

级联系统执行器故障的自适应诊断

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摘要:针对一类非线性级联系统的执行器增益故障诊断问题,提出了基于自适应观测器的故障诊断方法.考虑理想情况下的非线性级联系统模型,研究带有未知扰动的非线性级联系统模型.通过设计的自适应检测观测器而产生残差,将残差与事先设定的阈值比较,来确定故障是否发生.所设计的自适应诊断观测器保证了残差信号的收敛及对故障的准确估计;在具有扰动情况下,可以确保信号指数衰减到残差集.对风力发电机非线性级联系统模型的仿真实验验证了设计方法的有效性.

关键词:非线性级联系统;自适应诊断;执行器增益故障

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随着现代控制系统规模的不断扩大和复杂程度的不断提高,人们对系统可靠性和安全性的要求越来越高,一旦系统发生故障便有可能造成巨大的损失,系统可靠性可以通过有效的故障诊断方法来保证,因此系统故障诊断变得日益重要.过去的几十年见证了学术界和应用领域对于故障诊断所做出的巨大努力^[1],但将非线性级联系统作为故障系统研究的文献少之又少.非线性级联系统作为一类重要的非线性系统,一方面,很多非线性系统可以通过微分同胚线性化转化为级联系统,另一方面,级联系统也代表着一类实际系统,在实际生产过程中有着很多应用,非线性级联系统主要由两个级联子系统(驱动子系统、被驱动子系统)和一个级联项构成,控制量只作用在驱动子系统上,因此级联系统执行器的可靠性对于系统的正常运行至关重要^[2-3].

现有的故障诊断方法主要是基于知识、信号和解析模型三大类^[4],其中基于解析模型的方法是以系统数学模型为基础,利用观测器、滤波器、参数辨识等方法产生残差,并对残差进行评估和处理而实现故障诊断的技术,这也是应用最为广泛的一种方法^[5-6].针对带有模型不确定性的连续线性系统,Jiang 等^[7]通过设计鲁棒诊断观测器和自适应算法使得残差很好地收敛到零,并有效地估计了系统的执行器故障.Liu 等^[8]

针对带有未知扰动的线性系统微小故障诊断,提出一类综合自适应滑模观测器方法,使得该观测器在很好地估计微小故障的同时又对未知的扰动有较强的鲁棒性.针对带有模型误差、噪声、干扰的非线性系统,Ibaraki 等^[9]设计了 Luenberger 鲁棒故障检测观测器,并将其用于自动导引小车的轨迹控制系统的故障检测.对于系统输入难以获取的情况,张正道等^[10]设计了未知输入观测器来实现非线性时间序列故障预报.Johansson 等^[11]为线性不确定系统的鲁棒故障检测设计了动态阈值发生器,有效地降低了故障检测系统的漏报和误报.Abid 等^[12]给出了非线性故障检测系统动态阈值的设计方法.

在现有文献中涉及的执行器故障绝大部分为加性故障^[13-14],对故障的估计本质上是对外加干扰的估计,并没有考虑执行器的增益故障,它源于系统某些参数的变化,能引起系统输出的变化,这些变化同时也受到已知输入的影响,这样的执行器增益故障更加符合实际情况.例如,靠液压驱动的系统在压力不足的情况下难以达到控制效果就是执行器增益发生故障的典型例子.Wang 等^[15]研究了一类线性系统自适应故障诊断问题,给出了检测故障的阈值和诊断方法,设计的自适应观测器得到了系统状态和故障的良好估计.

考虑到非线性级联系统的特殊结构和重要的实

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用价值,对于非线性级联系统的执行器增益故障研究很有必要.本文将文献[15]的结论推广到级联非线性系统,首先针对理想的非线性级联系统故障模型设计了故障检测观测器,并对故障发生时间进行检测,再通过设计的自适应诊断观测器对执行器增益故障进行估计.然后对于更加符合实际情况的、带有外在干扰的非线性级联系统,设计了鲁棒自适应诊断观测器,并通过设定合理的阈值降低了故障的误报和漏报,确保系统状态差和故障差指数衰减到残差集.上述观测器的设计均通过李雅普诺夫稳定性方法进行了稳定性证明,仿真结果很好地验证了方法的有效性.本文中所研究模型中故障的形式和文献[7]是不同的.

