基于线性控制器的时滞混沌系统同步与数字电路实现*

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摘要 以Lorenz 时滞混沌系统为研究对象,基于 Lyapunov – Krasovskii 泛函理论,设计了一组线性控制器实 现混沌同步.所设计的控制律简单,鲁棒性强并且易于实现.为验证所提出的控制算法的有效性,基于 DSP builder 设计了时滞混沌系统的数字电路,并在数字电路上完成了混沌系统的同步仿真.仿真结果表明所设 计的控制器取得了很好的控制效果.

关键词 DSP builder, 混沌同步, 时滞混沌, Lyapunov - Krasovskii, Lorenz 系统

引 言

混沌是一种非常普遍的非线性现象,在大量的 动力系统中都发现存在混沌. 混沌系统对初始条件 以及系统参数极其敏感的特性,决定了混沌同步的 重要性. 许多学者对混沌同步进行了研究,提出了 许多不同的控制方法,如线性反馈控制法^[1]、控制 Lyapunov 函数法^[2]、自适应控制法^[3]和滑模控制 方法^[4]等.

时滞混沌系统由于时间延迟的存在,使得时滞 混沌系统能够具有多个正的 Lyapunov 指数和高维 吸引子,产生更加复杂的混沌信号,能满足保密通 信、雷达同步控制等方面的现实需要.因此研究时 滞混沌系统具有重要的现实意义[5].近年来时滞混 沌得到了极大的关注,文献[6]讨论了一类时滞混 沌系统,并基于 Lyapunov - Krasovskii 泛函稳定理 论提出了一种新的实现时滞混沌同步的方法. 文献 [7] 基于两类不同的时滞混沌系统,在对误差系统 分析的基础上,设计了一类带有时滞项的控制器实 现了系统的同步. 文献 [8] 基于自适应控制策略, 设计了反馈控制器使时滞 Lur'e 系统最终达到同 步.受以上研究的启发,本文基于 Lyapunov - Krasovskii 泛函理论,采用线性反馈的方法,提出线性 控制器实现时滞混沌系统同步.所设计的控制律相 对比较简单,鲁棒性强,易于实现并且可以方便地 推广到其它系统当中.

近年来,如何通过电路实现混沌系统得到了研

究者们格外的关注. 在国内外的许多文献中报道了 混沌吸引子的模拟电路和数字电路的设计与实现. 文献[9-12]基于各类混沌系统的动力学特性分析,分别设计了混沌系统的模拟电路. 作为 Matlab/ Simulink 中一款帮助设计者完成基于 FPGA 器件 的 DSP 系统设计工具, DSP Builder 可以用来设计 数字电路,模拟混沌电路在实际中的应用. 文献[13 -15]基于 DSP Builder 设计了各种不同的混沌系 统的数字电路. 然而迄今为止, 在数字电路上完成 时滞混沌同步, 并进行仿真还鲜有报道. 因此, 本文 以 Lorenz 时滞混沌系统作为研究对象, 在 DSP Builder 开发环境中设计数字电路并仿真, 验证了 所提控制算法的可靠性.

本文第二节给出了研究对象和一些预备知识; 第三节设计线性控制器实现系统的同步;第四节采 用一阶数字差分算法使系统离散化,并在 DSP builder 开发环境下设计数字电路;第五节利用数字 电路对系统进行仿真,用来说明文章所提方法的有 效性.

1 系统的同步研究

文献[7] 在混沌系统中引入时滞项,提出了如下的 Lorenz 时滞混沌系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = mx_2(t-\tau) - mx_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 = rx_1 - x_2 - x_1x_3 \\ \dot{x}_3 = x_1x_2 - bx_3(t-\tau) \end{cases}$$
(1)

式中,常数m,r,b为系统参量, 7表示滞后时间.当

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以系统(1)作为驱动系统,响应系统为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y}_1 = my_2(t-\tau) - my_1 + u_1 \\ \dot{y}_2 = ry_1 - y_2 - y_1y_3 + u_2 \\ \dot{y}_3 = y_1y_2 - by_3(t-\tau) + u_3 \end{cases}$$
(2)

其中的 u₁,u₂,u₃ 为待设计的控制器. 我们的目的 是设计线性反馈控制使响应系统(1) 与驱动系统 (2) 同步.

$$\begin{cases} \dot{e}_1 = me_2(t-\tau) - me_1 + u_1 \\ \dot{e}_2 = re_1 - e_2 - y_1y_3 + x_1x_3 + u_2 \\ \dot{e}_3 = y_1y_2 - x_1x_2 - be_3(t-\tau) + u_3 \end{cases}$$
(3)

因为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 x_3 - y_1 y_3 = -e_1 e_3 - e_1 x_3 - e_3 x_1 \\ y_1 y_2 - x_1 x_2 = e_1 e_2 + e_1 x_2 + e_2 x_1 \end{cases}$$
(4)

因此,误差系统(3)可以重新写成以下形式

$$\begin{cases} \dot{e}_{1} = me_{2}(t-\tau) - me_{1} + u_{1} \\ \dot{e}_{2} = re_{1} - e_{2} - e_{1}e_{3} + e_{1}x_{3} - e_{3}x_{1} + u_{2} \\ \dot{e}_{3} = e_{1}e_{2} + e_{1}x_{2} + e_{2}x_{1} - be_{3}(t-\tau) + u_{3} \end{cases}$$
(5)
考虑如下形式的线性控制器:

$$u_1 = -l_1e_1, u_2 = -l_2e_2, u_3 = -l_3e_3$$

其中, l1, l2, l3 为待定控制器参数.

