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Robust Predictive Control of Nonplanar Fully-actuated UAVs

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Abstract

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Keywords

nonplanar fully-actuated unmanned aerial vehicles, matched disturbances, mismatched disturbances, predictive control, trajectory tracking

Authors

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非平面全驱动多旋翼无人机的鲁棒预测控制

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摘要: 针对非平面全驱动多旋翼无人机飞行时易受外部风场与未建模动态影响等问题, 设计了鲁棒性较好的预测控制系统。采用牛顿-欧拉法构建了无人机六自由度非线性运动模型; 设计了线性扩张状态观测器, 将同时受匹配与非匹配干扰影响的无人机系统转化为仅受匹配干扰影响的等效系统, 用以估计系统的状态变量; 针对等效系统设计预测控制器以降低系统输出振荡和输入激增, 设计干扰补偿器以提升闭环系统抗干扰的鲁棒性。仿真实验表明: 与常规的非线性动态逆控制方法相比, 该算法下的闭环系统具有更强的抗干扰能力与更高的轨迹跟踪精度。

关键词: 非平面全驱动多旋翼无人机; 匹配干扰; 非匹配干扰; 预测控制; 轨迹跟踪

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Robust Predictive Control of Nonplanar Fully-actuated UAVs

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Abstract: Targeting the problem that nonplanar fully-actuated unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) are susceptible to external winds and unmodeled dynamics, the predictive control system with good robustness is designed. A nonlinear motion model with six degrees of freedom is established through the Newton-Euler approach. A linear extended state observer is designed to estimate the state variables by transforming the system affected by matched and unmatched disturbances into an equivalent system only affected by the matched disturbances. A predictive controller is designed for the equivalent system to reduce the output oscillation and input surging and a disturbance compensator is also designed to improve the system robustness. Simulation results show that, compared to the conventional nonlinear dynamic inverse control method, the proposed algorithm-based closed-loop system has the stronger anti-interference capability and higher trajectory tracking accuracy.

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0 引言

多旋翼无人机在军用和民用领域已得到了广

泛应用, 完成了诸如侦察、监测、探测和植物保护等复杂任务。目前, 工程中广泛应用的多旋翼无人机均为平面构型, 每个桨叶产生的升力均垂

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直于机体水平面，依靠非零俯仰/滚转角使得总升力产生惯性参考系下的三轴分量，以实现无人机的空间平动运动，依靠升力对机体重心的力矩和电机反扭矩实现无人机的旋转运动^[1-4]。

随着使用需求的增加，平面构型多旋翼无人机的缺点更加突出。无人机具有欠驱动特性，依靠总升力和滚转力矩、俯仰力矩、偏航力矩这4个控制输入实现空间六自由度运动，造成姿态子系统与位置子系统强耦合，产生强时变和高度非线性的同时增加了控制系统设计难度；无人机通过总升力在垂直方向上的分量克服重力的影响，来实现高度控制，而干扰影响下大的俯仰和滚转角必然产生较小的总升力分量，无人机的高度控制能力受到很大约束，从而导致系统的抗干扰能力减弱。为此，研究人员提出了非平面全驱动构型的多旋翼无人机，它的部分/全部桨叶的升力不垂直于机体水平面，总升力在不依赖非零姿态角度的情况下，总能在三轴平动方向产生分量，从而使位置控制与姿态控制完全无关，系统耦合度与非线性程度就会明显降低。文献[5]提出了3种可行的非平面构型，并针对其中一种构型，采用全状态反馈线性化方法分别设计了位置控制器和姿态控制器。文献[6]对比了在平面配置电机和非平面配置电机的情况下，无人机在简化实验中对于外力干扰的响应时间差异。文献[7]针对控制分配问题提供了4种全驱动解耦控制方案。文献[8]采用经典PID方法设计了无人机的姿态控制系统。文献[9]采用经典的最优控制方法设计了俯仰角速率镇定控制系统。文献[10]采用非线性预测控制方法解决了无人机高度控制问题。文献[11]采用滤波反步法和自抗扰算法设计了飞控系统。文献[12-13]采用执行单元故障检测和自重构算法，提高了无人机的安全性和可靠性。但是，目前关于非平面构型多旋翼无人机控制系统设计的研究较少且研究范围不够全面，现有研究并未充分考虑外部风场带来的影响。在执行实际飞行任务时，持续风场和突风都会对无人机造成干扰，前者会对无人

