



$$P = \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} & P_{13} \\ P_{21} & P_{22} & P_{23} \\ P_{31} & P_{32} & P_{33} \end{bmatrix}, M = \begin{bmatrix} M_{11} & M_{12} \\ M_{21} & M_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M(s) \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} \\ P_{21} & P_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} P_{13} \\ P_{23} \end{bmatrix} K(I - P_{33}(s)K)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} P_{31} & P_{32} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & G_{12} \\ G_{21} & G_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} D(s) & & \\ & I & \\ & & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} & P_{13} \\ P_{21} & P_{22} & P_{23} \\ P_{31} & P_{32} & P_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} D(s) & & \\ & I & \\ & & I \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} D(s) & \\ & I \end{bmatrix} P \begin{bmatrix} D^{-1}(s) & \\ & I \end{bmatrix}$$

小μ定理



$$\Delta = \left\{ \text{diag}[\phi_1 I_{n_1}, \phi_2 I_{n_2}, \dots, \phi_{r_1} I_{n_{r_1}}, \delta_1 I_{k_1}, \delta_2 I_{k_2}, \dots, \delta_{c_1} I_{k_{c_1}}, \Delta_1, \Delta_2, \dots, \Delta_F] : \right. \\ \left. \phi_i \in R, \delta_j \in C, \Delta_l \in C^{m_l \times m_l} \right\}$$

$$\mu_{\Delta}(N) = \frac{1}{\min \{ \bar{\sigma}(\Delta) : \Delta \in \Delta, \det(I - N\Delta) = 0 \}}$$

系统对结构不确定性 Δ 满足 $\Delta(j\omega) \in \Delta$ $\|\Delta\|_{\infty} \leq 1$
稳定, 当且仅当

$$(\text{Doyle, 1982}) \quad \sup_{\omega \in R} \mu_{\Delta}(M_{11}(j\omega)) < 1$$

μ的上下界



定义

$$\Phi = \left\{ \Delta \in \Delta : \phi_i \in [-1, 1], |\delta_j| = 1, \Delta_i^* \Delta_i = I_{m_i} \right\}$$

$$\Gamma = \left\{ \text{diag}[\tilde{D}_1, \dots, \tilde{D}_{r_1}, D_1, \dots, D_{c_1}, d_1 I_{m_1}, \dots, d_{F-1} I_{m_{F-1}}, I_{m_F}] : \right. \\ \left. \tilde{D}_i \in C^{n_i \times n_i}, \tilde{D}_i = \tilde{D}_i^* > 0, D_j \in C^{k_j \times k_j}, D_j = D_j^* > 0, d_l \in R, d_l > 0 \right\}$$

$$\Omega = \left\{ \text{diag}[G_1, \dots, G_{r_1}, 0, \dots, 0] : G_i = G_i^* \in C^{n_i \times n_i} \right\}$$

$$\max_{Q \in \Phi} \rho_R(QN) = \mu_{\Delta}(N) \leq \inf_{D \in \Gamma} \min_{G \in \Omega} \{ \beta : N^* D N + j(GN - N^* G) - \beta^2 D \leq 0 \}$$

$$\leq \inf_{D \in \Gamma} \bar{\sigma}(DND^{-1})$$

当N是一个传递函数矩阵时, 则有

$$\sup_{\omega \in R} \mu_{\Delta}(N(j\omega)) \leq \inf_{D(s), D^{-1}(s) \in H_{\infty}, D(j\omega) \in \Gamma} \|D(s)N(s)D^{-1}(s)\|_{\infty}$$

μ的上下界



$$\Delta = \left\{ \text{diag}[\phi_1 I_{n_1}, \phi_2 I_{n_2}, \dots, \phi_{r_1} I_{n_{r_1}}, \delta_1 I_{k_1}, \delta_2 I_{k_2}, \dots, \delta_{c_1} I_{k_{c_1}}, \Delta_1, \Delta_2, \dots, \Delta_F] : \right. \\ \left. \phi_i \in R, \delta_j \in C, \Delta_l \in C^{m_l \times m_l} \right\}$$

$$\{ \delta I : \delta \in C \} \subseteq \Delta \subseteq \{ \Delta : \Delta \in C^{p \times m} \}$$

$$\rho(N) \leq \mu_{\Delta}(N) \leq \bar{\sigma}(N)$$

$$\min \{ \bar{\sigma}(\Delta) : \Delta \in \Delta, \det(I - N\Delta) = 0 \}$$

$$= \min \{ \alpha : \Delta \in \Delta, \det(I - \alpha N\Delta) = 0, \bar{\sigma}(\Delta) \leq 1 \}$$

$$= \{ \max_{\bar{\sigma}(\Delta) \leq 1} \rho_R(N\Delta) \}^{-1} = \max_{Q \in \Phi} \rho_R(NQ) \}^{-1}$$

