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## 干扰观测器补偿的四旋翼飞行器自适应离散终端滑模控制

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**摘要:**传统的离散线性滑模应用于四旋翼飞行器控制具有跟踪误差大、响应速度慢、不能有限时间收敛等问题,针对具有外干扰、系统不确定和建模误差的四旋翼飞行器,提出了干扰观测器补偿的自适应离散终端滑模控制。首先,对一类包括四旋翼飞行器模型的离散化方程推导了终端滑模控制律,引入自适应律因子减小抖振,构造了以状态变量的平方作为干扰误差收敛速度的改进型离散干扰观测器,且证明了它的稳定性,再利用改进的离散干扰观测器获取未知干扰、不确定和建模误差的高精度估计,并用于控制器设计补偿项,提高鲁棒性和减小稳态误差,再对整个系统的稳定性做了严格的证明。最后将提出方法用于四旋翼飞行器控制,Matlab仿真分析表明,干扰观测器补偿的自适应离散终端滑模控制比离散终端滑模等其他控制方法具有响应时间更快、跟踪效果更理想、鲁棒性更强等特点,实现了在不确定干扰的情况下飞行器姿态的稳定控制。

**关键词:**四旋翼飞行器; 终端滑模控制; 干扰观测器; 离散线性滑模; 姿态控制

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## Adaptive Discrete Terminal Sliding Mode Control of Four-Rotor Aircraft with Disturbance Observer Compensation

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**Abstract:** When used in four-rotor aircraft control, the traditional linear discrete sliding mode has the shortcomings of large tracking error, low response speed, and long convergence time. Aiming at the four-rotor aircraft with outside interference, system uncertainties and modeling errors, we proposed a discrete adaptive terminal sliding mode control method based on disturbance observation compensation. First, the terminal sliding mode control law was designed to the discretization equation including the four-rotor aircraft model, and an adaptive law factor was introduced to decrease the chattering. An improved discrete disturbance observer was constructed by taking the square of the state variables as interference error convergence, and its stability was proved. The improved discrete disturbance observer was used to get high-accuracy estimation of the unknown interference, uncertainties and modeling errors, which were used for compensation in controller design. Thus the robustness was increased and the steady-state error was decreased. Finally, the proposed method was used for the control of four-rotor aircraft. Simulation on Matlab shows that: Compared with the discrete terminal sliding mode controlling method, this method has a faster response speed, better tracking effect, and higher robustness, which can implement stable attitude control of the vehicle in the presence of uncertain disturbance.

**Key words:** four-rotor aircraft; terminal sliding mode control; disturbance observer; linear discrete sliding mode; attitude control

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## 0 引言

四旋翼飞行器作为一种结构简单、成本低、机动性好、可垂直起降的飞行器,具有控制灵活、稳定性好、可自由悬停等优点,因此在军、民用方面都得到了大量应

用,包括低空侦察、抗震救灾、航拍测绘、管线巡检等,具有重大实际意义<sup>[1]</sup>。但由于其飞行环境多变、复杂、难以预测,又对控制器提出了快速响应、强鲁棒性、控制精度高等较高要求,因此近年来对四旋翼飞行器姿态的控制研究成为热点。

随着控制理论不断发展,四旋翼飞行器姿态的控制算法也在不断更新,文献[1]应用经典的PID控制,优点是算法简单、参数调节方便、实用性好,但是PID控制响应速度慢;文献[2]在PID的基础上提出模糊自整定PID控制,省略了人工调节PID参数的过程,但未改善PID控制的缺点;文献[3]利用滑模控制(Sliding-Mode-Control, SMC)鲁棒性好、响应速度快等优点将滑模运用于四旋翼飞行器的姿态控制,而文献[4]将四旋翼飞行器分为3个独立通道,用Backstepping的方法分别设计了控制器,其仿真效果很好,但是文献[3-4]都没有考虑外界干扰;文献[5-6]结合滑模与Backstepping,能够很好地消除外界不确定干扰的问题。以上这些方法都是设计的连续系统的控制律,而随着数字化、信息化和计算机的显著发展,离散系统控制方法的设计越来越受到重视,因此离散控制的研究成为重要的分支;文献[7-8]采用传统的离散线性滑模(Discrete-Time-Linear SMC, DLSSMC)来控制独轮车模型,为降低抖振加入了自适应律因子,缺点是响应速度慢且没有考虑干扰对系统的影响;文献[9]用离散型自抗扰控制技术解决干扰问题,缺点是算法复杂。这些成果都具有积极意义,但仍不适用于具有不确定、外干扰、建模误差的四旋翼飞行器。随着终端滑模(Terminal Sliding-Mode-Control, TSMC)的应用越来越广,针对上述不足,本文设计了干扰观测器(Nonlinear-Disturbance-Observer, NDO)补偿的自适应离散终端滑模控制(Adaptive-Discrete-Time-TSMC, ADTSMC)的四旋翼飞行器控制器,并对干扰观测器以及系统的稳定性做了严格的证明,Matlab仿真表明此方法能够实现四旋翼飞行器的姿态控制,很好地克服了离散终端滑模控制及其他控制方法响应速度慢、跟踪误差大、鲁棒性不强的问题。

