



<mark>故障与故障诊断(</mark>Wikipedia)



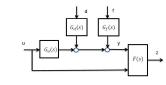
- ☐ In document ISO 10303-226, a **fault** is defined as an abnormal condition or defect at the component, equipment, or sub-system level which may lead to a failure.
- ☐ Fault detection, isolation, and recovery is a subfield of control engineering which concerns itself with monitoring a system, identifying when a fault has occurred, and pinpointing the type of fault and its location. Techniques include model-based FDI and signal processing based FDI.

标准故障诊断模型



标准模型假设

 $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu + B_d d + B_f f$ $y = Cx + Du + D_d d + D_f f$



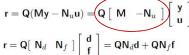
- $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{G}_u \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{G}_d \mathbf{d} + \mathbf{G}_f \mathbf{f}$
- □ 设计一个滤波器**F(s)**, 使得 $z = F(s)\begin{bmatrix} y \\ u \end{bmatrix}$
 - 与输入u和扰动d解耦
 - 或者使得u和d对z的影响越小越好
 - 同时使得f到z的传输非零
 - 或者在某种意义上越大越好
- □标准的方法是设计一个观测器。

故障诊断滤波器一般形式



□ 系统模型





结论



在这个模型下

- □ Q的自由度包含了所有可能的滤波器
- □ 故障诊断滤波器F(s)的设计和u是如何产生的无关!

问题是:

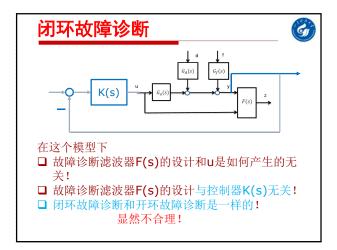
- ▶ 模型中的假设是否合理?????
- > 答案是否定的!
- > 系统故障不能假设为"加"性的!

为什么不能认为是"加"性

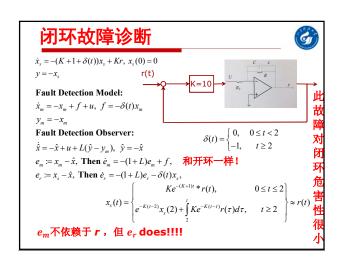


如果是

- □ 可以归到扰动中,那么容错就是抗扰
- □ 故障诊断等价于扰动估计
- ◆ 故障是系统内部的变化
- ◆ 故障不可能是外部输入信号
- ▶ 不存在"加"性故障!



开环故障诊断 $\dot{x}_{s} = -\frac{1}{RC}x_{s} + \frac{1}{R_{0}C}u, x_{s}(0) = 0$ $y = -x_{s}, \quad R = \frac{R_{0}}{1 + \delta(t)}, \quad -1 \le \delta(t) \le 0$ **Fault Detection Model:** $R_{0}C = 1$ $\dot{x}_{m} = -\frac{1}{R_{0}C}x_{m} + \frac{1}{R_{0}C}(-\delta(t)x_{m}) + \frac{1}{R_{0}C}u = -x_{m} + f + u, \quad f = -\delta(t)x_{m}$ $y_{m} = -x_{m}$ **Fault Detection Observer:** $\dot{x} = -\hat{x} + u + L(\hat{y} - y_{m}), \quad \hat{y} = -\hat{x}$ $\delta(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \le t < 2 \\ -1, & t \ge 2 \end{cases}$



结论



 $x_s(2) + \int u(\tau)d\tau$

□ 现行的故障诊断模型不合理!

 $e_m := x_m - \hat{x}$, Then $\dot{e}_m = -(1+L)e_m + f$, $x_s(t) = -(1+L)e_m + f$

 $e_r \coloneqq x_s - \hat{x}$,Then $\dot{e}_r = -(1+L)e_r - \delta(t)x_s$, e_m 不依赖于 \mathbf{u} ,但 e_r does!!!!

- □ 基于现行的模型故障检测与诊断不可行。不能 真正解决诊断问题!
- □需要新架构和新方法
- □ 另外,有些故障并不需要检测或诊断
- □ 需要故障的新分类方法: 哪些故障需要检测, 那些不需要?