μ的上下界



$$\Delta = \left\{ \text{diag}[\phi_1 I_{n_1}, \phi_2 I_{n_2}, \dots, \phi_{r_1} I_{n_{r_1}}, \delta_1 I_{k_1}, \delta_2 I_{k_2}, \dots, \delta_{c_1} I_{k_{c_1}}, \Delta_1, \Delta_2, \dots, \Delta_F] : \right. \\ \left. \phi_i \in R, \delta_j \in C, \Delta_l \in C^{m_l \times m_l} \right\}$$

$$\min \{ \bar{\sigma}(\Delta) : \Delta \in \Delta, \det(I - N\Delta) = 0 \}$$

$$= \min \{ \bar{\sigma}(\Delta) : \Delta \in \Delta, \det(I - ND^{-1}\Delta D) = 0 \}$$

$$= \min \{ \bar{\sigma}(\Delta) : \Delta \in \Delta, \det(I - DND^{-1}\Delta) = 0 \}$$

$$\geq \{ \bar{\sigma}(DND^{-1}) \}^{-1}$$

$$\mu_{\Delta}(N) \leq \inf_{D \in \Gamma} \bar{\sigma}(DND^{-1})$$

μ的上下界: 举例



$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1000 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \bar{\sigma}(M) = 1000, \rho(M) = 0$$

如果 Δ 可以为任意 $\Delta \in C^{2 \times 2}$ 矩阵, 则由小增益定理有

$$\mu_{\Delta}(M) = \bar{\sigma}(M) = 1000$$

$$\text{取 } \Delta = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \delta \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 那么 } \det(I - M\Delta) = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - 1000\delta \end{bmatrix} = 1 - 1000\delta$$

要求扰动 $|\delta| < 1/1000 = 1/\bar{\sigma}(M)$

$$\text{如果 } \Delta \text{ 为对角矩阵, 取 } \Delta = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \delta_2 \end{bmatrix}, D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mu_{\Delta}(M) \leq \inf_{D \in \Gamma} \bar{\sigma}(DMD^{-1}) = \inf_{d > 0} \bar{\sigma} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1000d & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \inf_{d > 0} 1000d = 0 = \rho(M)$$

μ 和 k_m 的故事

- 70年代末至90年代中期鲁棒控制发展的黄金时代，Micheal G. Safonov 和 John C. Doyle 都是这个时代的代表人物。
- Safonov 和他的导师 Michael Athans 是一群最早研究多变量系统稳定裕度并在1980引入了对角扰动稳定裕度 k_m
- John C. Doyle 于1977从MIT的电气工程拿到学士和硕士，于1984年从加州大学伯克利拿到数学博士，师从数学家 Donald Erik Sarason。是80年代各个控制会议最受关注的学者，经常在国际学术大会上和 Michael Athans, George Zames, Isaac Horwitz 等发生争论。有他参与的会场基本上拥挤不堪，数百人是常事。他是个运动狂热者，保持有数项世界纪录。他在MIT做学生时代发表的关于LQG稳定裕度文章（1978年）被广泛地引用。

μ 和 k_m 的故事

- Doyle 在1982年文章中正式引入了一个多变量稳定裕度的测量， μ 。它是矩阵奇异值的一个推广，叫做结构奇异值 (structured singular value)。而这个 μ 和 k_m 是相关的。实际上， μ 是 k_m 的倒数： $\mu = \frac{1}{k_m}$ 。
- 现在 μ 是鲁棒控制领域众所周知的，而 k_m 已经被大众所遗忘。

Guaranteed Margins for LQG Regulators

JOHN C. DOYLE

Abstract—There are none.