## 1 四旋翼飞行器自适应离散终端滑模控制

### 1.1 四旋翼飞行器模型的离散化方程

建立如图1所示的四旋翼飞行器坐标。图中: $F_f$ 为前向电机的升力; $F_l$ 为左侧电机的升力; $F_r$ 为右侧电机的升力; $F_b$ 为尾部电机的升力。由参考文献[5]可知,俯仰角、滚动角、偏航角以及高度平衡方程分别为

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{P} = -\frac{K_f L_f}{J_p}(-U_f + 0.5U_r + 0.5U_l) \\ \ddot{R} = -\frac{K_f L_f}{J_r}(-0.866U_f + 0.866U_l) \\ \ddot{Y} = \frac{K_f L_f}{J_y}U_b \\ \ddot{Z} = \frac{K_f}{M}(U_f + U_r + U_l) - g \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中: $\ddot{P}, \ddot{R}, \ddot{Y}, \ddot{Z}$ 分别为俯仰角加速度、滚动角加速度、偏航角加速度及高度方向的加速度; $U_f, U_r, U_l, U_b$ 分别为前、右、左、后4个电机的输入电压,作为式(1)的控制量; $L_f$ 为前向螺旋桨中心到 $y$ 轴的距离; $K_f$ 为力系数; $M$ 为飞行器质量; $g$ 为重力加速度; $J_p, J_r, J_y$ 为四旋翼飞行器分别绕 $y$ 轴、 $x$ 轴、 $z$ 轴的转动惯量。

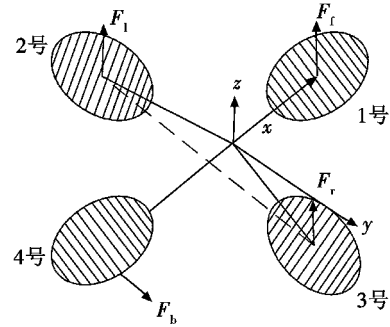


图1 四旋翼飞行器力学坐标

Fig. 1 Mechanical coordinates of four-rotor aircraft

代入实验数据,式(1)可以化简为

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{P} = -8.3848W_1 \\ \ddot{R} = 16.6667W_2 \\ \ddot{Y} = 5.9703W_3 \\ \ddot{Z} = 3W_4 - g \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

式中,

$$\begin{bmatrix} W_1 \\ W_2 \\ W_3 \\ W_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_f \\ U_r \\ U_l \\ U_b \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

这样将系统的数学模型转化为具有俯仰、滚动、偏航及高度4个子系统的通道。

设系统的状态变量<sup>[10]</sup>为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 & \dot{x}_2 & \dot{x}_3 & \dot{x}_4 & \dot{x}_5 & \dot{x}_6 & \dot{x}_7 & \dot{x}_8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} P & \dot{P} & R & \dot{R} & Y & \dot{Y} & Z & \dot{Z} \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

现考虑式(2)中各个通道存在未知干扰和系统不确定的情况且将重力加速度  $g$  也视为干扰的一部分,则在式(4)的基础上进一步有如下系统模型

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -8.3848W_1 + d_1 \\ \dot{x}_3 = x_4 \\ \dot{x}_4 = 16.6667W_2 + d_2 \\ \dot{x}_5 = x_6 \\ \dot{x}_6 = 5.9703W_3 + d_3 \\ \dot{x}_7 = x_8 \\ \dot{x}_8 = 3W_4 + d_4 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

