunov 稳定性理论证明了所有闭环误差一致有界。此外, CPF 误差在规定范围内边界。最后, 进行了仿真以验证所设计控制器的有效性。未来, 我们将考虑多架无人艇在 CPF 任务中速度状态未知情况下误差约束、执行器饱和和约束和能耗约束问题。

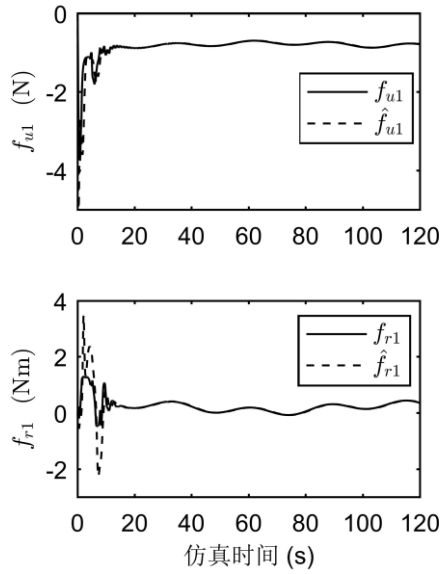


图 8. 神经网络估计效果

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