INTRODUCTION

Considerable attention has been given lately to the issue of robustness of linear-quadratic (LQ) regulators. The recent work by Safonov and Athans [1] has extended to the multivariable case the now well-known guarantee of 60° phase and 6 dB gain margin for such controllers. However, for even the single-input, single-output case there has remained the question of whether there exist any guaranteed margins for

积分二次约束 (IQC)

不确定性 Δ 满足积分不等式

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{v} \\ \rightarrow \boxed{\Delta} \rightarrow \mathbf{\eta} \end{array} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \begin{bmatrix} \eta(j\omega) \\ v(j\omega) \end{bmatrix}^* \Pi(j\omega) \begin{bmatrix} \eta(j\omega) \\ v(j\omega) \end{bmatrix} d\omega \geq 0$$

如果下列成立 ($\varepsilon > 0$)

$$\begin{bmatrix} M_{11}(j\omega) \\ I \end{bmatrix}^* \Pi(j\omega) \begin{bmatrix} M_{11}(j\omega) \\ I \end{bmatrix} \leq -\varepsilon I, \quad \forall \omega$$

系统对所有这样 Δ 稳定。

(Megretski and Rantzer, 1997)

v-间隙测度

两个系统 $P_1(s)$ 和 $P_2(s)$ 之间的 v-间隙测度 (Vinnicombe, 1993)

$$\delta_v(P_1, P_2) = \sup_{\omega \in \mathbb{R}} \frac{|P_1(j\omega) - P_2(j\omega)|}{\sqrt{1 + |P_1(j\omega)|^2} \sqrt{1 + |P_2(j\omega)|^2}}$$

($P(s)$, $K(s)$) 系统是稳定的。稳定裕度定义为

$$b_{P,K} = \min_{\omega \in \mathbb{R}} \delta_v(K^{-1}(j\omega), P(j\omega)) = \left(\left\| \begin{bmatrix} I \\ K \end{bmatrix} (I + PK)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} I & P \end{bmatrix} \right\|_{\infty} \right)^{-1}$$

$\tilde{P}(s)$ 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

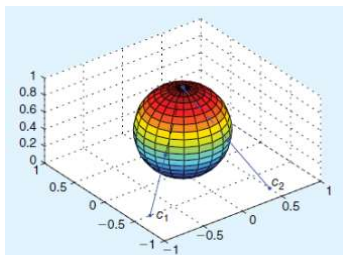
$$\sin^{-1} b_{P,K} > \sin^{-1} r_P + \sin^{-1} r_K$$

并且有

$$\sin^{-1} b_{\tilde{P}, \tilde{K}} \geq \sin^{-1} b_{P,K} - \sin^{-1} r_P - \sin^{-1} r_K$$

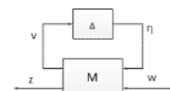
v-间隙测度

$$\delta_v(c_1, c_2) = \frac{|c_1 - c_2|}{\sqrt{1 + |c_1|^2} \sqrt{1 + |c_2|^2}}$$



鲁棒性能定理

$$M(s) = \begin{bmatrix} M_{11}(s) & M_{12}(s) \\ M_{21}(s) & M_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$



鲁棒性能: 对 $\Delta \in \Delta$, $\|\Delta\|_{\infty} \leq 1$ 都稳定并且

$$\|F_u(M(s), \Delta)\|_{\infty} < 1$$

定义

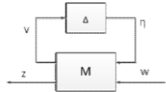
$$\Delta_p := \left\{ \Delta_p = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \\ \Delta_f \end{bmatrix} : \Delta \in \Delta, \Delta_f \in C^{q_2 \times p_2} \right\}$$

定理: 对 $\Delta \in \Delta$ 满足 $\|\Delta\|_{\infty} \leq 1$ 稳定并且

$$\|F_u(M(s), \Delta)\|_{\infty} < 1 \quad \text{当且仅当} \quad \sup_{\omega \in \mathbb{R}} \mu_{\Delta_p}(M(j\omega)) < 1$$

鲁棒性能综合

$$M(s) = \begin{bmatrix} M_{11}(s) & M_{12}(s) \\ M_{21}(s) & M_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$



鲁棒性能: $\sup_{\omega \in R} \mu_{\Delta_p}(M(j\omega)) < 1$
一个上界

$$\sup_{\omega \in R} \mu_{\Delta}(M(j\omega)) \leq \inf_{D_f(s), D_f^{-1}(s) \in H_{\infty}, D_f(j\omega) \in \Gamma_f} \|D_f(s)M(s)D_f^{-1}(s)\|_{\infty}$$

其中

$$\Gamma_f := \left\{ D_f = \begin{bmatrix} D & \\ & d_f I \end{bmatrix} : D \in \Gamma, d_f > 0 \right\}$$

