

· 光电系统 ·

## 多系统驱动 $\text{NH}_3$ 激光器的反同步控制

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**摘要:** 研究了多系统驱动  $\text{NH}_3$  激光器的反同步控制问题。基于 Lyapunov 稳定性定理, 通过构造 Lyapunov 函数, 实现了受激喇曼散射激光器系统和 Rossler 系统为驱动系统,  $\text{NH}_3$  激光器系统为响应系统的信号反同步, 并通过数值仿真验证了反同步原理的正确性。仿真结果表明, 在反同步控制器的作用下, 系统可以达到完全反同步。这种反同步控制器可以应用到任意的混沌系统, 因此, 具有一定的普适性。

**关键词:** 反同步; 激光系统; 数值仿真

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## Anti-synchronization Control of $\text{NH}_3$ Laser Driven by Multi-system

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**Abstract:** The anti-synchronization control problem of  $\text{NH}_3$  laser driven by multi-system is researched. Based on Lyapunov stability theory, through constructing Lyapunov function, the signal anti-synchronization is realized in which stimulated Raman scattering laser and Rossler system are taken as a driving system and  $\text{NH}_3$  laser system is taken as a response system. The correctness of anti-synchronization principle is verified by numerical simulation. Simulation results show that anti-synchronization is realized completely under the anti-synchronization controller. The controller has certain adaptability which can be used in any chaos systems.

**Key words:** anti-synchronization; laser system; numerical simulation

在激光领域, 激光信号的反同步是一个有趣的现象。通常情况下, 反同步是指在控制器的作用下, 响应系统的状态变量与驱动系统的状态变量幅度相同, 但符号相反的现象<sup>[1-5]</sup>, 它在各个领域都有广泛的应用。在保密通信中, 人们发现当驱动系统只有一个时, 这种通信系统相对容易被攻击或解码<sup>[6-7]</sup>。解决的方法是将驱动系统分成两个或两个以上驱动系统, 可以极大地提高抗破译能力。这种两个或两个以上的驱动系统和响应系统之间的同步称之为组合同步<sup>[8-12]</sup>。目前, 已分别研究了反同步与组合同步问题, 但研究三个及以上系统的组合

反同步问题并不多见, 仍然具有挑战性<sup>[13-17]</sup>。

文中基于 Lyapunov 稳定性定理, 通过构造 Lyapunov 函数, 实现了受激喇曼散射激光器系统和 Rossler 系统为驱动系统,  $\text{NH}_3$  激光器系统为响应系统的信号反同步, 并通过数值仿真验证了组合反同步原理的正确性。

### 1 同步原理

受激喇曼散射激光器系统、Rossler 系统和  $\text{NH}_3$  激光器系统是三个不同的混沌系统。受激喇曼散射激光器系统的动力学方程描述为

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$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = -a_1x_1 - 9(x_1 + x_3)x_2^2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -b_1x_2 + 5(x_1^2 - x_3^2)x_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 = -c_1x_3 + (x_1 + x_3)x_2^2 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中,  $a_1$   $b_1$   $c_1$  是常数;当  $a_1 = -1, b_1 = 2.06, c_1 = 1.0$  时,系统(1)具有混沌行为。

Rossler系统的动力学方程为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y}_1 = -y_2 - y_3 \\ \dot{y}_2 = a_2y_2 + y_1 \\ \dot{y}_3 = -c_2y_3 + y_1y_3 + b_2 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中,  $a_2$   $b_2$   $c_2$  是常数;当  $a_2 = 0.2, b_2 = 0.2, c_2 = 5.7$  时,系统(2)具有混沌行为。

NH<sub>3</sub>激光器系统的状态方程由下式给出

$$\begin{cases} \dot{z}_1 = -a_3(z_1 - z_2) \\ \dot{z}_2 = b_3z_1 - z_2 - z_1z_3 \\ \dot{z}_3 = -c_3z_3 + z_1z_2 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中,  $a_3$   $b_3$   $c_3$  是常数;当  $a_3 = 1.4253$   $b_3 = 40$   $c_3 = 0.2778$  时,系统(3)处于混沌状态。