式中,  $d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4$  为未知有上界干扰,上界未知。

将式(5)离散化<sup>[11]</sup>后得

$$\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = x_1(k) + Tx_2(k) \\ x_2(k+1) = x_2(k) - 8.3848TW_1(k) + Td_1(k) \\ x_3(k+1) = x_3(k) + Tx_4(k) \\ x_4(k+1) = x_4(k) + 16.6667TW_2(k) + Td_2(k) \\ x_5(k+1) = x_5(k) + Tx_6(k) \\ x_6(k+1) = x_6(k) + 5.9703TW_3(k) + Td_3(k) \\ x_7(k+1) = x_7(k) + Tx_8(k) \\ x_8(k+1) = x_8(k) + 3TW_4(k) + Td_4(k) \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

式中,  $T$  为采样周期。

假设1 干扰  $d_1(k), d_2(k), d_3(k), d_4(k)$  满足匹配

条件,即  $d_1(k) = \frac{1}{-8.3848}D_1(k), d_2(k) = \frac{1}{16.6667} \cdot$

$D_2(k), d_3(k) = \frac{1}{5.9703}D_3(k), d_4(k) = \frac{1}{3}D_4(k)$ , 则式

(6)又可以改写俯仰、滚动、偏航及高度通道的形式,即四旋翼飞行器的离散化方程为

$$\begin{cases} x_p(k+1) = A_p x_p(k) + B_p(U_1(k) + D_1(k)) \\ x_r(k+1) = A_r x_r(k) + B_r(U_2(k) + D_2(k)) \\ x_y(k+1) = A_y x_y(k) + B_y(U_3(k) + D_3(k)) \\ x_z(k+1) = A_z x_z(k) + B_z(U_4(k) + D_4(k)) \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

式中:  $x_p, x_r, x_y, x_z$  分别为俯仰、滚动、偏航及高度的状态变量;  $A_p, A_r, A_y, A_z, B_p, B_r, B_y, B_z$  分别为相应的状态矩阵和输入矩阵;  $U_1(k), U_2(k), U_3(k), U_4(k)$  分别各通道控制输入;  $D_1(k), D_2(k), D_3(k), D_4(k)$  为未知有上界干扰,上界未知。

本文的控制目标是让各通道输出跟踪理想输入信号,其中输入信号光滑有界。

## 1.2 四旋翼飞行器控制律的设计

针对式(7)以俯仰角通道为例,选择如下离散终端滑模面<sup>[12]</sup>

$$s_k = m e_k + \beta e_{1,k}^{p/q} \quad (8)$$

式中,  $e_k = [e_{1,k}, e_{2,k}]^T = [y_d(k) - x_p(k)], y_d(k) = [y_{d,1}(k), y_{d,2}(k)]^T, e_k$  为  $k$  时刻反馈误差,  $y_d(k)$  为  $k$  时刻理想输入信号,信号输入值有界,则有  $e_{1,k} = y_{d,1}(k) - x_{p1}(k), e_{2,k} = y_{d,2}(k) - x_{p2}(k) = \frac{y_{d,1}(k+1) - y_{d,1}(k)}{T} - x_{p2}(k), p, q$  为正奇数,且  $1/2 < p/q < 1, \beta > 0, m$  满足 Hurwitz 条件<sup>[13]</sup>,  $m = [m_1 \ m_2]$  且  $m_1 > 0, m_2 > 0$ , 若  $(mB_p)^{-1}$  存在,则由式(7)和式(8)可得

$$\begin{aligned} s_{k+1} &= m e_{k+1} + \beta e_{1,k}^{p/q} = m(y_d(k+1) - x_p(k+1)) + \\ &\beta e_{1,k}^{p/q} = m(y_d(k+1) - A_p x_p(k) - B_p U_1(k) - \\ &B_p D_1(k)) + \beta e_{1,k}^{p/q} \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

因此可求得等效控制  $U_1(k)_{k,eq}$  为

$$\begin{aligned} U_1(k)_{k,eq} &= (mB_p)^{-1}(m y_d(k+1) - m A_p x_p(k) - \\ &m B_p D_1(k) + \beta e_{1,k}^{p/q}) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