1 理想情况下的检测和自适应诊断观测器

考虑如下形式的非线性级联系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}}_1(t) = \mathbf{A}_{11}\mathbf{x}_1(t) + \mathbf{A}_{12}\mathbf{x}_2(t) + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{f}(t)\mathbf{u}(t), \\ \dot{\mathbf{x}}_2(t) = \mathbf{A}_{22}\mathbf{x}_2(t) + \boldsymbol{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}_2(t)), \\ \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y}_1 + \mathbf{y}_2 = \mathbf{C}_1\mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{C}_2\mathbf{x}_2, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{x}_1^T, \mathbf{x}_2^T)^T \in \mathbf{R}^n$, $\mathbf{x}_1 \in \mathbf{R}^r$ 为状态 $\mathbf{x}$ 的具有线性描述的分量, $\mathbf{x}_2 \in \mathbf{R}^{n-r}$ 为状态 $\mathbf{x}$ 的具有非线性描述的分量, $\mathbf{u}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^m$ 是输入向量, $\mathbf{y}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^m$ 是输出向量, $\mathbf{A}_{11}, \mathbf{A}_{12}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{A}_{22}, \mathbf{C}_1, \mathbf{C}_2$ 分别为相应维数的已知参数矩阵, $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}_2(t))$ 表示系统中的非线性项, $\mathbf{f}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times m}$ 表示随时间变化的执行器增益故障,在系统没有故障发生时,有 $\mathbf{f}(t) = \mathbf{f}_H$, 这里的 $\mathbf{f}_H$ 是已知量,代表着正常的执行器增益矩阵.因此故障检测和诊断的目的是当执行器增益故障发生后产生警报,并估计 $\mathbf{f}(t)$ 以确定故障行为.

假设 1 非线性函数 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}_2)$ 对 $\mathbf{x}_2$ 满足 Lipschitz 条件,即对任意 $\bar{\mathbf{x}}_2, \mathbf{x}_2 \in \mathbf{R}^{n-r}$ 存在常数 $L > 0$,使得

$$\|\boldsymbol{\varphi}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_2) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}_2)\| \leq L \|\bar{\mathbf{x}}_2 - \mathbf{x}_2\|. \quad (2)$$

1.1 检测观测器设计

为了检测出故障,设计如下故障检测观测器:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{\mathbf{x}}}_1(t) = \mathbf{A}_{11}\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1(t) + \mathbf{A}_{12}\hat{\mathbf{x}}_2(t) + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{f}_H(t)\mathbf{u}(t) + \mathbf{L}_{d1}(\mathbf{y}_1(t) - \hat{\mathbf{y}}_1(t)), \\ \dot{\hat{\mathbf{x}}}_2(t) = \mathbf{A}_{22}\hat{\mathbf{x}}_2(t) + \boldsymbol{\varphi}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_2(t)) + \mathbf{L}_{d2}(\mathbf{y}_2(t) - \hat{\mathbf{y}}_2(t)), \\ \hat{\mathbf{y}} = \hat{\mathbf{y}}_1 + \hat{\mathbf{y}}_2 = \mathbf{C}_1\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1 + \mathbf{C}_2\hat{\mathbf{x}}_2, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中 $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1(t) \in \mathbf{R}^r$, $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_2(t) \in \mathbf{R}^{n-r}$ 分别为状态 $\mathbf{x}_1(t)$, $\mathbf{x}_2(t)$ 的估计状态变量,因为系统是可以观测的,选择合适的观测器增益矩阵 $\mathbf{L}_{d1}, \mathbf{L}_{d2}$ 使得矩阵 $(\mathbf{A}_{11} - \mathbf{L}_{d1}\mathbf{C}_1), (\mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{L}_{d2}\mathbf{C}_2)$ 是稳定的,定义

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{e}_1(t) = \hat{\mathbf{x}}_1(t) - \mathbf{x}_1(t), \\ \mathbf{e}_2(t) = \hat{\mathbf{x}}_2(t) - \mathbf{x}_2(t), \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{e}_{01}(t) = \hat{\mathbf{y}}_1(t) - \mathbf{y}_1(t) = \mathbf{C}_1\mathbf{e}_1(t), \\ \mathbf{e}_{02}(t) = \hat{\mathbf{y}}_2(t) - \mathbf{y}_2(t) = \mathbf{C}_2\mathbf{e}_2(t), \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

那么状态误差和输出误差具有如下形式:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{e}}_1(t) = (\mathbf{A}_{11} - \mathbf{L}_{d1}\mathbf{C}_1)\mathbf{e}_1(t) + \mathbf{A}_{12}\mathbf{e}_2(t) + \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{f}_H - \mathbf{f}(t))\mathbf{u}(t), \\ \dot{\mathbf{e}}_2(t) = (\mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{L}_{d2}\mathbf{C}_2)\mathbf{e}_2(t) + \boldsymbol{\varphi}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_2(t)) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}_2(t)), \\ \mathbf{e}_0(t) = \mathbf{C}_1\mathbf{e}_1(t) + \mathbf{C}_2\mathbf{e}_2(t). \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