假设受激喇曼散射激光器系统和 Rossler 系统作为驱动系统, NH<sub>3</sub> 激光器系统作为响应系统, 将 NH<sub>3</sub> 激光器系统变形如下式<sup>[18]</sup>

$$\begin{cases} \dot{z}_1 = -a_3(z_1 - z_2) + u_1 \\ \dot{z}_2 = b_3z_1 - z_2 - z_1z_3 + u_2 \\ \dot{z}_3 = -c_3z_3 + z_1z_2 + u_3 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

其中,  $u_1$   $u_2$   $u_3$  是设计的控制器。

定义误差状态变量为

$$\begin{cases} e_1 = \gamma_1z_1 + \alpha_1x_1 + \beta_1y_1 \\ e_2 = \gamma_2z_2 + \alpha_2x_2 + \beta_2y_2 \\ e_3 = \gamma_3z_3 + \alpha_3x_3 + \beta_3y_3 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

则有以下误差系统

$$\begin{cases} \dot{e}_1 = -a_3e_1 + \frac{\gamma_1a_3}{\gamma_2}e_2 + f + \gamma_1u_1 \\ \dot{e}_2 = -e_2 - \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_1\gamma_3}e_1e_3 + \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_1\gamma_3}(\alpha_1x_1 + \beta_1y_1)e_1 + \\ \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_1\gamma_3}(\alpha_3x_3 + \beta_3y_3)e_3 + g + \gamma_2u_2 \\ \dot{e}_3 = -c_3e_3 + \frac{\gamma_3}{\gamma_1\gamma_2}e_1e_2 - \frac{\gamma_3}{\gamma_1\gamma_2}(\alpha_2x_2 + \beta_2y_2)e_1 - \\ \frac{\gamma_3}{\gamma_1\gamma_2}(\alpha_1x_1 + \beta_1y_1)e_2 + h + \gamma_3u_3 \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} f &= a_3(\alpha_1x_1 + \beta_1y_1) - \frac{\gamma_1a_3}{\gamma_2}(\alpha_2x_2 + \beta_2y_2) - \\ &9\alpha_1(x_1 + x_3)x_2^2 - a_1\alpha_1x_1 - \beta_1y_2 - \beta_1y_3 \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} g &= (\alpha_2x_2 + \beta_2y_2) - \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_1\gamma_3}(\alpha_1x_1 + \beta_1y_1)(\alpha_3x_3 + \beta_3y_3) + \\ &\gamma_2b_3z_1 - b_1\alpha_2x_2 + \beta_2a_2y_2 + 5\alpha_2(x_1^2 - x_3^2)x_2 + \beta_2y_1 \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} h &= c_3(\alpha_3x_3 + \beta_3y_3) + \frac{\gamma_3}{\gamma_1\gamma_2}(\alpha_1x_1 + \beta_1y_1)(\alpha_2x_2 + \beta_2y_2) - \\ &c_1\alpha_3x_3 + \alpha_3(x_1 + x_3)x_2^2 - c_2\beta_3y_3 + \beta_3y_1y_3 + \beta_3b_2 \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

设计控制器的形式如下

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= -\frac{1}{\gamma_1}f \\ u_2 &= -\frac{1}{\gamma_2} \left[ \frac{\gamma_1a_3}{\gamma_2}v_1 - (a_3 - 1)v_2 + \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_1\gamma_3}(\alpha_3x_3 + \beta_3y_3)v_1 + g \right] \\ u_3 &= -\frac{1}{\gamma_3} \left\{ \left[ (1 - c_3)v_3 + \frac{\gamma_3(a_3 - 1)}{\gamma_1^2a_3}v_1^2 + \left( \frac{\gamma_3}{\gamma_1\gamma_2} - \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_1\gamma_3} \right) \cdot \right. \right. \\ &\left. \left. \left[ v_1 - (\alpha_1x_1 + \beta_1y_1) \right] v_2 - \frac{\gamma_3}{\gamma_1\gamma_2}(\alpha_2x_2 + \beta_2y_2)v_1 - \right. \right. \\ &\left. \left. \frac{\gamma_3(a_3 - 1)}{\gamma_1^2a_3}(\alpha_1x_1 + \beta_1y_1)v_1 + h \right] \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