下面考虑自适应离散终端滑模(ADTSMC)趋近律的问题,首先选取如下指数型离散趋近律

$$s_{k+1} - s_k = -\varepsilon T \operatorname{sgn} s_k - \alpha T s_k \quad (11)$$

式中:  $\varepsilon, \alpha$  为正系数,  $\varepsilon > 0, \alpha > 0; T$  为采样周期。由此可以得到离散变结构控制律  $U_1(k)_{k,vess}$  为

$$U_1(k)_{k,vess} = -(mB_p)^{-1}(s_k - \varepsilon T \operatorname{sgn} s_k - \alpha T s_k) \quad (12)$$

为了能够降低抖振,设  $\varepsilon$  为如下自适应律因子<sup>[13]</sup>, 即

$$\varepsilon = \frac{|s_k|}{2} \quad (13)$$

由式(10)、式(12)、式(13)即可得自适应离散终端滑模控制律  $U_1(k)_{k,ADTSMC}$  为

$$\begin{aligned} U_1(k)_{k,ADTSMC} &= U_1(k)_{k,eq} + U_1(k)_{k,vess} = (mB_p)^{-1} \cdot \\ &(m y_d(k+1) - m A_p x_p(k) - m B_p D_1(k) + \\ &\beta e_{1,k}^{p/q} - s_k - \lambda(k)) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

式中,  $\lambda(k) = -\frac{|s_k|}{2} T \operatorname{sgn} s_k - \alpha T s_k$ 。

因此四旋翼飞行器控制器的控制律为

$$\begin{cases} U_1(k)_{k,ADTSMC} = (mB_p)^{-1}(m y_d(k+1) - m A_p \cdot \\ \quad x_p(k) - m B_p D_1(k) + \beta e_{1,k}^{p/q} - s(k) - \lambda(k)) \\ U_2(k)_{k,ADTSMC} = (mB_r)^{-1}(m y_d(k+1) - m A_r \cdot \\ \quad x_r(k) - m B_r D_2(k) + \beta e_{2,k}^{p/q} - s(k) - \lambda(k)) \\ U_3(k)_{k,ADTSMC} = (mB_y)^{-1}(m y_d(k+1) - m A_y \cdot \\ \quad x_y(k) - m B_y D_3(k) + \beta e_{3,k}^{p/q} - s(k) - \lambda(k)) \\ U_4(k)_{k,ADTSMC} = (mB_z)^{-1}(m y_d(k+1) - m A_z \cdot \\ \quad x_z(k) - m B_z D_4(k) + \beta e_{4,k}^{p/q} - s(k) - \lambda(k)) \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

由式(15)可以看出,控制律中包含未知干扰  $D_1(k), D_2(k), D_3(k), D_4(k)$ , 因此控制律无法得到,对此设计了干扰观测器去逼近未知干扰。

## 2 离散干扰观测器的设计及稳定性分析

由文献[14]中连续系统的干扰观测器,本文首先证明了离散干扰观测器的稳定性,并在此基础上做改进,来提高观测器误差收敛的速度。

参考连续系统非线性干扰观测器(NDO)的设计,将文献[14]中NDO离散化后得到

$$\begin{cases} z(k) = \hat{d}(k) - p(k) \\ z(k+1) = (1 - TL(k))z(k) + \\ TL(k)(-p(k) - g(xk)U(k)) \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

式中: $\hat{d}(k)$ 为干扰 $d(k)$ 的估计值; $z(k)$ 为非线性干扰观测器(NDO)的状态变量; $g(xk)$ 为已知函数; $p(k+1) = p(k) + L(k) * (x_n(k+1) - x_n(k))$ 为设计的非线性函数; $U(k)$ 为控制输入; $L(k)$ 为非线性干扰观测器的增益。

**假设 2** 相对于观测器的动态特性<sup>[15]</sup>干扰的变化是缓慢的,即

$$\frac{d(k+1) - d(k)}{T} \approx 0 \quad (17)$$

则有 $d(k+1) \approx d(k)$ 。

**定理 1** 对于式(16)所设计的离散干扰观测器,其误差是收敛的且其收敛速度由参数 $L(k)$ 决定。现证明如下:

设 $\tilde{d}(k) = d(k) - \hat{d}(k)$ , $\tilde{d}(k)$ 为观测器估计误差,则有

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{d}(k+1) &= d(k+1) - \hat{d}(k+1) = d(k+1) - z(k+1) - \\ & p(k+1) = d(k+1) - z(k) + TL(k)(z(k) + p(k)) - \\ & TL(k)(-g(xk)U(k)) - p(k+1) = d(k+1) - z(k) + \\ & TL(k)\hat{d}(k) - TL(k)(-g(xk)U(k)) - p(k+1) \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