机的速度和加速度产生扰动，从而在位置子系统中以匹配和非匹配干扰的形式同时存在；后者会在短时间内对无人机产生瞬间冲击，造成输入激增问题，使系统输出出现较大超调。两种风场的存在严重破坏飞行性能，对飞行稳定性造成极大影响。

为此，本文以非平面六旋翼无人机为研究对象，针对其轨迹跟踪控制问题提出一种鲁棒预测控制方法。首先，设计了扩展状态观测器，将受非匹配干扰影响的系统转化为仅受匹配干扰作用的等效系统，同时估计系统状态和等效匹配干扰。其次，设计预测控制器以抑制输出振荡和输入激增，设计干扰反馈补偿器以减少持续风场带来的影响，使无人机闭环系统的抗干扰特性得到显著增强。

1 运动建模

1.1 布局分析

非平面全驱动六旋翼无人机布局如图1所示。

为描述非平面全驱动六旋翼无人机的空间运动，在此建立惯性参考系 $O_1X_1Y_1Z_1$ 和机体坐标系 $O_BX_BY_BZ_B$ ，如图1所示。在 $O_1X_1Y_1Z_1$ 中，原点 O_1 固定于无人机的质心， O_1X_1 轴和 O_1Y_1 轴位于水平平面内且相互垂直， O_1Z_1 轴满足右手定则。在 $O_BX_BY_BZ_B$ 中，原点 O_B 与原点 O_1 相重合， O_BY_B 轴位于机体平面且与5号机臂重合， O_BX_B 轴指向为无人机前进方向，且位于机体平面且与1号和6号机臂形成的夹角的角平分线重合， O_BZ_B 轴满足右手定则。坐标系 $O_1X_1Y_1Z_1$ 和 $O_BX_BY_BZ_B$ 之间的位置关系可用欧拉角 $\Theta=[\phi \ \theta \ \psi]^T$ 表示，其中， ϕ 为滚转角， θ 为俯仰角， ψ 为偏航角。因此， $O_1X_1Y_1Z_1$ 到 $O_BX_BY_BZ_B$ 的转换矩阵^[3]为

$$L_{BI} = \begin{bmatrix} C_\theta C_\psi & C_\theta S_\psi & -S_\theta \\ S_\phi S_\theta C_\psi - C_\phi S_\psi & S_\phi S_\theta S_\psi + C_\phi C_\psi & S_\phi C_\theta \\ C_\phi S_\theta C_\psi + S_\phi S_\psi & C_\phi S_\theta S_\psi - S_\phi C_\psi & C_\phi C_\theta \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