其中,  $v_1 = e_1$ ;  $v_2 = e_2 - \frac{\gamma_2(a_3 - 1)}{\gamma_1a_3}v_1$ 。

令  $v_1 = e_1$ , 它对时间求导数为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{v}_1 &= \dot{e}_1 = -a_3e_1 + \frac{\gamma_1a_3}{\gamma_2}e_2 + f + \gamma_1u_1 = \\ &-a_3v_1 + \frac{\gamma_1a_3}{\gamma_2}e_2 + f + \gamma_1u_1 \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

其中, 把  $e_2 = \alpha_1(v_1)$  看作是一个虚拟的控制器, 为了使  $v_1$  子系统稳定, 可以定义第一部分 Lyapunov 函数为

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{2}v_1^2 \quad (12)$$

则  $\dot{V}_1 = v_1\dot{v}_1 =$

$$v_1 \left( \frac{\gamma_1a_3}{\gamma_2}\alpha_1(v_1) - a_3v_1 \right) + v_1(f + \gamma_1u_1) \quad (13)$$

为了使  $\dot{V}_1$  负定, 令  $\frac{\gamma_1a_3}{\gamma_2}\alpha_1(v_1) - a_3v_1 = -v_1$ ;

$f + \gamma_1u_1 = 0$ , 则  $\alpha_1(v_1) = \frac{\gamma_2(a_3 - 1)}{\gamma_1a_3}v_1$ ;  $u_1 = -\frac{1}{\gamma_1}f$ , 所以  $\dot{V}_1 = -v_1^2 < 0$ 。

由于  $\dot{V}_1$  是负定的, 所以  $v_1$  子系统是渐进稳定的。考虑到虚拟控制器  $\alpha_1(v_1)$  是估计的, 则  $e_2$  和  $\alpha_1(v_1)$  的误差可以表示为  $v_2 = e_2 - \alpha_1(v_1)$ , 因此有

$$\dot{v}_1 = -a_3e_1 + \frac{\gamma_1a_3}{\gamma_2}e_2 + f + \gamma_1u_1 = \frac{\gamma_1a_3}{\gamma_2}v_2 - v_1 \quad (14)$$

因为  $v_2 = e_2 - \alpha_1(v_1)$ , 所以将  $v_2$  对时间求导得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{v}_2 &= \dot{e}_2 - \dot{\alpha}_1(v_1) = \\ & \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_1\gamma_3} [v_1 - (\alpha_1x_1 + \beta_1y_1)]e_3 - \frac{\gamma_1a_3}{\gamma_2}v_1 - v_2 \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

当  $-a_3v_2 + \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_1\gamma_3}(\alpha_3x_3 + \beta_3y_3)v_1 + g + \gamma_2u_2 = -\frac{\gamma_1a_3}{\gamma_2}v_1 - v_2$  时, 可以推导出  $u_2$  的表达式并可以得到  $(v_1, v_2)$  子系统如下

$$\begin{cases} \dot{v}_1 = \frac{\gamma_1a_3}{\gamma_2}v_2 - v_1 \\ \dot{v}_2 = \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_1\gamma_3} [v_1 - (\alpha_1x_1 + \beta_1y_1)]e_3 - \frac{\gamma_1a_3}{\gamma_2}v_1 - v_2 \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

令  $e_3 = \alpha_2(v_1, v_2)$ , 为了使  $(v_1, v_2)$  子系统稳定, 可以定义第二部分 Lyapunov 函数为

$$V_2 = V_1 + \frac{1}{2}v_2^2 \quad (17)$$

则式(17)对时间的导数为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_2 &= \dot{V}_1 + v_2\dot{v}_2 = \\ & -v_1^2 - v_2^2 - \frac{\gamma_2v_2}{\gamma_1\gamma_3} [v_1 - (\alpha_3x_3 + \beta_3y_3)]\alpha_2(v_1, v_2) \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

