分数阶混沌系统的主动滑模同步*

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摘要 结合主动控制和滑模控制原理,提出了一个同步分数阶混沌系统的主动滑模控制方法.该方法首先 用分数阶积分对所有维状态分量设计一个滑模面,分数阶混沌系统在该滑模面上稳定.然后采用极点配置 的方法获得主动滑模控制器中的增益矩阵.应用 Lyapunov 稳定性理论、分数阶系统稳定理论对所提的控制 器的存在性和稳定性分别进行了分析.对分数阶 Lorenz 系统进行数值仿真,仿真结果验证了该方法的有效 性.

关键词 分数阶滑模面, 主动滑模控制, 极点配置

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引言

尽管分数阶微积分理论有 300 多年的历史,但 因长时间没有实际的应用背景而发展缓慢. 自从 1983 年 Mandelbort 指出自然界及许多科学技术领 域中存在大量的分数维事实,分数阶微积分才取得 了很大的进展. 另一方面, OGY 控制方法^[1]和 PC 同步方法^[2,3]的提出,使整数阶混沌系统的控制和 同步有了突破性的发展.然而由于分数阶混沌系统 的同步在保密通信、信号处理和系统控制等领域比 整数阶混沌系统拥有更突出的应用前景和发展前 途,因此近年来,分数阶混沌系统的研究受到很多 学者的重视,有了很多的成果.分数阶混沌系统同 步的方法相继被提出,例如,自适应同步^[4]、耦合同 步^[5]、主动控制同步^[6]、滑模控制同步^[7-11]、鲁棒 观测器同步^[12-13]等.近来,一些学者结合多种控制 方法实现了分数阶混沌系统的同步.结合自适应控 制和模糊滑模控制,文献[14]实现了分数阶混沌 系统同步;文献[15]利用主动滑模变结构控制实 现不同维分数阶混沌系统的同步: 文献 [16] 设计 整数阶滑模面,利用单向耦合特性实现分数阶混沌 系统同步. 文献 [17] 利用分数阶微积分设计滑模 面,实现不同维的分数阶混沌系统同步,但该文中 需要对每一维状态分量分别设计滑模面.

针对文献[17]中需要对每一维状态分量分别 设计滑模面,本文提出一个新的同步分数阶混沌系 统的主动滑模控制方法,该方法首先用分数阶积分 对所有维状态分量设计一个滑模面,分数阶混沌系 统在该滑模面上稳定.然后采用极点配置的方法获 得主动滑模控制器中的增益矩阵.通过仿真实验验 证了该方法的可行性与有效性.

1 分数阶微积分

分数阶微分的定义有多种,其中应用较多的是 Riemann – Liouville (R – L)分数阶微分和 Caputo 分 数阶微分^[18]. 在理论研究中应用较多的是 R – L 定 义. 由于 Caputo 的分数阶微分定义更容易给出分 数阶微分方程的初值条件,因而在工程中应用较 广. 本文采用 R – L 积分算子以及 Caputo 定义. 定义 1 Riemann – Liouville 分数阶积分算子 $_0I_t^q,_0I_t^qf(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(!)} \int_0^t \frac{f(\tau)}{(t-\tau)^{1-q}} d\tau$ 这里 q > 0, f: R $\rightarrow R, \Gamma(\cdot)$ 为伽玛函数, 且 $\Gamma(q) = \int_0^\infty t^{q-1}e^{-t}dt$. 定义 2 Caputo 分数阶微积分定义 $_0^cD_t^qf(t) =_0I_t^{n-q}D^nf(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-q)} \int_0^t \frac{f^{(n)}(\tau)}{(t-\tau)^{1+q-n}} d\tau$ 这里 $n-1 \le q \le n \in N, f(t)$ 为在 t > 0 时在[0,t]上

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文献[19]研究并给出了判断分数阶线性系统 稳定性的充要条件.

引理1 考虑自治系统如下

 $D^{\alpha}x = Ax, x(0) = x_0$

其中, $0 < \alpha < 1$, $x \in R^n$, $A \in R^{n \times n}$,

 $D^{\alpha}x = \left[D^{\alpha}x_1, D^{\alpha}x_2, \cdots, D^{\alpha}x_n \right]^T$

如果有

当且仅当对矩阵 A 的任意特征值 | arg(eig
 (A)) | > απ/2 恒成立,则系统是渐近稳定的,

2)当且仅当对矩阵 A 的任意特征值 | arg(eig
 (A)) | > απ/2 恒成立,则系统是稳定的,



图 1 阶线性系统的稳定性区域 Fig. 1 Stability region of linear system with order

α 阶线性系统的稳定区域如图 1 所示,对于分数阶 非线性系统如果其在平衡点处的 Jacobian 矩阵的 所有特征值都在稳定区域内,则该平衡点为稳定 的平衡点.