由式(6)俯仰通道可写为

$$\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = x_1(k) + Tx_2(k) \\ x_2(k+1) = x_2(k) + Tg(xk)U(k) + Td(k) \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

代入 $p(k+1)$ 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{d}(k+1) &= d(k+1) - z(k) + TL(k)\hat{d}(k) + \\ & L(k)(x_2(k+1) - x_2(k) - Td(k)) - p(k+1) = \\ & d(k+1) - z(k) + TL(k)\hat{d}(k) - TL(k)d(k) - p(k) = \\ & d(k+1) - (z(k) + p(k)) - TL(k)(d(k) - \hat{d}(k)) = \\ & d(k+1) - \hat{d}(k) - TL(k)(d(k) - \hat{d}(k)) \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

在假设 2 的情况下,式(20)变为

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{d}(k+1) &= d(k) - \hat{d}(k) - TL(k)(d(k) - \\ & \hat{d}(k)) = \tilde{d}(k) - TL(k)\tilde{d}(k) \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

选取如下李雅普诺夫函数

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{d}^2 \quad (22)$$

则有

$$\dot{V} = \tilde{d} \dot{\tilde{d}} \quad (23)$$

由式(21)及欧拉离散化形式<sup>[16]</sup>可知

$$\tilde{d} \dot{\tilde{d}} = \tilde{d}(k) (\tilde{d}(k+1) - \tilde{d}(k)) = -L(k)T^2 \tilde{d}^2(k) < 0 \quad (24)$$

式(24)中,要求 $L(k) > 0$ ,则 $V > 0$ , $\dot{V} < 0$ ,所以在选取合适的参数下所设计的干扰观测器是李雅普诺夫稳定的,且误差收敛速度由 $L(k)$ 决定。

针对文献[14]中参数 $L$ 选取为大于0的正常数,误差收敛速度固定不变的问题,选取干扰观测器状态变量的平方作为 $L(k)$ 的参数即 $L(k) = z(k)^2$ ,最终离散干扰观测器的形式为

$$\begin{cases} z(k) = \hat{d}(k) - p(k) \\ z(k+1) = (1 - TL(k))z(k) + \\ TL(k)(-p(k) - g(xk)U(k)) \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

将改进的NDO(式(25))用于获取任意精度的未知干扰 $D_1(k)$ , $D_2(k)$ , $D_3(k)$ , $D_4(k)$ ,并代入控制器式(15),于是系统的控制律变为

$$\begin{cases} U_1(k)_{k,ADTSMC} = (m\mathbf{B}_p)^{-1}(my_d(k+1) - m\mathbf{A}_p \cdot \\ x_p(k) - m\mathbf{B}_p \hat{D}_1(k) + \beta e_{1,k}^{p/q} - s(k) - \lambda(k)) \\ U_2(k)_{k,ADTSMC} = (m\mathbf{B}_r)^{-1}(my_d(k+1) - m\mathbf{A}_r \cdot \\ x_r(k) - m\mathbf{B}_r \hat{D}_2(k) + \beta e_{1,k}^{r/q} - s(k) - \lambda(k)) \\ U_3(k)_{k,ADTSMC} = (m\mathbf{B}_y)^{-1}(my_d(k+1) - m\mathbf{A}_y \cdot \\ x_y(k) - m\mathbf{B}_y \hat{D}_3(k) + \beta e_{1,k}^{y/q} - s(k) - \lambda(k)) \\ U_4(k)_{k,ADTSMC} = (m\mathbf{B}_z)^{-1}(my_d(k+1) - m\mathbf{A}_z \cdot \\ x_z(k) - m\mathbf{B}_z \hat{D}_4(k) + \beta e_{1,k}^{z/q} - s(k) - \lambda(k)) \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