故障容错和鲁棒控制的关系



- □ 故障~变化~不确定性
- □ 容错~鲁棒
- □ 故障分级~不确定性大小~不确定性危害性
- □故障分类~不确定性结构

建模问题



- □ 控制的效果取决于系统的建模
- □ 如何从系统开环模型的差异(距离) 来判断闭环之间的差异?
- □ 用H无穷范数来界定不确定性大小是否

例如 G₁=100/(s-1)和G₂=100/(s+1),稳定与 不稳定系统之间H无穷范数不存在。 L无穷范 数也很大。

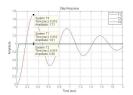
但从反馈控制角度来说,这两个系统很近, 很近。如何正确度量两个系统之间的距离是

系统距离:开环与闭环



- \square **K**(s) = 10
- \Box $G_1(s) = \frac{10}{s-1}$, $G_2(s) = \frac{10}{s+1}$, $G_3(s) = \frac{10}{(s+1)^2}$

- $\Box T_1(s) = \frac{100}{s+99},$ $\Box T_2(s) = \frac{100}{s+101},$ $\Box T_3(s) = \frac{100}{s^2+2s+101}$



 $\|G_1(s) - G_2(s)\|_{C} = \infty = \|G_1(s) - G_3(s)\|_{C}, \|G_2(s) - G_3(s)\|_{C} \approx 5$ $||T_1(s)-T_2(s)|| \approx 0.02, ||T_1(s)-T_2(s)|| \approx ||T_2(s)-T_2(s)|| \approx 5$

系统距离: 开环与闭环(续)



- \Box **K**(*s*) = 100
- $\begin{array}{c} \square \ G_1(s) = \frac{10}{s-1}, \ G_2(s) = \frac{10}{s+1}, \ G_3(s) = \frac{10}{(s+1)^2} \\ \square \ T_1(s) = \frac{1000}{s+999}, \ T_2(s) = \frac{1000}{s+1001}, \ T_3(s) = \frac{1000}{s^2+2s+1001} \end{array}$

$$\|G_1(s) - G_2(s)\|_{\infty} = \infty = \|G_1(s) - G_3(s)\|_{\infty}, \|G_2(s) - G_3(s)\|_{\infty} \approx 5$$

 $||T_1(s) - T_2(s)||_{\infty} \approx 0.002, ||T_1(s) - T_3(s)||_{\infty} \approx ||T_2(s) - T_3(s)||_{\infty} \approx 15.8$

很显然控制器影响标称闭环效果 被控对象的差异不能全面反映闭环差异

系统的性能与鲁棒性评估



- □ 鲁棒跟踪、抗扰、。。。。。。
- □鲁棒稳定
- □鲁棒稳定裕度

系统性能与稳定裕度



定义性能指标和稳定裕度:

$$b_{P,K} := \begin{cases} \left(\left\| \begin{bmatrix} I \\ K \end{bmatrix} (I + PK)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} I & P \end{bmatrix} \right\|_{\infty} \right)^{-1} & \text{if } K \text{ stabilizes } P \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

并最优控制: $b_{opt} \coloneqq \sup_{K} b_{P,K}$. 那么

$$b_{opt} = \sqrt{1 - \lambda_{\text{max}}(YQ)}$$

where Y and Q are the solutions to $AY + YA^* - YC^*CY + BB^* = 0$, $Q(A - YC^*C) + (A - YC^*C)^*Q + C^*C = 0$.

为什么这个指标?



b, x>0意味着 K 也鲁棒镇定:

- □ P_a =P+ Δ_a (加性不确定性) 其中 P_a 与 P具有相同的不稳定 极点并且 || ∆_a || _∞ < b_{P,K}
- \square $P_m = (I + \Delta_m)P$ (乘性不确定性) 其中 P_m 与 P具有相同的不稳 定极点并且 ||Δ_m||∞ < b_{p K}.
- 定极点并且 ||Δ_f||_∞ < b_{P.K}.
- □ $P_{fac} = (M + \Delta_m)^{-1}(N + \Delta_n), P = M^{-1}N$ 并且 $\|[\Delta_m \Delta_n]\|_{\infty} < b_{P,K}$.

鲁棒性对P与 K是一样的:

 $b_{P,K} = b_{K,P}$

(没有控制器的脆弱性)

为什么这个指标?



SISO P: 增益裕度 $\geq \frac{1+b_{p,K}}{1-b_{p,K}}$ 相位裕度 $\geq 2 \arcsin(b_{p,K})$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I \\ K \end{bmatrix} (I + PK)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} I & P \end{bmatrix}$$
 性能不要 求每项都 小,也不 可能 $\begin{bmatrix} I \\ K \end{bmatrix} (I + PK)^{-1} & K(I + PK)^{-1}P \end{bmatrix}$ 可能

如何达到合适性能



- □ 单变量系统用古典回路成型设计
- □ 多变量系统用H_∞回路成型设计
- $\hfill\Box$ (1) Loop Shaping: Obtain a desired open-loop shape (singular values) by using a precompensator W_1 and/or a postcompensator W_2 ,

$$P_s = W_s P W_t$$

Assume that W_1 and W_2 are such that P_s contains no hidden modes.