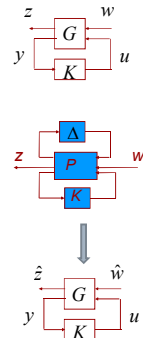
H_{∞} 控制与 μ -综合

- 大多数鲁棒控制问题可以转成找到一个控制器使得

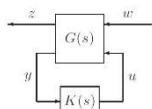
$$\|T_{zw}\|_{\infty} < \gamma$$

- H_{∞} 控制可由两个Riccati 方程解
- 更一般地, 一个mu-综合问题需要在 H_{∞} 控制与mu-稳定性分析(找 D)之间迭代求解

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} D & \\ & I \end{bmatrix} P \begin{bmatrix} D^{-1} & \\ & I \end{bmatrix}$$



H_{∞} 控制一般形式



$$G(s) = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B_1 & B_2 \\ C_1 & D_{11} & D_{12} \\ C_2 & D_{21} & D_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

Find $K(s)$ such that $\|T_{zw}\|_{\infty} < \gamma$

Assumptions:

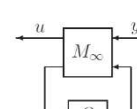
(A1) (A, B_2) stabilizable and (C_2, A) detectable;

(A2) $D_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ I \end{bmatrix}$ and $D_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I \end{bmatrix}$

(A3) $\begin{bmatrix} A - j\omega I & B_2 \\ C_1 & D_{12} \end{bmatrix}$ full column rank for all ω (G_{12} zeros)

(A4) $\begin{bmatrix} A - j\omega I & B_1 \\ C_2 & D_{21} \end{bmatrix}$ full row rank for all ω (G_{21} zeros).

H_{∞} 控制器集



$K(s)$ such that $\|T_{zw}\|_{\infty} < \gamma$

$$X_{\infty} A + A^* X_{\infty} + X_{\infty} (B_1 B_1^* / \gamma^2 - B_2 B_2^*) X_{\infty} + C_1^* C_1 = 0$$

$$A Y_{\infty} + Y_{\infty} A^* + Y_{\infty} (C_1^* C_1 / \gamma^2 - C_2^* C_2) Y_{\infty} + B_1 B_1^* = 0$$

$$\rho(X_{\infty} Y_{\infty}) < \gamma^2$$

$$K = \mathcal{F}_l(M_{\infty}, Q), \quad Q \in \mathcal{RH}_{\infty}, \quad \|Q\|_{\infty} < \gamma$$

$$M_{\infty} = \begin{bmatrix} M_{11}(s) & M_{12}(s) \\ M_{21}(s) & M_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{A} & \hat{B}_1 & \hat{B}_2 \\ C_1 & \hat{D}_{11} & \hat{D}_{12} \\ \hat{C}_2 & \hat{D}_{21} & \hat{D}_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\hat{A} - \hat{B}_2 \hat{D}_{12}^{-1} \hat{C}_1$ and $\hat{A} - \hat{B}_1 \hat{D}_{21}^{-1} \hat{C}_2$ are both stable, i.e., M_{12}^{-1} and M_{21}^{-1} are both stable..

H_{∞} 控制器结构

The central controller $Q=0$ is given by

$$\dot{\hat{x}} = (A + B_1 B_1^* X_{\infty} / \gamma^2) \hat{x} + B_2 u + Z_{\infty} L_{\infty} (C_2 \hat{x} - y)$$

$$u = F_{\infty} \hat{x}$$

$$F_{\infty} := -B_2^* X_{\infty}, \quad L_{\infty} := -Y_{\infty} C_2^*,$$

$$Z_{\infty} = (I - Y_{\infty} X_{\infty} / \gamma^2)^{-1}$$

It is an observer with a worst disturbance

$$w = \gamma^{-2} B_1^* X_{\infty} \hat{x}$$

鲁棒控制设计

控制器 K 使对 $\Delta \in \Delta$ 都鲁棒稳定并且 $\|T_{zw}(s)\|_{\infty} < 1$



其中

$$M(s) = \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} \\ P_{21} & P_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} P_{13} \\ P_{23} \end{bmatrix} K (I - P_{33} K)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} P_{31} & P_{32} \end{bmatrix}, \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} & P_{13} \\ P_{21} & P_{22} & P_{23} \\ P_{31} & P_{32} & P_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