式中, $\hat{D}_1(k)$ , $\hat{D}_2(k)$ , $\hat{D}_3(k)$ , $\hat{D}_4(k)$ 分别为式(25)所设计的干扰观测器。

## 3 系统稳定性分析

**定理 2** 对于式(7)给出的系统,式(25)干扰观测器以及式(26)自适应离散终端滑模控制律能够使系统稳定,以俯仰通道为例,现证明如下。

选取如下李雅普诺夫函数

$$V(k) = \frac{1}{2} s_k^2 \quad (27)$$

要使系统稳定则所选取的李雅普诺夫函数必须满足如下的变化<sup>[13]</sup>,即

$$\Delta V(k) = s_{k+1}^2 - s_k^2 < 0 \quad s_k \neq 0 \quad (28)$$

在采样时间  $T$  足够小的情况下,又可以表示为现有的可达性与稳定性<sup>[13]</sup>条件,即

$$(s_{k+1} + s_k) \operatorname{sgn} s_k > 0 \quad (29)$$

$$(s_{k+1} - s_k) \operatorname{sgn} s_k < 0 \quad (30)$$

对于给定的式(7),滑模面选取为式(8),将所得式(26)控制律和式(25)干扰观测器代入式(9),则式(29)可转化为

$$\begin{aligned} (s_{k+1} + s_k) \operatorname{sgn} s_k = & [m(y_d(k+1) - A_p x_p(k) - \\ & B_p U_1(k) - B_p D_1(k)) + \beta e_{1,k}^{p/q} + s_k] \operatorname{sgn}(s(k)) = \\ & [-mB_p(D_1(k) - \hat{D}_1(k)) + 2s_k - \lambda(k)] \operatorname{sgn} s_k = \\ & -mB_p(D_1(k) - \hat{D}_1(k)) \operatorname{sgn} s_k + 2|s_k| + \\ & \frac{|s_k|}{2} T + \alpha T |s_k| \quad (31) \end{aligned}$$

由定理1可知,恰当选择参数,NDO观测误差可以任意小,即

$$D_1(k) - \hat{D}_1(k) \approx 0 \quad (32)$$

所以式(31)又可以写为

$$(s_{k+1} + s_k) \operatorname{sgn} s_k = \left( \left( 2 + \frac{T}{2} + \alpha T \right) |s_k| \right) > 0 \quad (33)$$

同理可得,式(30)为

$$\begin{aligned} (s_{k+1} - s_k) \operatorname{sgn} s_k = & [m(y_d(k+1) - A_p x_p(k) - \\ & B_p U_1(k) - B_p D_1(k)) + \beta e_{1,k}^{p/q} - s_k] \operatorname{sgn}(s(k)) = \\ & [-mB_p(D_1(k) - \hat{D}_1(k)) + \lambda(k)] \operatorname{sgn} s_k = \\ & -mB_p(D_1(k) - \hat{D}_1(k)) \operatorname{sgn} s_k - \frac{|s_k|}{2} T - \alpha T |s_k| \quad (34) \end{aligned}$$

代入式(32)则式(34)又可以写为

$$(s_{k+1} - s_k) \operatorname{sgn} s_k = |s_k| \left( -\frac{T}{2} - \alpha T \right) < 0 \quad (35)$$

由式(33)和式(35)可知,所设计的控制律满足式(29)、式(30)所给的条件,因此系统是稳定的,图2为干扰观测器的自适应离散终端滑模控制框图<sup>[17]</sup>。

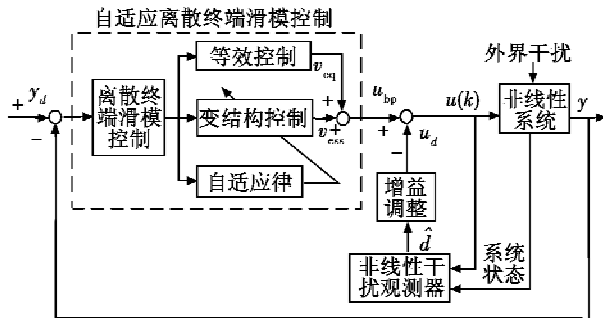


图2 干扰观测器的自适应离散终端滑模控制框图

Fig.2 Adaptive discrete terminal sliding mode control structure of disturbance observer