□ (2) (a) Calculate robust stability margin $b_{opt}(P_s)$. If $b_{opt}(P_s)$ <<1, return to (1) and adjust W_1 and W_2 . (b) Select $\varepsilon \le b_{opt}(P_s)$, then synthesize a stabilizing controller K_∞ which satisfies

$$\begin{bmatrix} I \\ K_x \end{bmatrix} (I + P_z K_x)^{-1} \widetilde{M}_z^{-1} \le \varepsilon^{-1}.$$

□ (3) The final controller $K=W_1K_\infty W_2$

v-间隙度量(读作nu)



□ 在满足某个winding number条件下,两个系统 $P_1(s)$ 和 $P_2(s)$ 之间的 \mathbf{v} -间隙度量(Vinnicombe,1993):

$$\delta_{v}(P_{1}, P_{2}) = \sup_{\omega \in \mathbb{R}} \frac{\left| P_{1}(j\omega) - P_{2}(j\omega) \right|}{\sqrt{1 + \left| P_{1}(j\omega) \right|^{2}} \sqrt{1 + \left| P_{2}(j\omega) \right|^{2}}} \quad (\leq 1)$$

□ 如果 $\tilde{P}(s)$ 和 $\tilde{K}(s)$ 满足 $\delta_{_{\!\!\!\!v}}(\tilde{P},P)\!\leq\!r_{_{\!\!\!\!P}}$ $\delta_{_{\!\!\!v}}(\tilde{K},K)\!\leq\!r_{_{\!\!\!\!K}}$ 则此系统也稳定,当且仅当

 $\arcsin b_{P,K} > \arcsin r_P + \arcsin r_K$

并且有

 $arcsin b_{\tilde{P},\tilde{K}} \ge arcsin b_{P,K} - arcsin r_P - arcsin r_K$

立体投影

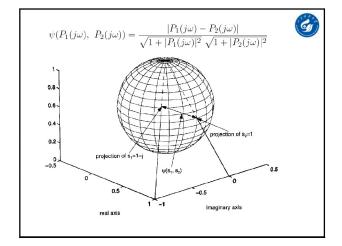


- □ 两个实(复)数距离: $d = |c_1 c_2|$ 。
- □ 不能描述距离的相对大小: d = |1 2| = |100 101| = 1。但是由1到2的变化是100%,而由100到101的变化仅仅1%。
- □ 立体投影后球面上两点弦距离

$$\delta_{v}(c_{1}, c_{2}) = \frac{|c_{1} - c_{2}|}{\sqrt{1 + |c_{1}|^{2}} \sqrt{1 + |c_{2}|^{2}}}$$



- \square 弧距离是 $arcsin \delta_{\nu}$
- □ 那么, $\delta_{\nu}(1, 2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$, $\delta_{\nu}(100, 101) \approx 10^{-4}$



弦距离充分条件



系统也稳定,当

$$b_{P,K} > r_P + r_K$$

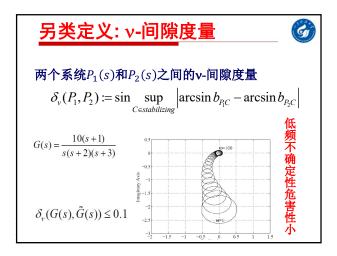
例如: r_p=0.5, r_k=0.5, b_{p,k}=0.9 . Then

0.9 < 0.5 + 0.5 (弦距离充分条件不成立)

但是充要条件成立

 $\arcsin 0.9 > \arcsin 0.5 + \arcsin 0.5$

和逆奈奎斯特关系 $b_{P,K}(\omega) := \delta_{v} \left(-K^{-1}(j\omega), P(j\omega) \right) = \delta_{v} \left(-K(j\omega), P^{-1}(j\omega) \right)$ $= \frac{\left| -K^{-1}(j\omega) - P(j\omega) \right|}{\sqrt{1 + \left| K^{-1}(j\omega) \right|^{2}} \sqrt{1 + \left| P(j\omega) \right|^{2}}} = \frac{\left| -K(j\omega) - P^{-1}(j\omega) \right|}{\sqrt{1 + \left| K(j\omega) \right|^{2}} \sqrt{1 + \left| P^{-1}(j\omega) \right|^{2}}}$ $= 1/\overline{\sigma} \left(\left[I \atop K(j\omega) \right] (I + P(j\omega)K(j\omega))^{-1} \left[I \quad P(j\omega) \right] \right)$ $b_{P,K} = \min_{\omega \in R} b_{P,K}(\omega)$ $-K(j\omega)$