2 分数阶混沌系统的主动滑模同步

系统形式如下: $\frac{d^{\alpha}x}{dt^{\alpha}} = Ax + f(x)$ (1)

$$\frac{d^{\alpha}y}{dt^{\alpha}} = Ay + f(y) + u(t)$$
(2)

其中 $x = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^T$ 为驱动系统输入, $y = [y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n]^T$ 为响应系统输入, A 为系统线性项系数 矩阵, $f(\cdot)$ 为系统的非线性项, $u(t) = [u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n]^T$ 为系统控制输入项.

设响应系统与驱动系统之间的状态误差.

则

$$e = y - x \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{d^{\alpha}e}{dt^{\alpha}} = Ae + f(y) - f(x) + u(t)$$
(4)

其中 $e = [e_1, e_2, \cdots, e_n]^T$.

我们只要选取合适的控制器 u(t),使得 $\lim_{t\to\infty} || e$ || = $\lim_{t\to\infty} || y - x ||$ = 0,即驱动系统与响应系统同 步.

控制器设计如下:

$$u(t) = f(x) - f(y) + kw(t)$$
 (5)

其中 k = [k₁,k₂,k₃]^T ∈ R,

$$w(t) = \begin{cases} w_{+}(t) & s(e) \ge 0 \\ w_{-}(t) & s(e) < 0 \end{cases}$$
(6)

误差系统方程为

$$\frac{d^{\alpha}e}{dt^{\alpha}} = Ae + kw(t) \tag{7}$$

设计滑模面为

$$s(e) = c \frac{d^{\alpha^{-1}}e}{dt^{\alpha^{-1}}} = cI^{1-\alpha}e$$
(8)

其中 $c = [c_1, c_2, c_3] \in R, 则$

$$\dot{s}(e) = c \frac{d^{\alpha}e}{dt^{\alpha}} \tag{9}$$

当分数阶系统在滑模面运动时,滑模面应满足

$$s(e) = cI^{\alpha - 1}e = 0$$
 (10)

$$\dot{s}(e) = c \frac{d^{\alpha} e}{dt^{\alpha}} = 0 \tag{11}$$

将误差系统(7)代入(11)得

$$e[Ae + kw(t)] = 0 \tag{12}$$

化简上式可得等效控制

$$w_{eq}(t) = -(ck)^{-1}cAe$$
 (13)

将系统(13)代入误差系统(7)得

$$\frac{d^{\alpha}e}{dt^{\alpha}} = Ae + k[-(ck)^{-1}cAe] = [A - k(ck)^{-1}cA]e = [A - BK]e$$
(14)

其中 $B = k, K = (ck)^{-1}cA$

利用极点配置^[20]的方法使得系统矩阵(A = BK)的特征值为 $\{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n\}$,误差系统配置在稳定范围内.

 $K = [K_1, K_2, \cdots, K_n] =$

 $[\beta_{0} - \gamma_{0}, \beta_{1} - \gamma_{1}, \dots, \beta_{n-1} - \gamma_{n-1},]T^{-1} (15)$ 其中 { $\gamma_{0}, \gamma_{1}, \dots, \gamma_{n-1}$ } 是系数矩阵 *A* 的特征多项式 的系数,即

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = \lambda^{n} + \gamma_{n-1}\lambda^{n-1} + \dots + \gamma_{1}\lambda + \gamma_{0}$$
(16)

 $\{\beta_0,\beta_1,\dots,\beta_{n-1}\}$ 是系数矩阵(A - BK)的特征多项 式的系数,即

$$\det(\lambda I - (A - BK)) =$$

$$(\lambda - p_1)(\lambda - p_2)\cdots(\lambda - p_n) =$$

$$\lambda^n + \beta_{n-1}\lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + \beta_1\lambda + \beta_0$$
(17)

矩阵

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} A^{n-1}B, \cdots, AB, B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ \gamma_{n-1} & 1 & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ \gamma_1 & \cdots & \gamma_{n-1} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
(18)

然后设计滑模到达控制律

 $\dot{s} = -\mu \text{sgn}(s) - \tau s \tag{19}$

式中µ,τ>0,sgn(・)为符号函数. 将(9)式代入(19)式得

$$c \frac{d^{\alpha} e}{dt^{\alpha}} = -\mu \operatorname{sgn}(s) - \tau s \tag{20}$$

将(7)式代入得

$$c[Ae + kw(t)] = -\mu \operatorname{sgn}(s) - \tau s$$

化简

$$w(t) = -(ck)^{-1} [cAe + \mu sgn(s) + \tau s]$$
 (21)

定理1 从任意初始条件出发,误差系统(7)始终 满足 $s = -\mu sgn(s) - \tau s$ 的滑模到达条件,则误差系 统(7)能在有限时间内到达趋近滑模面(8).