图中: $v_{eq}$ 为离散终端滑模的等效控制率; $v_{ess}$ 为变

结构控制律; $u_{bp}$ 为 $v_{eq}$ 、 $v_{ess}$ 经过自适应律后的控制律和; $u_d$ 为经过非线性干扰观测器及增益调整后的干扰估计值; $u(k)$ 为作用于整个非线性系统的控制律。

#### 4 仿真

将四旋翼飞行器系统分为俯仰、滚动、偏航及高度4个通道系统的理想输入信号为 $y_{1d} = y_{2d} = y_{3d} = y_{4d} = \sin(2\pi t)$ ,各通道初始值 $x_{p0} = x_{r0} = x_{y0} = x_{z0} = [-0.5, -0.5]$ ,干扰选择为 $d(k) = 4\sin(2\pi kT)$ ,控制律参数选取为 $m = [30, 0.4]$ , $\alpha = 30$ , $\beta = 40$ , $p = 7$ , $q = 9$ ;干扰观测器中, $L(k) = z(k)^2$ , $z(k)$ 为NDO的状态变量。4通道干扰观测器自适应离散终端滑模控制响应曲线见图3。

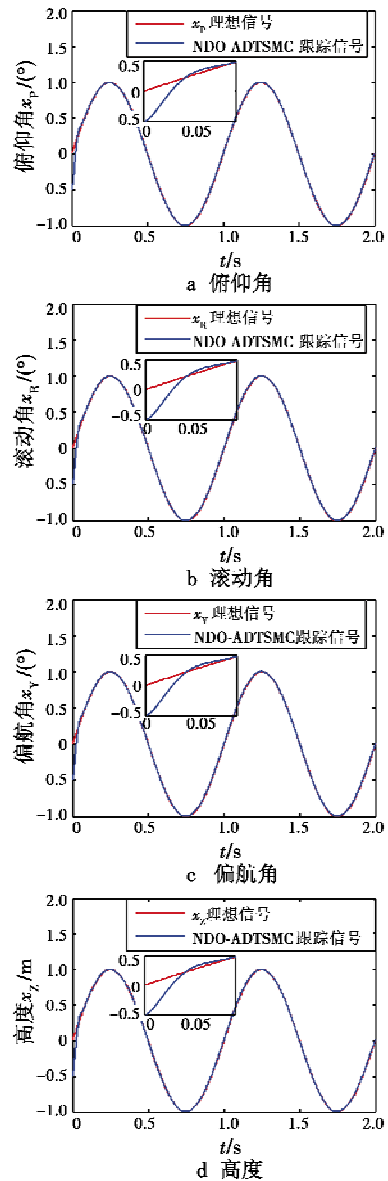


图3 4通道干扰观测器自适应离散终端滑模控制响应曲线

Fig.3 Adaptive discrete terminal sliding mode control response curve of four-channel disturbance observer

由图 3a~图 3d 可以看出,系统跟踪性能良好,响应速度快,响应时间约为 0.05 s;图 4 为各控制方式的效果对比。可以看出,图 4d、图 4e、图 4f 的终端滑模控制比图 4a、图 4b、图 4c 的传统线性滑模控制效果都要好;而加入干扰观测器后能够解决系统的不确定干扰问题,这是相比于前面无干扰观测器的巨大优势。图 5 为自适应因子控制律效果。从图 5b 可以看出,引入自适应律因子后其控制器的输出相比于图 5a 的抖振剧烈则更加平滑,有效地减少了滑模控制中的抖振。