如果令  $\alpha_2(v_1, v_2) = 0$ , 则  $\dot{V}_2 = -v_1^2 - v_2^2 < 0$ , 表明  $(v_1, v_2)$  子系统渐进稳定。同样的方法, 假设  $v_3 = e_3 - \alpha_2(v_1, v_2)$ , 然后可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{v}_3 &= \dot{e}_3 - \dot{\alpha}_2(v_1, v_2) = \\ & -v_3 + \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_1\gamma_3} [v_1 - (\alpha_1x_1 + \beta_1y_1)]v_2 \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$-c_3v_3 + \frac{\gamma_3}{\gamma_1\gamma_2}v_1v_2 + \frac{\gamma_3}{\gamma_1\gamma_2} \frac{\gamma_2(a_3-1)}{\gamma_1a_3}v_1^2 - \frac{\gamma_3}{\gamma_1\gamma_2}(\alpha_2x_2 + \beta_2y_2)v_1 - \frac{\gamma_3}{\gamma_1\gamma_2}(\alpha_1x_1 + \beta_1y_1)v_2 - \frac{\gamma_3}{\gamma_1\gamma_2}(\alpha_1x_1 + \beta_1y_1) \frac{\gamma_2(a_3-1)}{\gamma_1a_3}v_1 + h + \gamma_3u_3 = -v_3 + \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_1\gamma_3} [v_1 - (\alpha_1x_1 + \beta_1y_1)]v_2$  时, 可以推导出  $u_3$  的表达式, 并得到  $(v_1, v_2, v_3)$  子系统如下

$$\begin{cases} \dot{v}_1 = \frac{\gamma_1a_3}{\gamma_2}v_2 - v_1 \\ \dot{v}_2 = \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_1\gamma_3} [v_1 - (\alpha_1x_1 + \beta_1y_1)]v_3 - \frac{\gamma_1a_3}{\gamma_2}v_1 - v_2 \\ \dot{v}_3 = -v_3 + \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_1\gamma_3} [v_1 - (\alpha_1x_1 + \beta_1y_1)]v_2 \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

定义第三部分 Lyapunov 函数为

$$V_3 = V_2 + \frac{1}{2}v_3^2 \quad (21)$$

则

$$\dot{V}_3 = \dot{V}_2 + v_3\dot{v}_3 = -v_1^2 - v_2^2 - v_3^2 \quad (22)$$

由于  $\dot{V}_3 < 0$ , 由 Lyapunov 稳定性理论知  $(v_1, v_2, v_3)$  子系统是渐进稳定的。通过下面的定义:  $v_1 = e_1$ ;

$$v_2 = e_2 - \alpha_1(v_1) = e_2 - \frac{\gamma_2(a_3-1)}{\gamma_1a_3}v_1; v_3 = e_3 - \alpha_2(v_1, v_2) = e_3 \circ$$

当  $t \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $e_1 \rightarrow 0; e_2 \rightarrow 0; e_3 \rightarrow 0$ , 这意味着驱动系统和响应系统达到组合的反同步。

## 2 仿真结果

在这一部分中, 通过给出的数值模拟来验证所提出方法的有效性。两个驱动系统受激喇曼散射激光器系统和 Rossler 系统的初值分别取为  $x_1(0) = 1; x_2(0) = 1; x_3(0) = 1; y_1(0) = -6; y_2(0) = 5; y_3(0) = -10$ 。其中两系统的参数分别为  $a_1 = -1; b_1 = 2.06; c_1 = 1.0; a_2 = 0.2; b_2 = 0.2; c_2 = 0.2$ 。此时两驱动系统均处于混沌状态, 则驱动系统的相图如图 1、图 2 所示。响应系统的初值取为  $z_1(0) = 2.0; z_2(0) = 2.0; z_3(0) = 2.0$ 。其中该系统的参数分别为  $a_3$  是 Prantl 数;  $b_3$  是激光器的泵浦;  $c_3$  是几何因子。当  $a_3 = 1.4253; b_3 = 40; c_3 = 0.2778$ , 系统(6)的混沌吸引子如图 3 所示。

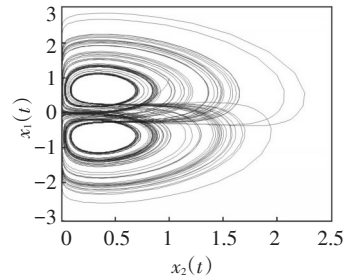


图 1 受激喇曼散射激光器相图

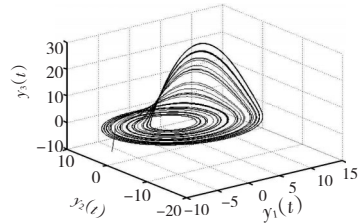


图 2 Rossler 系统相图

两个驱动系统与一个响应系统的组合反同步过程如图 4 所示。表明由于两个驱动系统和一个响应系统所取的初值不同, 所以这三个混沌系统的状态变量曲线在初始阶段有明显的不同, 并且两个驱动系统状态变量之和的曲线图和响应系统状态变量的曲线图随时间的变化总是关于状态变量为零