式中： $S_{(*)} \triangleq \sin(*)$ ； $C_{(*)} \triangleq \cos(*)$ 。

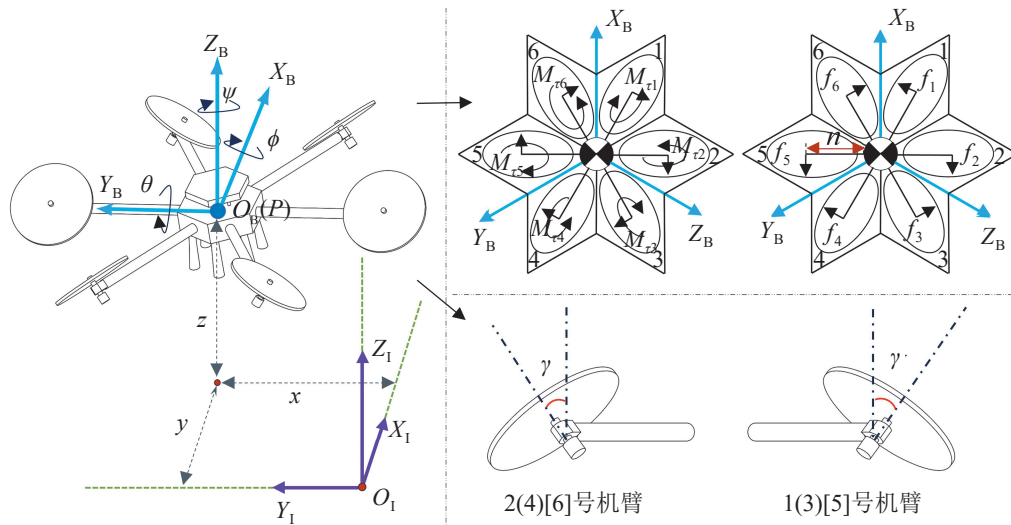


图1 非平面全驱动六旋翼无人机布局

Fig. 1 Nonplanar fully-actuated hexrotor layout

考虑到本文所研究无人机的非平面特性, 每个电机转轴的位置向量 L_i 和方向向量 D_i , $i=1, 2, \dots, 6$ 的表达式为

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot n & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot n & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot n & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot n \\ -\frac{1}{2} \cdot n & -n & -\frac{1}{2} \cdot n & \frac{1}{2} \cdot n & n & \frac{1}{2} \cdot n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} S_\gamma & -S_\gamma & \frac{1}{2} S_\gamma & \frac{1}{2} S_\gamma & -S_\gamma & \frac{1}{2} S_\gamma \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} S_\gamma & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} S_\gamma & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} S_\gamma & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} S_\gamma \\ C_\gamma & C_\gamma & C_\gamma & C_\gamma & C_\gamma & C_\gamma \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

1.2 力与力矩分析

无人机主要受旋翼升力 F_s 和重力 G 的作用:

$$F_s = \sum_{i=1}^6 D_i \cdot f_i = \sum_{i=1}^6 D_i \cdot (c_L \omega_i^2) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} S_\gamma c_L (\omega_1^2 - 2\omega_2^2 + \omega_3^2 + \omega_4^2 - 2\omega_5^2 + \omega_6^2) \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} S_\gamma c_L (\omega_1^2 - \omega_3^2 + \omega_4^2 - \omega_6^2) \\ C_\gamma c_L (\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2 + \omega_3^2 + \omega_4^2 + \omega_5^2 + \omega_6^2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} S_\gamma c_L u_1 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} S_\gamma c_L u_2 \\ C_\gamma c_L u_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

$$G = [0 \quad 0 \quad -mg]^T \quad (5)$$

式中: f_i 为旋翼 i 升力; c_L 为升力系数; ω_i 为旋翼 i 的转速; m 为无人机的质量; g 为引力常数; u_1 、

u_2 和 u_3 为虚拟控制输入。

结合式(1)(4)(5)可得, 在 $O_1 X_1 Y_1 Z_1$ 下无人机所受合外力为

$$\sum F = L_{BI}^T \cdot F_s + G \quad (6)$$

无人机主要受升力矩与电机反扭矩作用。由桨叶升力产生的升力矩和电机反扭矩分别为

$$M_f = \sum_{i=1}^6 L_i \times D_i \cdot f_i \quad (7)$$

$$M_\tau = \sum_{i=1}^6 D_i \cdot \tau_i = \sum_{i=1}^6 D_i \cdot [(-1)^{i-1} c_T \omega_i^2] \quad (8)$$

式中: τ_i 为第 i 个电机产生的反扭矩; $(-1)^{i-1}$ 为反扭矩方向; c_T 为反扭矩系数。

结合式(7)(8)可得合外力矩:

$$\sum M = M_f + M_\tau = \begin{bmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{2} S_\gamma c_T - \frac{1}{2} S_\gamma n c_L \right) (\omega_1^2 + 2\omega_2^2 + \omega_3^2 - \omega_4^2 - 2\omega_5^2 - \omega_6^2) \\ \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} S_\gamma c_T - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} C_\gamma n c_L \right) (\omega_1^2 \omega_3^2 \omega_4^2 \omega_6^2) \\ (C_\gamma c_T + S_\gamma n c_L) (\omega_1^2 - \omega_2^2 + \omega_3^2 - \omega_4^2 + \omega_5^2 - \omega_6^2) \\ \left(\frac{1}{2} S_\gamma c_T - \frac{1}{2} S_\gamma n c_L \right) u_4 \\ \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} S_\gamma c_T - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} C_\gamma n c_L \right) u_5 \\ (C_\gamma c_T + S_\gamma n c_L) u_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{2} S_\gamma c_T - \frac{1}{2} S_\gamma n c_L \right) u_4 \\ \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} S_\gamma c_T - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} C_\gamma n c_L \right) u_5 \\ (C_\gamma c_T + S_\gamma n c_L) u_6 \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

式中: u_4 、 u_5 和 u_6 同样为虚拟控制输入。

1.3 运动模型

记 $\mathbf{P}=[x \ y \ z]^T$ 为无人机质心位置坐标, $\mathbf{v}=[v_x \ v_y \ v_z]^T$ 为无人机三轴平动速度, $\boldsymbol{\Omega}=[p \ q \ r]^T$ 为角速率, $\mathbf{J}=\text{diag}(I_x, I_y, I_z)$ 为无人机的惯性矩阵。