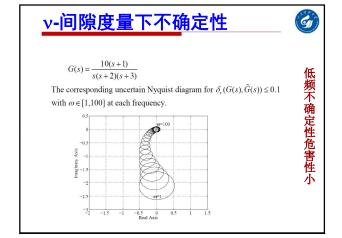


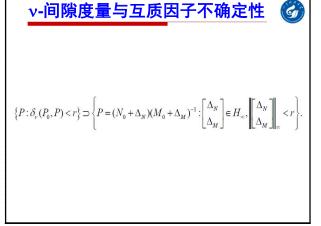
系统距离: 开环与闭环 $\Box G_1(s) = \frac{10}{s-1}, \ G_2(s) = \frac{10}{s+1}, \ G_3(s) = \frac{10}{(s+1)^2}$ $\Box \delta_{\nu}(G_1(s), G_2(s)) = 0.1980, \ 很小$ $\Box \delta_{\nu}(G_1(s), G_3(s)) = 0.7695, \ 很大$

 $\square \delta_{\nu}(G_2(s), G_3(s)) = 0.8181$, 很大

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举例:最优标称模型



□ 给定不确定系统

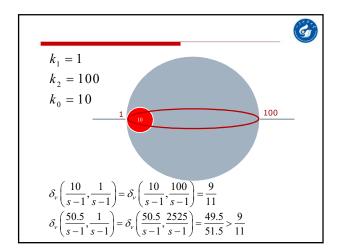
$$P(s) = \frac{k}{s-1}, \quad k \in [k_1, k_2]$$

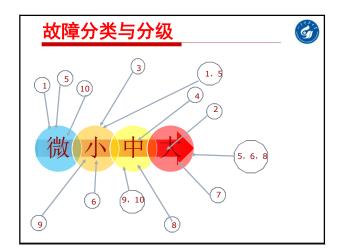
□ 寻求最优标称模型 $P_0 = \frac{k_0}{s-1}$

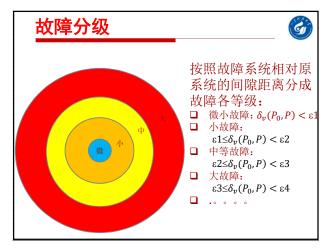
$$\inf_{k_0 \in [k_1, k_2]} \sup_{k \in [k_1, k_2]} \ \delta_{_{\!V}}(P_{_{\!0}}, P)$$

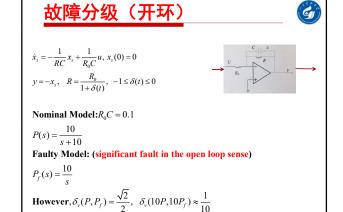
□最优解

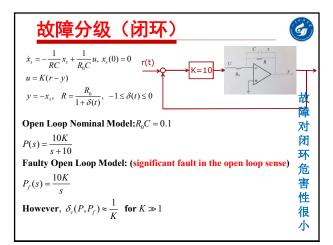
$$k_0 = \sqrt{k_1 k_2}$$











故障分类



- □ 同类: 所产生的模型之 间v-gap距离小
 - 闭环特性相近
 - 微小故障显然同类



- P2, P3同类,与P1同 级、不同类

总结



- □现在基于模型的故障诊断不合理
- □ v-gap (or gap) 提供了一个可能架构
- □ 在v-gap结构下的故障诊断还有待研究
- □ 问题比方法多
- □ 希望在将来的5~10年能提供更合适的方法
- □邀请各位共同努力

·个可能的故障诊断模型



Assumptions:

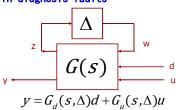
- Faults caused by parameter changes in the system
- Not by external facts

Hence faults can always be characterized by **parameters:** $\delta_i \in [-1,0]$

- $\bullet \quad \delta_i = 0$
- : No fault
- $\delta_i = -1$
- : Full effect fault
- $-1 < \delta_i < 0$
- : Intermediate fault

- Let $\Delta = diag\{\delta_1 I_{r_1}, \delta_2 I_{r_2}, \cdots, \delta_m I_{r_m}\}$ d: external disturbances

 - u: system inputs
 - y: everything measurable (including conventional outputs and anything helpful in diagnosis faults



State Space From



$$W = \Delta Z$$

$$\dot{X} = AX + B_0W + B_1d + B_2U$$

$$z = C_0 X + D_{00} W + D_{01} d + D_{02} U$$

$$y = C_2 x + D_{20} w + D_{21} d + D_{22} u$$

故障诊断基于参数估计



G

- □ **Define** $\delta(t) \triangleq [\delta_1(t), \delta_2(t), \dots, \delta_m(t)]$
- ☐ The input-output relationship is given by

$$\phi(t) = \theta(t)\varphi(t) + n(t)$$

where $\phi(t)$ and $\varphi(t)$ are computable from input/output data and n(t) are related to noise or disturbances.

 \Box The parameter $\theta(t)$ is estimated from

$$\theta(t) = \arg \min \sum_{j=t-N}^{t} (\phi(j) - \theta(t)\phi(j))^2$$