问题变成找 K 使得

$$\min_K \sup_{\omega \in R} \mu_{\Delta}(M(j\omega)) \leq \min_K \inf_{D_f(s), D_f^{-1}(s) \in H_{\infty}, D_f(j\omega) \in \Gamma_f} \|D_f(s)M(s)D_f^{-1}(s)\|_{\infty} < 1$$

D-K 迭代方法求解 D_f 和 K

其它扩展

- 无限维系统(Curtain and Zwart), 非线性时变系统 (Van der Schaft, 1999), 随机系统, 离散和采样系统 (Chen and Francis, 1995), 多维系统, 经济系统等等。
- 自适应鲁棒控制, 概率鲁棒控制, 分散鲁棒控制, 网络化鲁棒控制等。
- 工具: 线性矩阵不等式 (LMI) (Scherer, Gahinet, and Chilali, 1997; 刘康志, 姚郁, 2012)。
- 鲁棒区域极点配置 (Chilali and Gahinet, 1996), 鲁棒增益规划控制 (Apkarian and Gahinet, 1995), 鲁棒 H_2 控制 (Dullerud and Paganini, 2010), 不确定时延系统, 分散鲁棒控制, 鲁棒滤波问题, 模型验证等等

H_∞ 控制器降阶

找低阶 $K(s)$ 满足 $\|T_{zw}\|_\infty < \gamma$

$$K = \mathcal{F}_\ell(M_\infty, Q), \quad Q \in \mathcal{RH}_\infty, \quad \|Q\|_\infty < \gamma$$

$$M_\infty = \begin{bmatrix} M_{11}(s) & M_{12}(s) \\ M_{21}(s) & M_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{A} & \hat{B}_1 & \hat{B}_2 \\ \hat{C}_1 & \hat{D}_{11} & \hat{D}_{12} \\ \hat{C}_2 & \hat{D}_{21} & \hat{D}_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

- 控制器阶数可能非常高, 可能不好用

H_∞ 控制器参数化方法降阶

- 假设 K_r 是一个降阶控制器满足 H_∞ 性能. 那么 $K_r = F_\ell(M_\infty, Q)$ for some $Q \in \mathcal{RH}_\infty, \|Q\|_\infty < \gamma$ i.e., $K_r = M_{11} + M_{12}Q(I - M_{22}Q)^{-1}M_{21}$
- Note that $K_0 = M_{11}$. 定义 $\Delta := M_{12}^{-1}(K_r - K_0)M_{21}^{-1}$
- 那么解出 Q 得到 $Q = (I + \Delta M_{22})^{-1}\Delta$
如果 $\|\Delta\|_\infty < \gamma/(1 + \gamma\|M_{22}\|_\infty)$, 则 $\|Q\|_\infty < \gamma$.

Theorem: 命 K_r 为一个降阶控制器并满足

$$\|M_{12}^{-1}(K_r - K_0)M_{21}^{-1}\|_\infty < \gamma/(1 + \gamma\|M_{22}\|_\infty)$$

则 K_r 满足 H_∞ 性能。

Example

four-disk control system studied by Enns [1984]

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= Ax + B_1w + B_2u \\ z &= \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{q_1}H \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ I \end{bmatrix} u \\ y &= C_2x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I \end{bmatrix} w \end{aligned} \quad q_1 = 1 \times 10^{-6}, q_2 = 1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -0.161 & -6.004 & -0.58215 & -9.9835 & -0.40727 & -3.982 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{q_2}B_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.55 & 11 & 1.32 & 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 6.4432 \times 10^{-3} & 2.3196 \times 10^{-3} & 0.071252 & 1 & 0.10455 & 0.99551 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\gamma_{opt} = 1.1272$$

$$\gamma = 1.2$$

Order of \hat{K}	7	6	5	4	3	2
PWA	1.196	1.196	1.199	1.197	U	4.99
PWRCF	1.2	1.196	1.207	1.195	2.98	1.674
PWLCF	1.197	1.196	U	1.197	U	U
UWA	U	1.321	U	U	U	U
UWRCF	1.198	1.196	1.199	1.196	U	U
UWLCF	1.985	1.258	27.04	5.059	U	U
SWA	1.327	1.199	2.27	1.47	23.5	U
SWRCF	1.236	1.197	1.251	1.201	13.91	1.415
SWLCF	1.417	1.217	48.04	3.031	U	U
NU1	1.197	1.196	1.199	1.196	U	2.978
NU2	1.197	1.196	1.199	1.196	U	2.978
KZ3	1.197	1.196	U	1.197	U	U
KZ4	U	1.197	1.197	1.197	U	U
YH	1.197	1.196	U	1.197	U	U
YHx	1.197	1.196	1.199	1.196	U	3.112