在文献[6]的基础上考虑风场、外部扰动、未建模动力学等内外扰动的影响, 则无人机运动模型为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{P}} = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{v}_w \\ \dot{\mathbf{v}} = \frac{1}{m} \sum \mathbf{F} + \mathbf{A}_w \\ \dot{\boldsymbol{\Omega}} = \boldsymbol{\Omega} \\ \dot{\boldsymbol{\Omega}} = -\mathbf{J}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{J} \boldsymbol{\Omega}) + \mathbf{J}^{-1} \sum \mathbf{M} + \mathbf{D}_a \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

式中: \mathbf{v}_w 为风速; \mathbf{A}_w 为风加速度; \mathbf{D}_a 为未建模的动力学。 \mathbf{v}_w 、 $\dot{\mathbf{v}}_w$ 、 \mathbf{A}_w 与 \mathbf{D}_a 均有界。

整理变量: $a = \frac{\sin \gamma \cdot c_L}{2m}$, $b = \frac{\cos \gamma \cdot c_L}{m}$, $c = \frac{1}{2} \sin \gamma \cdot c_T - \frac{1}{2} \cos \gamma \cdot n \cdot c_L$, $d = \cos \gamma \cdot c_T + \sin \gamma \cdot n \cdot c_L$, $\alpha_p = c/I_x$, $\alpha_q = c/I_y$, $\alpha_r = d/I_z$, 则将式(6)(9)代入到式(10), 可以得到无人机的平动运动模型和旋转运动模型。

平动运动模型:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{P}} = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{v}_w \\ \dot{\mathbf{v}} = \mathbf{B}_p \cdot \mathbf{U}_p + \mathbf{G} + \mathbf{A}_w \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

$$\mathbf{U}_p = [u_1 \ u_2 \ u_3]^T$$

$$\mathbf{B}_p =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} aC_\theta C_\psi & \sqrt{3} a(S_\phi S_\theta C_\psi - C_\phi S_\psi) & b(C_\phi S_\theta C_\psi + S_\phi S_\psi) \\ aC_\theta S_\psi & \sqrt{3} a(S_\phi S_\theta S_\psi + C_\phi C_\psi) & b(C_\phi S_\theta S_\psi - S_\phi C_\psi) \\ -aS_\theta & \sqrt{3} aS_\phi C_\theta & bC_\phi C_\theta \end{bmatrix} \quad (12)$$

式中: \mathbf{v}_w 为非匹配干扰; \mathbf{A}_w 为匹配干扰。

旋转运动模型:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\boldsymbol{\Omega}} = \boldsymbol{\Omega} \\ \dot{\boldsymbol{\Omega}} = \mathbf{A}_a + \mathbf{B}_a \cdot \mathbf{U}_a + \mathbf{D}_a \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

$$\mathbf{U}_a = [u_4 \ u_5 \ u_6]^T$$

$$\mathbf{A}_a = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{I_y - I_z}{I_x} qr & \frac{I_z - I_x}{I_y} pr & \frac{I_x - I_y}{I_z} pq \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\mathbf{B}_a = \text{diag}(\alpha_p, \alpha_q, \alpha_r)$$

对比文献[5]可得, 在设计控制系统时, 文献[5]并未考虑无人机运动模型中存在的任何不确定因素, 而本文考虑了非匹配和匹配干扰造成的影响, 其中, 非匹配干扰主要由风场速度引起, 影响无人机的飞行速度, 匹配干扰主要由模型摄动和风场加速度引起, 影响无人机的线运动和角运动的加速度。非匹配干扰对于无人机鲁棒性、稳定性和飞行性能的影响更为突出, 即使在平面构型旋翼无人机控制系统设计技术研究中, 同时考虑这2种干扰影响的也相对较少, 因此, 本文的研究更加贴近工程实际。

2 轨迹跟踪控制系统设计

本节针对系统(11)和系统(13)设计鲁棒预测控制器, 其控制原理如图2所示。

2.1 位置控制

将位置系统(11)改写为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{P}} = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{v}_w \\ \dot{\mathbf{v}} = \bar{\mathbf{g}} + \mathbf{B}_p \cdot \mathbf{U}_p + \mathbf{A}_w \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