证明: 考虑如下的 Lyapunov 指数

$$V(t) = \frac{1}{2}s^2$$
 (22)

$$\dot{V}(t) = s\dot{s} = s[-\mu \operatorname{sgn}(s) - \tau s] \leq -\mu_{\min} ||s|| - \tau_{\min} ||s||^2 \leq 0$$
(23)

这里 $\mu_{\min} = \min{\{\mu_i\}}, \tau_{\min} = \min{\{\tau_i\}}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$ 因此,对所有 $\mu_{\min} > 0$ 和 $\tau_{\min} > 0$,系统的轨迹在控制 律(19)的作用下达到滑动模态.证毕.

当误差动态系统到达滑模面时有

$$\frac{d^{\alpha}e}{dt^{\alpha}} = \left[A - k(ck)^{-1}cA\right]e \tag{24}$$

由极点配置定理可控制系统的特征值 $\{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n\}$ 满足 $|\arg(p_i)| > \frac{\alpha \pi}{2}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$ 所以系统渐进稳定,所以驱动系统与响应系统同步.

3 仿真示例

以分数阶 Lorenz 混沌系统为例进行仿真,以下 分别为响应系统和驱动系统.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^{\alpha} x_{1}}{dt^{\alpha}} = a(x_{2} - x_{1}) \\ \frac{d^{\alpha} x_{2}}{dt^{\alpha}} = x_{1}(b - x_{3}) - x_{2} \\ \frac{d^{\alpha} x_{3}}{dt^{\alpha}} = x_{1}x_{2} - cx_{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^{\alpha} y_{1}}{dt^{\alpha}} = a(y_{2} - y_{1}) + u_{1} \\ \frac{d^{\alpha} y_{2}}{dt^{\alpha}} = y_{1}(b - y_{3}) - y_{2} + u_{2} \\ \frac{d^{\alpha} y_{3}}{dt^{\alpha}} = y_{1}y_{2} - cy_{3} + u_{3} \end{cases}$$

$$(25)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^{\alpha}e_{1}}{dt^{\alpha}} = a(e_{2} - e_{1}) + u_{1}(t) \\ \frac{d^{\alpha}e_{2}}{dt^{\alpha}} = be_{1} - y_{1}y_{3} + x_{1}x_{3} + u_{2}(t) \\ \frac{d^{\alpha}e_{3}}{dt^{\alpha}} = -ce_{3} + y_{1}y_{3} - x_{1}x_{2} + u_{3}(t) \end{cases}$$
(27)
设计控制器如下

$$\begin{cases} u_{1}(t) = k_{1}w(t) \\ u_{2}(t) = y_{1}y_{3} - x_{1}x_{3} + k_{2}w(t) \\ u_{3}(t) = -y_{1}y_{2} + x_{1}x_{2} + k_{3}w(t) \end{cases}$$
(28)

因此误差系统(27)可以表示成

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^{\alpha}e_{1}}{dt^{\alpha}} = a(e_{2} - e_{1}) + k_{1}w(t) \\ \frac{d^{\alpha}e_{2}}{dt^{\alpha}} = be_{1} + k_{2}w(t) \\ \frac{d^{\alpha}e_{3}}{dt^{\alpha}} = -ce_{3} + k_{3}w(t) \end{cases}$$
(29)

滑模面定义为:

$$s(e) = c_1 I^{1-\alpha} e_1 + c_2 I^{1-\alpha} e_2 + c_3 I^{1-\alpha} e_3$$
(30)
滑模面应满足以下条件

$$s(t) = c_1 I^{1-\alpha} e_1 + c_2 I^{1-\alpha} e_2 + c_3 I^{1-\alpha} e_3 = 0 \qquad (31)$$

$$\dot{s}(t) = c_1 \frac{d^{\alpha} e_1}{dt^{\alpha}} + c_2 \frac{d^{\alpha} e_2}{dt^{\alpha}} + c_3 \frac{d^{\alpha} e_3}{dt^{\alpha}} = 0$$
(32)

化简(32)式可得等效控制

$$w_{eq}(t) = \frac{1}{c_1 k_1 + c_2 k_2 + c_3 k_3} \left[(c_1 a - c_2 b) e_1 - c_1 a e_2 + c_2 c e_2 \right]$$
(33)