对于受上述线性控制其驱动的误差系统(5),考虑如下 Lyapunov - Krasovskii 泛函

$$V(e_1, e_2, e_3) = \frac{1}{2}e_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}e_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}e_3^2 + \int_{-\tau}^0 (e_1^2(t + \theta) + e_2^2(t + \theta) + e_3^2(t + \theta)) d\theta$$
(6)

因为系统(1)是混沌系统,其状态是有界的, 所以存在常数M > 0, N > 0使得 $|x_2| \le M, |x_3| \le N$ 成立. 对于 Lyapunov – Krasovskii 泛函(6),沿着受控误差 系统(5)对其进行求导可得

$$\begin{split} \dot{V}(e_{1},e_{2},e_{3}) &= e_{1}\dot{e}_{1} + e_{2}\dot{e}_{2} + e_{3}\dot{e}_{3} + \left[\left(e_{1}^{2} + e_{2}^{2} + e_{3}^{2}\right) - \left(e_{1}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right) + \left(e_{2}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right) + \left(e_{3}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right)\right)\right)\right] = \\ me_{1}e_{2}\left(t-\tau\right) - me_{1}^{2} + e_{1}u_{1} + re_{1}e_{2} - e_{2}^{2} - e_{1}e_{2}e_{3} - \\ e_{1}e_{2}x_{3} - e_{2}e_{3}x_{1} + e_{2}u_{2} + e_{1}e_{2}e_{3} + e_{1}e_{3}x_{2} + e_{2}e_{3}x_{1} - \\ be_{3}e_{3}\left(t-\tau\right) + e_{3}u_{3} + \left[\left(e_{1}^{2} + e_{2}^{2} + e_{3}^{2}\right) - \left(e_{1}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right) + \left(e_{2}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right) + \left(e_{3}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right)\right)\right)\right] = me_{1}e_{2}\left(t-\tau\right) \\ \tau\right) - me_{1}^{2} + e_{1}u_{1} + re_{1}e_{2} - e_{2}^{2} - e_{1}e_{2}x_{3} + e_{2}u_{2} + \\ e_{1}e_{3}x_{2} - be_{3}e_{3}\left(t-\tau\right) + e_{3}u_{3} + \left[\left(e_{1}^{2} + e_{2}^{2} + e_{3}^{2}\right) - \left(e_{1}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right) + \left(e_{2}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right) + \left(e_{3}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right)\right)\right)\right] \leq \\ me_{1}e_{2}\left(t-\tau\right) - me_{1}^{2} + e_{1}u_{1} + re_{1}e_{2} - e_{2}^{2} + \\ N|e_{1}||e_{2}| + e_{2}u_{2} + M|e_{1}||e_{3}| - be_{3}e_{3}\left(t-\tau\right) + \\ e_{3}u_{3} + \left[\left(e_{1}^{2} + e_{2}^{2} + e_{3}^{2}\right) - \left(e_{1}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right) + \left(e_{2}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right) + \left(e_{2}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right) + \left(e_{2}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right) + \left(e_{2}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right) - me_{1}^{2}\right) + \\ e_{3}u_{3} - be_{3}e_{3}\left(t-\tau\right) + \left[\left(e_{1}^{2} + e_{2}^{2} + e_{3}^{2}\right) - \left(e_{1}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right) - me_{1}^{2}\right) + \\ e_{3}u_{3} - be_{3}e_{3}\left(t-\tau\right) + \left[\left(e_{1}^{2} + e_{2}^{2} + e_{3}^{2}\right) - \left(e_{1}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right) + \left(e_{2}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right) + \left(e_{3}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right)\right) - me_{1}^{2}\right) + \\ e_{3}u_{3} - be_{3}e_{3}\left(t-\tau\right) + \left[\left(e_{1}^{2} + e_{2}^{2} + e_{3}^{2}\right) - \left(e_{1}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right) + \left(e_{3}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right)\right)\right)\right] = (1 - m + \\ \frac{M}{2} + \frac{N}{2} - l_{1}\right)e_{1}^{2} + \left(\frac{N}{2} - l_{2}\right)e_{2}^{2} + \left(1 + \frac{M}{2} - \\ l_{3}\right)e_{3}^{2} + me_{1}e_{2}\left(t-\tau\right) + re_{1}e_{2} - be_{3}e_{3}\left(t-\tau\right) - \\ e_{1}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right) - e_{2}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right) - e_{3}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right) - e_{3}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right) - \\ e_{3}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right) - e_{2}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right) + re_{1}e_{2}\left(t-\tau\right) - \\ e_{3}\left(t-\tau\right) - e_{2}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right) - e_{3}^{2}\left(t-\tau\right) - \\ e_{3}\left(t-\tau\right) - e_{3}\left(t-\tau\right) - \\ e_{3}\left(t-\tau\right) - e_{3}\left(t-\tau\right) - \\ e_{3}\left(t-\tau\right)$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - m + \frac{M}{2} + \frac{N}{2} - l_1 & \frac{r}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{m}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{r}{2} & \frac{N}{2} - l_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 + \frac{M}{2} - l_3 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{b}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{m}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{b}{2} & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