式中: $\bar{\mathbf{g}} = [0 \ 0 \ -g]^T$ 。

将 \mathbf{U}_p 设计为 $\mathbf{U}_p = \mathbf{U}_{p0} + \mathbf{U}_{pc}$, \mathbf{U}_{p0} 是干扰为0时的等效输入, \mathbf{U}_{pc} 用于补偿干扰项。记 $\bar{\mathbf{P}} = \mathbf{P}$, $\bar{\mathbf{v}} = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{v}_w$, $\mathbf{D}_w = \dot{\mathbf{v}}_w + \mathbf{A}_w$, 系统(14)等价于

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\bar{\mathbf{P}}} = \bar{\mathbf{v}} \\ \dot{\bar{\mathbf{v}}} = \bar{\mathbf{g}} + \mathbf{B}_p \cdot \mathbf{U}_p + \mathbf{D}_w \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

根据文献[14], 系统(15)的线性扩张状态观测器可设计为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{E}}_{p1} = \mathbf{Z}_{p1} - \bar{\mathbf{P}} \\ \dot{\mathbf{Z}}_{p1} = \mathbf{Z}_{p2} - \beta_{p1} \mathbf{E}_{p1} \\ \dot{\mathbf{Z}}_{p2} = \mathbf{B}_p \times \mathbf{U}_p + \mathbf{Z}_{p3} - \beta_{p2} \mathbf{E}_{p1} \\ \dot{\mathbf{Z}}_{p3} = -\beta_{p3} \mathbf{E}_{p1} \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

因此有 \mathbf{Z}_{p1} 估计 $\bar{\mathbf{P}}$, \mathbf{Z}_{p2} 估计 $\bar{\mathbf{v}}$, \mathbf{Z}_{p3} 估计 \mathbf{D}_w 。

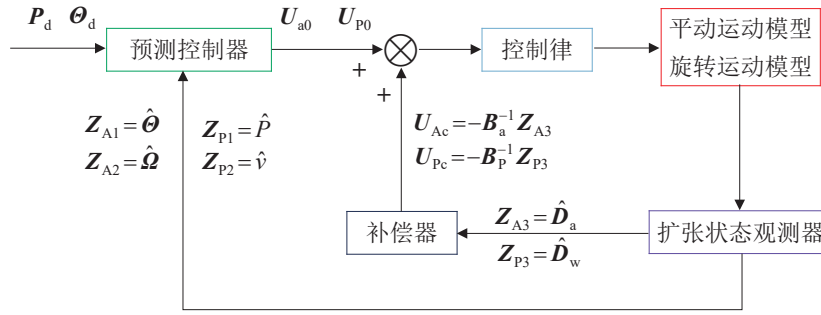


图 2 鲁棒预测控制原理

Fig. 2 Principles of robust predictive control

对参数 β_{P1} 、 β_{P2} 、 β_{P3} 进行整定:

$$\begin{cases} \omega_{p0} > 0 \\ \beta_{P1} = 3\omega_{p0}, \beta_{P2} = 3\omega_{p0}^2, \beta_{P3} = \omega_{p0}^3 \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

令 $P_d = [x_d \ y_d \ z_d]^T$ 为参考轨迹, 假设 \dot{P}_d 和 \ddot{P}_d 均存在, 则预测时域长度 τ_p 内的位置预测和参考轨迹预测值可由泰勒级数表示为

$$\begin{cases} P(t + \tau_p) = P + \tau_p \dot{P} + \frac{\tau_p^2}{2} \ddot{P} = \bar{P} + \tau_p \dot{\bar{P}} + \frac{\tau_p^2}{2} \ddot{\bar{P}} \\ P_d(t + \tau_p) = P_d + \tau_p \dot{P}_d + \frac{\tau_p^2}{2} \ddot{P}_d \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

为求解 U_{p0} , 在系统(14)中令 $v_w = A_w = 0$, 采用性能指标:

$$J_p = \frac{1}{2} [P(t + \tau_p) - P_d(t + \tau_p)]^T \times [P(t + \tau_p) - P_d(t + \tau_p)] \quad (19)$$

根据必要条件 $\frac{\partial J_p}{\partial U_{p0}} = 0$, 并利用 Z_{P1} 代替 \bar{P} 以

及 Z_{P2} 代替 \bar{v} , 可解出等效输入为

$$U_{p0} = -\frac{2}{\tau_p^2} (B_p^T B_p)^{-1} B_p^T \times \left[P - P_d + \tau_p (Z_{P2} - \dot{P}_d) + \frac{\tau_p^2}{2} (\bar{g} - \ddot{P}_d) \right] \quad (20)$$