然后将(33)式代入(29)式的系统的误差方程得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^{\alpha}e_{1}}{dt^{\alpha}} = a(e_{2} - e_{1}) + \\ \frac{k_{1}}{c_{1}k_{1} + c_{2}k_{2} + c_{3}k_{3}} [(c_{1}a - c_{2}b)e_{1} - \\ c_{1}ae_{2} + c_{3}ce_{3}] \\ \frac{d^{\alpha}e_{2}}{dt^{\alpha}} = be_{1} + \frac{k_{2}}{c_{1}k_{1} + c_{2}k_{2} + c_{3}k_{3}} [(c_{1}a - \\ c_{2}b)e_{1} - c_{1}ae_{2} + c_{3}ce_{3}] \\ \frac{d^{\alpha}e_{3}}{dt^{\alpha}} = -ce_{3} + \frac{k_{3}}{c_{1}k_{1} + c_{2}k_{2} + c_{3}k_{3}} [(c_{1}a - \\ c_{2}b)e_{1} - c_{1}ae_{2} + c_{3}ce_{3}] \end{cases}$$

化简得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^{\alpha}e_{1}}{dt^{\alpha}} = \frac{1}{c_{1}k_{1} + c_{2}k_{2} + c_{3}k_{3}} \begin{bmatrix} -(c_{2}k_{2}a + c_{3}k_{3}a + c_{2}k_{2}a + c_{3}k_{3}a + c_{2}k_{2}a + c_{3}k_{3}a + c_{2}k_{2}k_{2}a + c_{3}k_{3}a + c_{2}k_{2}k_{3}a + c_{2}k_{2}k_{2}a \end{bmatrix} \\ \frac{d^{\alpha}e_{2}}{dt^{\alpha}} = \frac{1}{c_{1}k_{1} + c_{2}k_{2} + c_{3}k_{3}} \begin{bmatrix} (c_{1}k_{1}b + c_{3}k_{3}b + c_{1}k_{2}a)e_{1} - c_{1}k_{2}ae_{2} + c_{3}k_{2}ce_{3} \end{bmatrix} \\ \frac{d^{\alpha}e_{3}}{dt^{\alpha}} = \frac{1}{c_{1}k_{1} + c_{2}k_{2} + c_{3}k_{3}} \begin{bmatrix} (c_{1}a - c_{2}b)k_{3}e_{1} - c_{1}k_{3}ae_{2} - (c_{1}k_{1} + c_{2}e_{2})ce_{3} \end{bmatrix} \end{cases}$$
(35)

利用极点配置的方法,设定参数 c_1, c_2, c_3 与 k_1, k_2, k_3 使得 $|\arg(p_i)| > \alpha \pi/2, i = 1, 2, 3, 其中 p_i$ 为误差系统 $\frac{d^{\alpha}e}{dt^{\alpha}}$ 参数矩阵的特征值.特征值设计如 下: $p_1 = -0.0063, p_2 = -0.0018 + 2.0001i, p_3 = -0.0018 - 2.0001i, k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 1, 则 <math>c_1 = 1.5475, c_3 = -0.0379, s = -0.2 \operatorname{sgn}(s) - 20s.$

初值 $(x_{10}, x_{20}, x_{30})^{T} = (2, -1.5)^{T}, (y_{10}, y_{20}, y_{30})^{T} = (5, -3, -2)^{T}, 时间步长 h = 0.01, 在 t = 20s 时加入控制.$





Fig. 2 States trajectories of the synchronization error and state variables

用 Matlab 对驱动系统与响应系统进行仿真, 图 2 为系统同步误差与控制变量状态曲线图. 从图 中可以看出,当未加控制变量时,系统误差始终在 变化;当 t = 20s 时加入控制变量后,驱动系统与响 应系统很快趋于同步.

4 结论

基于分数阶混沌系统的同步问题,本文提出同 步分数阶主动滑模控制方法,首先设计分数阶积分 滑模面,然后利用极点配置法处理控制器增益矩 阵,控制系统达到同步,并且进行了稳定性分析证 明.以分数阶 Lorenz 为例进行仿真,仿真结果验证 了该方法的可行性与有效性.

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ACTIVE SLIDING MODE SYNCHRONIZATION OF FRACTIONAL ORDER CHAOTIC SYSTEMS*

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Abstract This paper proposed an active sliding mode method, which combines the active control theory and the sliding mode theory to synchronize fractional-order chaotic systems. In the active sliding mode control strategy, first the fractional-order integrator was introduced to obtain a novel sliding surface containing all the state components in the system, and the fractional order chaotic system is stable in the sliding surface. Then the gain matrix of the active sliding mode controller was obtained using the pole placement method. The existence and the stability of the proposed controller were analyzed based on Lyapunov stability theory and fractional stability theory. The simulation results of the fractional order Lorenz system verify the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Key words fractional order sliding mode surface, active sliding mode control, the pole placement method

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