时对称。也就是说,响应系统中所有状态变量的轨迹与两个驱动系统所有状态变量之和的轨迹严格的相反。随着时间的无限延长,两个驱动系统状态变量之和的曲线图和响应系统的曲线图都会严格的关于状态变量为零时对称,不会有任何变化。同时,两系统状态变量的误差曲线如图5所示。

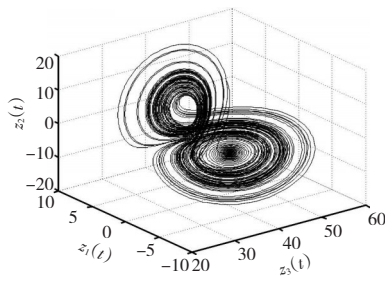


图3 NH<sub>3</sub>激光器相图

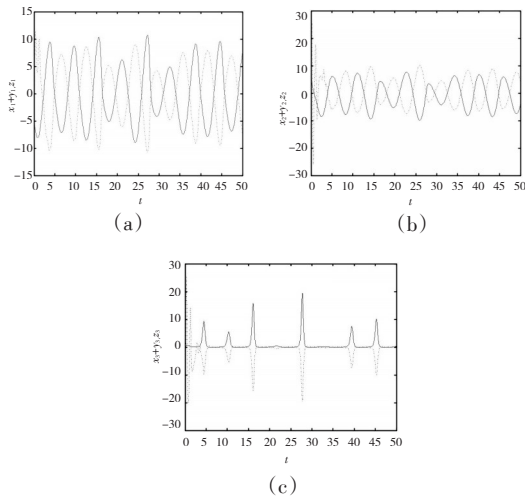


图4 驱动系统和响应系统的组合反同步过程

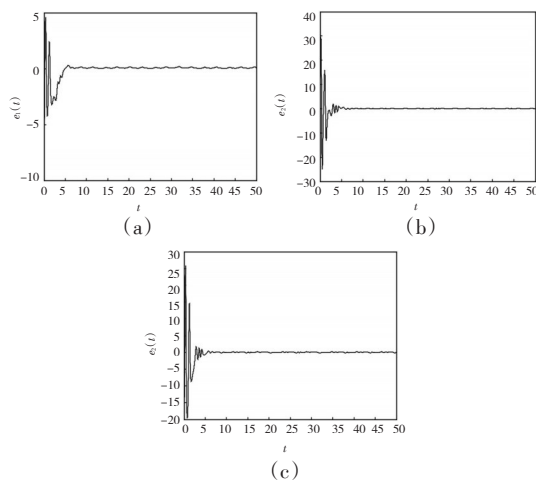


图5 驱动系统与响应系统状态变量误差曲线

从图5可以看出,因为受激喇曼散射激光器系

统,Rosler系统作为驱动系统和NH<sub>3</sub>激光器系统作为响应系统是三个异结构混沌系统,三个异结构的混沌系统所取的初值不同并且随时间的演化而具有不同的特性。所以,状态变量的误差 $e_i(t)$ 随时间的演化在初始阶段有明显的差异。但在选取适当的控制器,经过一个短暂的时间后,两个驱动系统和一个响应系统所有的状态变量之间的组合反同步误差曲线很快地并且稳定地收敛到零,不管怎么延长演化时间,驱动系统与响应系统的所有变量的组合反同步误差曲线都趋于零,即两个驱动系统和一个响应系统达到混沌组合反同步状态。

### 3 结论

研究了受激喇曼散射激光器系统和Rosler系统为驱动系统,NH<sub>3</sub>激光器系统为响应系统的反同步问题。研究表明,两个驱动系统的各变量之和随时间的演化曲线和响应系统的各变量随时间的演化曲线幅值相同,符号相反。在控制器的作用下,它们之间的误差变量在时间接近5 s时随时间的演化曲线趋于零,即这三个系统达到组合反同步状态。

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