则有

 $\dot{V} \leq e^T P e$

(8)

可以看出,P < 0 为一个线性矩阵不等式(LMI),可 以通过 Matlab 的 LMI 工具箱来求解控制器的增益 参数 l_1, l_2, l_3 .由 Lyapunov – Krasovskii 稳定性理论 可知,如此选择的控制器的增益参数 l_1, l_2, l_3 可以 使得误差系统(5)渐近稳定,从而使得使系统(1) 和系统(2)达到同步.

2 系统的电路设计

采用一阶离散化公式,有

$$\dot{x} = \frac{x(k+1) - x(k)}{dt}$$
(9)

采样周期取为 dt = 0.001, τ = 0.002 = 2dt 将 Lorenz 时滞混沌系统(1)离散化,得到驱动系统 的离散化方程

$$\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = dt(mx_2(k-1) - mx_1(k)) + x_1(k) \\ x_2(k+1) = dt(rx_1(k) - x_2(k) - x_1(k)x_3(k)) + x_2(k) \\ x_3(k+1) = dt(x_1(k)x_2(k) - bx_3(k-2) + x_3(k)) \end{cases}$$
(10)

考虑线性反馈

$$u_1 = -l_1(y_1 - x_1), u_2 = -l_2(y_2 - x_2),$$

$$u_3 = -l_3(y_3 - x_3)$$

得到响应系统的离散化方程

$$\begin{cases} y_{1}(k+1) = dt(my_{2}(k-2) - my_{1}(k) - l_{1}(y_{1}(k) - x_{1}(k))) + y_{1}(k) \\ y_{2}(k+1) = dt(ry_{1}(k) - y_{2}(k) - y_{1}(k)y_{3}(k) - l_{2}(y_{2}(k) - x_{2}(k))) + y_{2}(k) \\ y_{3}(k+1) = dt(y_{1}(k)y_{2}(k) - by_{3}(k-2) - l_{3}(y_{3}(k) - x_{3}(k))) + y_{3}(k)) \end{cases}$$
(11)

DSP builder 是一个数字信号处理器的开发工 具,它提供了 Quartus II 和 Matlab /Simulink 之间的 接口模块,利用该模块可方便地把 Matlab /Simulink 系统级设计工具的算法开发,仿真和验证功能 与 VHDL 综合,仿真和 Altera 开发工具整合在一 起,实现了这些工具的集成.在 DSP builder 开发环 境中搭建驱动系统和响应系统的数字电路,如下图 2 所示,其中的采样时间为 dt = 0.001s.



图 2 在 DSP builder 中搭建的驱动系统和响应系统 Fig. 2 Drive system and response system constructed in DSP Builder

3 仿真结果

考虑驱动系统为 Lorenz 时滞混沌系统如(1) 所示,响应系统方程如(2)所示.在 DSP builder 开 发环境下,设计数字电路并对系统的同步进行仿 真,系统初始状态设为(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (0, -1,1), (y_1, y_2, y_3) = (5,2, -2).图1显示了驱动系统(1)







图 6 系统状态 (x_3, y_3) 的响应 Fig. 6 the response diagram of system states (x_3, y_3)

的混沌吸引子,图3显示了响应系统(2)的混沌吸 引子.图4,图5和图6分别给出了驱动系统与响应 系统各状态随时间的演化图.可以看出,在本文所 提的线性反馈控制器的作用之下,驱动系统和响应 系统在一定的时间内实现了同步.

4 结论

本文基于 Lyapunov - Krasovskii 泛函理论,采 用线性反馈的方法,实现了时滞混沌系统的同步, 反馈器的参数可以通过求解线性矩阵不等式来设 计.通过分析时滞混沌系统的动力学特性,在 DSP builder 的开发环境下,搭建了时滞混沌系统的数字 电路对混沌同步进行仿真,最终的仿真结果表明所 设计的线性控制器具有很好的控制效果.

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SYNCHRONIZATION OF DELAYED CHAOS SYSTEM AND DIGITAL CIRCUIT REALIZATION VIA LINEAR CONTROLLER*

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Abstract Based on the Lyapunov-Krasovskii stability theory, a linear controller was proposed to achieve synchronization of a delayed Lorenz chaotic system. The presented control law is simple and easy to be implemented. To illustrate the effectiveness of the proposed control algorithm and complete the synchronous simulation, the digital circuit of the delayed Lorenz chaotic system was designed via DSP builder. Finally, simulation results were given to show the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Key words DSP builder, chaos synchronization, delayed chaos, Lyapunov-Krasovskii, Lorenz system

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