干扰补偿输入为

$$U_{pc} = -B_p^{-1} Z_{P3} \quad (21)$$

根据式(20)(21), 位置控制律为

$$U_p = -\frac{2}{\tau_p^2} (B_p^T B_p)^{-1} B_p^T \times \left[P - P_d + \tau_p (Z_{P2} - \dot{P}_d) + \frac{\tau_p^2}{2} (\bar{g} - \ddot{P}_d) \right] - B_p^{-1} Z_{P3} \quad (22)$$

2.2 姿态控制

姿态子系统(13)改写为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\Theta} = \Omega \\ \dot{\Omega} = A_a + B_a \cdot U_a + D_a \\ Y_A = \Theta \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

将 U_a 设计为 $U_a = U_{a0} + U_{ac}$, U_{a0} 是干扰为 0 时的等效输入, U_{ac} 用于干扰补偿。

根据文献[14], 系统(23)的线性扩张状态观测器设计为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{E}_{A1} = Z_{A1} - \Theta \\ \dot{Z}_{A1} = Z_{A2} - \beta_{A1} E_{A1} \\ \dot{Z}_{A2} = A_a + B_a \cdot U_a + Z_{A3} - \beta_{A2} E_{A1} \\ \dot{Z}_{A3} = -\beta_{A3} E_{A1} \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

因此有 Z_{A1} 估计 Θ , Z_{A2} 估计 Ω , Z_{A3} 估计 D_a 。

对参数 β_{A1} 、 β_{A2} 、 β_{A3} 进行整定:

$$\begin{cases} \omega_{A0} > 0 \\ \beta_{A1} = 3\omega_{A0}, \beta_{A2} = 3\omega_{A0}^2, \beta_{A3} = \omega_{A0}^3 \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

令 $\Theta_d = [\phi_d \ \theta_d \ \psi_d]^T$ 为参考轨迹, 假设 $\dot{\Theta}_d$, $\ddot{\Theta}_d$ 均存在。则预测时域长度 τ_A 内的姿态预测和参考轨迹预测值可由泰勒级数表示为

$$\begin{cases} \Theta(t + \tau_A) = \Theta + \tau_A \dot{\Theta} + \frac{\tau_A^2}{2} \ddot{\Theta} \\ \Theta_d(t + \tau_A) = \Theta_d + \tau_A \dot{\Theta}_d + \frac{\tau_A^2}{2} \ddot{\Theta}_d \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

为求解 U_{a0} , 系统(23)中令 $D_a = 0$, 采用以下性能指标:

$$J_a = \frac{1}{2} [\Theta(t + \tau_A) - \Theta_d(t + \tau_A)]^T \times [\Theta(t + \tau_A) - \Theta_d(t + \tau_A)] \quad (27)$$

根据必要条件 $\frac{\partial J_a}{\partial U_{a0}} = 0$, 并利用 Z_{A1} 代替 θ ,

Z_{A2} 代替 Ω , 可解出等效输入为

$$U_{a0} = -\frac{2}{\tau_A^2} (B_a^T \cdot B_a)^{-1} B_a^T \times \left[\theta - \theta_d + \tau_A (Z_{A2} - \dot{\theta}_d) - \frac{\tau_A^2}{2} (A_a - \ddot{\theta}_d) \right] \quad (28)$$

干扰补偿输入为

$$U_{Ac} = -B_a^{-1} Z_{A3} \quad (29)$$

根据式(28)(29), 姿态控制律为

$$U_a = -\frac{2}{\tau_A^2} (B_a^T \cdot B_a)^{-1} B_a^T \times \left[\theta - \theta_d + \tau_A (Z_{A2} - \dot{\theta}_d) - \frac{\tau_A^2}{2} (A_a - \ddot{\theta}_d) \right] - B_a^{-1} Z_{A3} \quad (30)$$