HIMAT Examples

□ HIMAT Example $\gamma = 1$

Criterion A: Controller reduction via criterion $\|M_{12}^{-1}(\hat{R} - K_0)M_{21}^{-1}\|_\infty$;

Criterion B: Controller reduction via criterion $\|M_{12}^{-1}(\hat{R} - K_0)M_{21}^{-1}M_{22}\|_\infty$;

Criterion C: Controller reduction via criterion $\|M_{22}M_{12}^{-1}(\hat{R} - K_0)M_{21}^{-1}\|_\infty$;

Criterion D: Controller reduction via criterion $\|(\hat{R} - K_0)M_{21}^{-1}M_{22}M_{12}^{-1}\|_\infty$;

Criterion E: Controller reduction via criterion $\|M_{21}^{-1}M_{22}M_{12}^{-1}(\hat{R} - K_0)\|_\infty$.

central control order=30

Order of \hat{R}	Criterion A	Criterion B	Criterion C	Criterion D	Criterion E
14	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998
13	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	1.0000	0.9999
12	1.0503	1.0010	0.9999	1.0191	1.0167
11	1.0579	1.0012	0.9998	1.0260	1.0254

HIMAT Examples

- Remark: Truncating on weighting functions can impact controller reduction results. In addition, low order weighting functions contribute to simplify calculation.

Order of R	$\ M_{12}^{-1}(R - K_0)M_{21}^{-1}\ _{\infty}$ No truncating	$\ M_{12}^{-1}(R - K_0)M_{21}^{-1}\ _{\infty}$ $W_{u,1} \geq W_{u,2}$
14	0.9998	0.9998
13	0.9998	1.0015

- Remark: It is possible to get better results by optimizing constant term and other parameters of the reduced controller. (only optimize B and D here.)

Order of R	Criterion A		Criterion B		Criterion C	
	opt	no opt	opt	no opt	opt	no opt
13	0.9957	0.9998	0.9971	0.9998	0.9987	0.9998
12	0.9965	1.0503	0.9968	1.0010	0.9982	0.9999
11	0.9966	1.0579	0.9964	1.0012	0.9976	0.9998
10	0.9960	1.0099	0.9990	1.0005	0.9988	1.0013
9	0.9985	1.0468	0.9985	1.0018	0.9969	1.0159
8	0.9992	0.9997	1.0157	1.0479	0.9980	1.0150
7	1.0031	1.0238	1.0018	1.0158	0.9985	1.0144
6	1.0052	1.0242	1.0014	1.0163	0.9988	1.0138

提纲

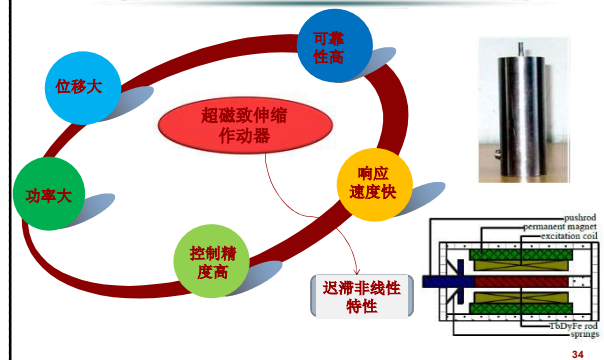
- 1 古典控制基础
- 2 鲁棒控制理论基础
- 3 鲁棒控制在迟滞系统中应用
- 4 高精度跟踪与抗扰控制
- 5 故障诊断与容错控制
- 6 教材2-16章