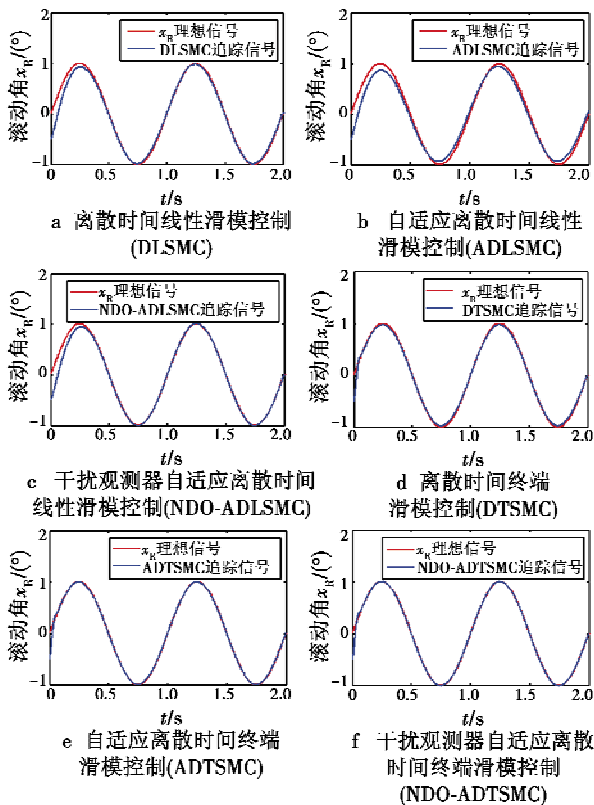
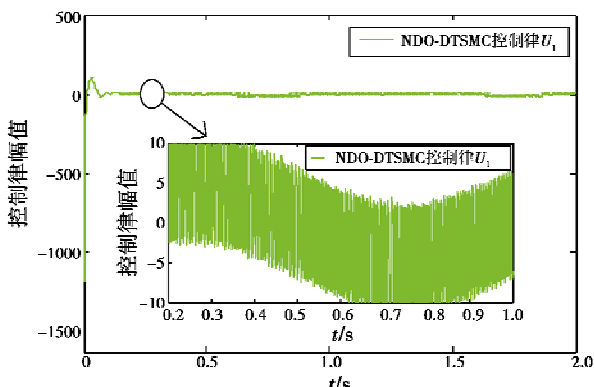


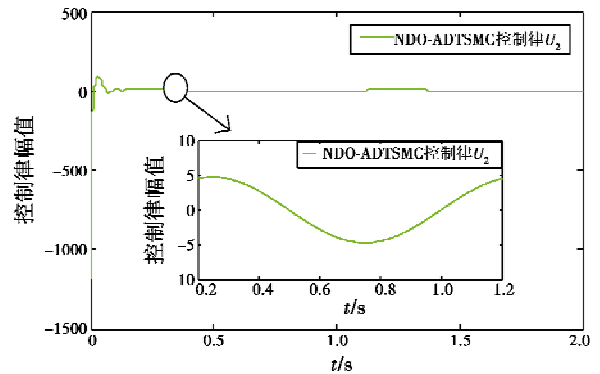
图 4 各控制方式效果对比图

Fig. 4 Effect contrast of each control mode

采用式(25)设计的干扰观测器其仿真效果如图 6 所示。从图 6a 可以看出,干扰观测器能够很好地跟踪实际干扰,说明方法切实可行,图 6b 为对阶跃信号的测试,表明其快速收敛的能力。



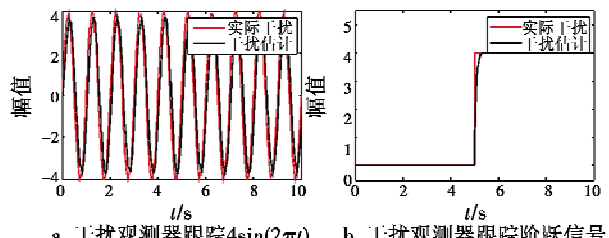
a 干扰观测器-离线终端滑模控制律



b 干扰观测器-自适应离散终端滑模控制律

图 5 自适应因子控制律效果

Fig. 5 Effect of adaptive factor control law



a 干扰观测器跟踪 4sin(2πt) b 干扰观测器跟踪阶跃信号

图 6 干扰观测器仿真图

Fig. 6 Simulation of disturbance observer

### 5 总结

本文首先针对四旋翼飞行器模型建立了离散化方程,推导了自适应离散终端滑模控制律,并对外界不确定干扰设计了改进的离散干扰观测器,严格地证明了干扰观测器的稳定性和整个系统的稳定性,离散化后的控制器设计满足了工程实际中计算机需要实时采样的要求,最后将此方法应用于四旋翼飞行器,对俯仰、滚动、偏航、高度 4 通道做了 Matlab 仿真,仿真结果表明,NDO-ADTSMC 比 DLSMC, NDO-ADLSMC 及 NDO-DTSMC 等控制方法跟踪效果更加理想,鲁棒性更强,能够很好地实现四旋翼飞行器的姿态控制。

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