3 数值验证

通过数值仿真实验比较提出的控制方法和常见的非线性动态逆控制 (nonlinear dynamic inversion control, NDIC) 方法来证明所提方法的优越性。本文所用控制器参数值为 $\omega_{p0} = 100$, $\omega_{A0} = 100$, $\tau_p = 0.3$, $\tau_A = 0.1$ 。位置参考轨迹为 $x_d = 5\sin(0.5\pi t)$, $y_d = 5\cos(0.5\pi t)$, $z_d = 0.5t$; 姿态参考轨迹为 $\phi_d = 0.2\sin t$, $\theta_d = 0.1\cos t$, $\psi_d = 0.5\pi \sin(0.5\pi t)$; 风场干扰为 $v_w = [5S_{(0.2\pi t)} \quad 5S_{(0.25\pi t)} \quad 5S_{(0.4\pi t)}]^T$, $A_w = [\pi C_{(0.2\pi t)} \quad 1.25\pi C_{(0.25\pi t)} \quad 2\pi C_{(0.4\pi t)}]^T$; 未建模动态: $D_a = [5C_{(\pi t)} + 4\text{sign}(S_t) \quad 8S_{(0.5\pi t)} \quad 5S_{(0.4\pi t)} + 3C_{(0.5\pi t)}]^T$ 。无人机的模型参数为 $m = 7.5 \text{ kg}$, $g = 9.81 \text{ N/kg}$, $\gamma = 60^\circ$, $c_T = 4.21 \times 10^{-5}$, $c_L = 1.91 \times 10^{-3}$, $n = 0.45 \text{ m}$, $I_x = 0.363 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$, $I_y = 0.363 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$, $I_z = 0.651 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$ 。

仿真对比结果如图3~7所示。

从图3~5可以看出, 由于存在干扰估计与反馈补偿, 基于鲁棒预测控制方法的无人机位置跟踪与姿态跟踪的精度明显高于NDIC方法。从图6~7可以看出, 控制器的预测功能可成功避免输入激增与振荡(图6中所有子图的第2s和第8s、图7中所有子图的仿真开始时刻), 进而降低系统的输出振荡(图4中的第2s)。

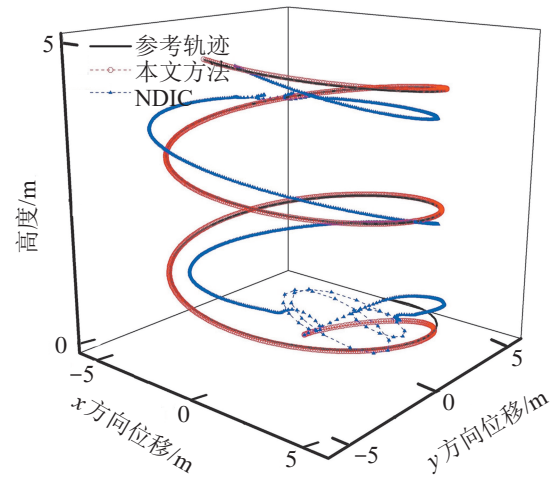


图3 三维轨迹跟踪效果

Fig. 3 Effect of 3D trajectory tracking

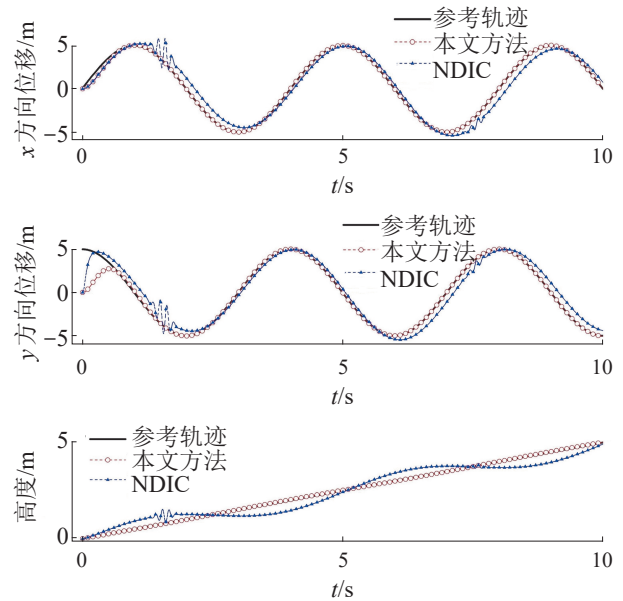
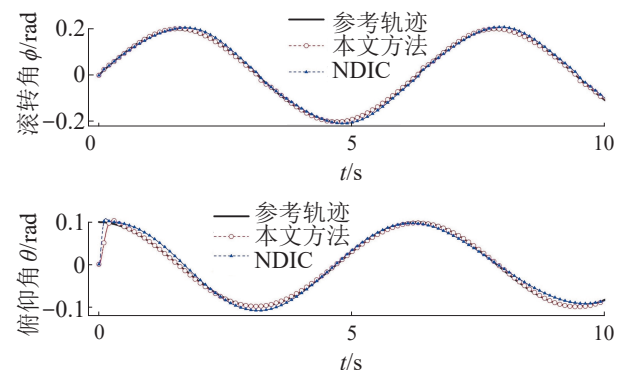