32

鲁棒控制应用于 率相关迟滞非线性系统建模与控制

合作者（北航，西南交大）：毛剑琴，张臻，郭永新，柳萍，王贞艳，张伟，刘青松，马磊，刘佳彬，。。。

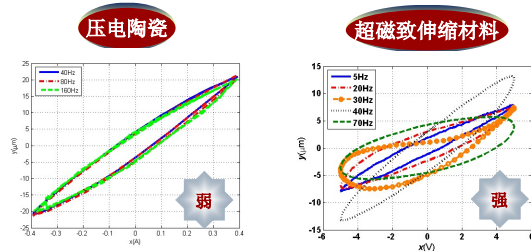
超磁致伸缩智能结构



34

迟滞非线性系统

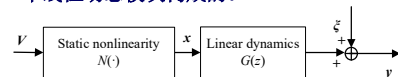
智能材料中的迟滞非线性



35

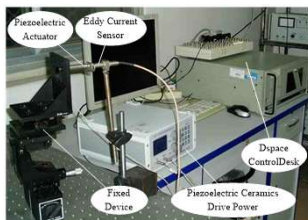
Hammerstein模型描述

- 概念：一种块连接的非线性模型，由一个静态非线性函数后接一个线性动态模块构成的。

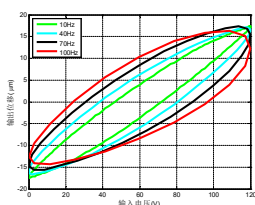


- 优点：模块化模型结构清晰，能对许多实际过程作近似描述，如过程线性、执行机构非线性的控制系统和变增益的工业过程等。

压电作动器的率相关Hammerstein建模

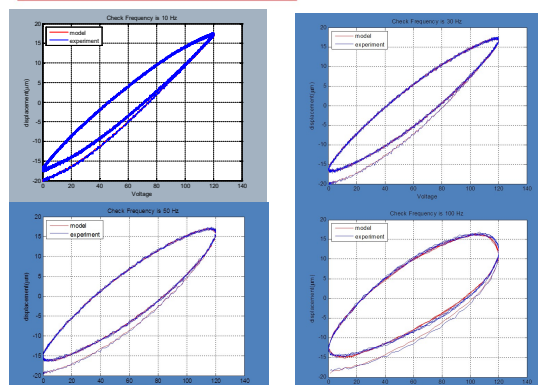


实验系统整体实物图

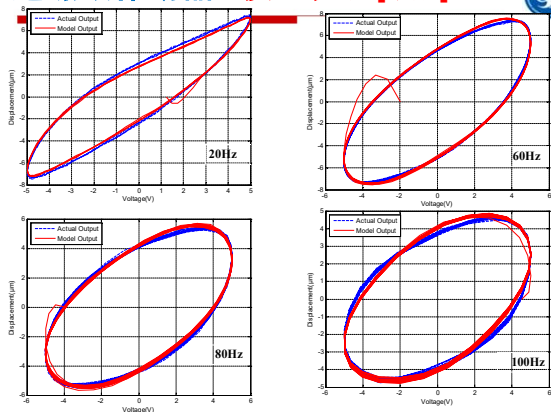


迟滞环IO曲线

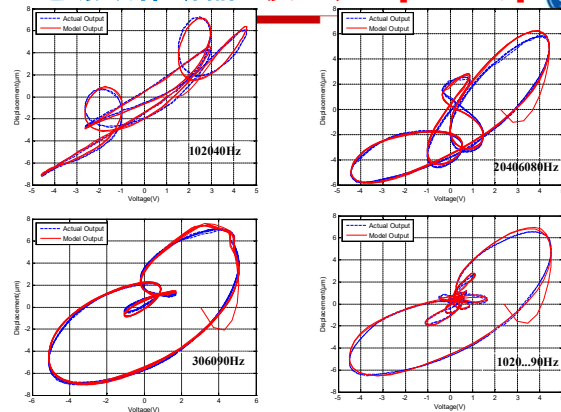
压电作动器的率相关Hammerstein模型检验



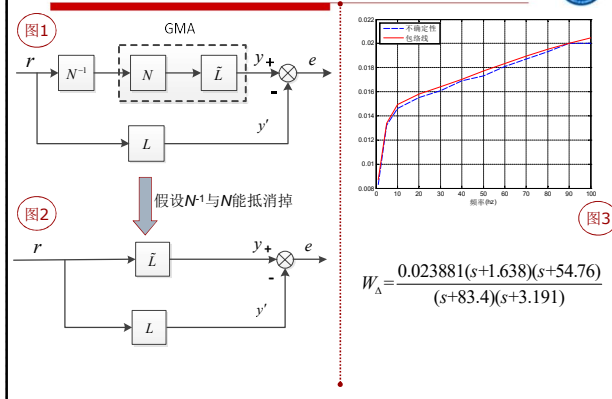
超磁致作动器H模型检验[单频]



超磁致作动器H模型检验[复合频率]



求取乘性不确定的界



设计控制框图