图4 二维轨迹跟踪效果

Fig. 4 Effect of 2D trajectory tracking



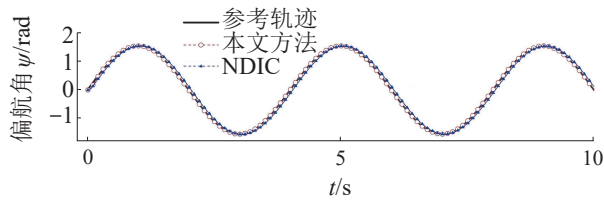


图5 姿态角跟踪效果

Fig. 5 Effect of attitude angle tracking

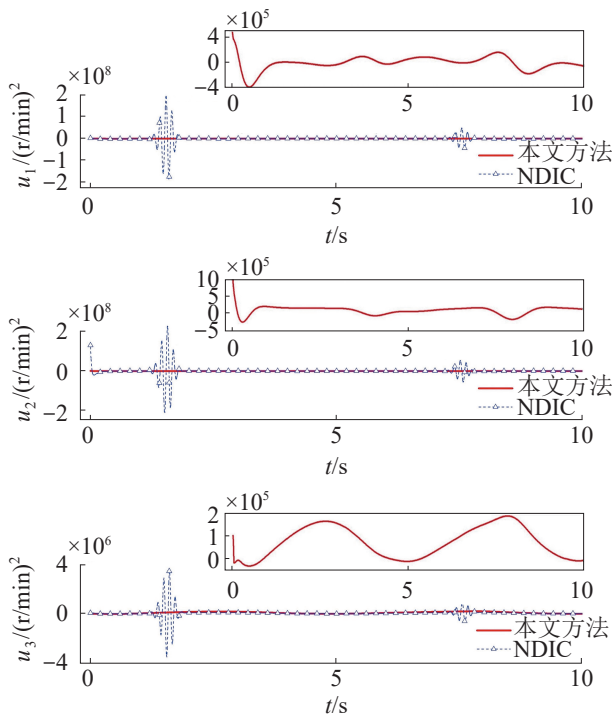


图6 输入力 u_1 、 u_2 、 u_3

Fig. 6 Input force u_1 、 u_2 、 u_3

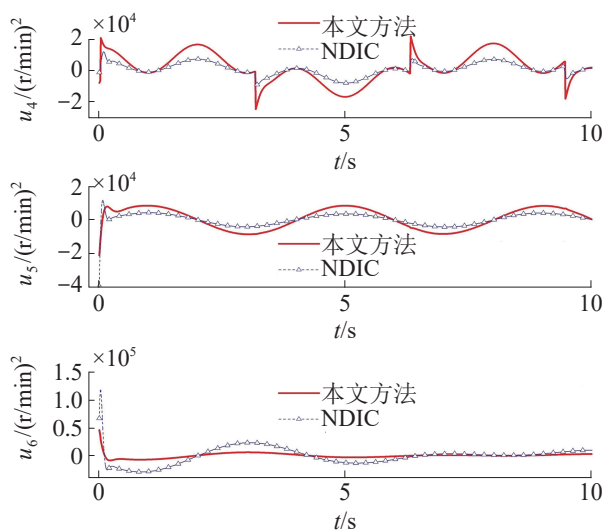


图7 输入力 u_4 、 u_5 、 u_6

Fig. 7 Input force u_4 、 u_5 、 u_6

4 结论

本文针对未知干扰存在条件下的非平面多旋翼无人机飞行性能增强问题, 提出了一种鲁棒性较强的轨迹跟踪预测控制方法。相较于常规 NDIC, 所提方法显著降低了轨迹和姿态的跟踪误差, 无人机的稳定性得到极大提升, 机体质心的运动轨迹更为平滑, 避免了输入激增现象的发生, 只需较小的能量输入就可降低跟踪误差, 实现精确控制。

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