考虑没有模型误差和外来干扰时, $\gamma > 0$ 时故障发生的判别条件如下:

$$\begin{cases} \|\mathbf{e}_0(t)\| = \|\mathbf{C}_1\mathbf{e}_1(t) + \mathbf{C}_2\mathbf{e}_2(t)\| < \gamma, \\ \text{没有故障;} \\ \|\mathbf{e}_0(t)\| = \|\mathbf{C}_1\mathbf{e}_1(t) + \mathbf{C}_2\mathbf{e}_2(t)\| \geq \gamma, \\ \text{故障发生.} \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

其中 γ 是设定的故障阈值,当误差的范数超过这个值,则认为有故障发生,反之则认为没有故障发生.通常是利用对状态和估计状态产生的残差进行统计分析来判断是否有故障发生.当在无故障时残差会服从均值为零的正态分布,有故障时残差会服从均值不为零正态分布.或者采用残差 χ^2 检验法等来检测实际系统的故障是否发生,而故障阈值通常是由故障误报率以及实际系统所要求的满足相应概率显著性水平来确定的.

1.2 自适应诊断观测器设计

当检测出故障发生后,设计如下形式的自适应诊断观测器:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{\mathbf{x}}}_{1m}(t) = \mathbf{A}_{11}\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{1m}(t) + \mathbf{A}_{12}\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{2m}(t) + \mathbf{B}\hat{\mathbf{f}}(t)\mathbf{u}(t) + \mathbf{L}_1(\mathbf{y}_1(t) - \mathbf{C}_1\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{1m}(t)), \\ \dot{\hat{\mathbf{x}}}_{2m}(t) = \mathbf{A}_{22}\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{2m}(t) + \boldsymbol{\varphi}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{2m}(t)) + \mathbf{L}_2(\mathbf{y}_2(t) - \mathbf{C}_2\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{2m}(t)), \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

其中 $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{1m}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^r$, $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{2m}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^{n-r}$ 为故障时的估计状态变量, $\hat{\mathbf{f}}(t)$ 是故障 $\mathbf{f}(t)$ 的估计量,在没有故障发生时, $\hat{\mathbf{f}}(t)$ 的值为 $\mathbf{f}_H$,直到有故障被检测出来.

记 $\mathbf{e}_{1m}(t) = \mathbf{x}_{1m}(t) - \mathbf{x}_1(t)$, $\mathbf{e}_{2m}(t) = \mathbf{x}_{2m}(t) - \mathbf{x}_2(t)$, $\tilde{\mathbf{f}}(t) = \hat{\mathbf{f}}(t) - \mathbf{f}(t)$, 那么状态误差和输出误差

动态方程如下

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{e}}_{1m}(t) = (\mathbf{A}_{11} - \mathbf{L}_1 \mathbf{C}_1) \mathbf{e}_{1m}(t) + \mathbf{A}_{12} \mathbf{e}_{2m}(t) + \\ \quad \mathbf{B} \tilde{\mathbf{f}}(t) \mathbf{u}(t), \\ \dot{\mathbf{e}}_{2m}(t) = (\mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{L}_2 \mathbf{C}_2) \mathbf{e}_{2m}(t) + [\boldsymbol{\varphi}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{2m}) - \\ \quad \boldsymbol{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}_{2m})], \\ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(t) = \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1(t) + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2(t) = \mathbf{C}_1 \mathbf{x}_{1m} - \mathbf{y}_1 + \\ \quad \mathbf{C}_2 \mathbf{x}_{2m} - \mathbf{y}_2 = \mathbf{C}_1 \mathbf{e}_{1m} + \mathbf{C}_2 \mathbf{e}_{2m}. \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

故障诊断为了设计合适的诊断算法以使得

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(t) = 0, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{\mathbf{f}}(t) = 0.$$

假设 2 存在 $\mathbf{P}_1 > 0, \mathbf{P}_2 > 0$, 适当选取 $\mathbf{L}_1, \mathbf{L}_2$ 增益矩阵, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} &(\mathbf{A}_{11} - \mathbf{L}_1 \mathbf{C}_1 + \alpha_1 \mathbf{I})^T \mathbf{P}_1 + \mathbf{P}_1 (\mathbf{A}_{11} - \mathbf{L}_1 \mathbf{C}_1 + \\ &\quad \alpha_1 \mathbf{I}) = -\mathbf{Q}_1, \\ &(\mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{L}_2 \mathbf{C}_2 + 0.5 \mathbf{L} \mathbf{I})^T \mathbf{P}_2 + \mathbf{P}_2 (\mathbf{A}_{22} - \\ &\quad \mathbf{L}_2 \mathbf{C}_2 + 0.5 \mathbf{L} \mathbf{I}) = -\mathbf{Q}_2 \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

成立, 其中 $\mathbf{Q}_1 > 0, \mathbf{Q}_2 > 0$ 为给定的正定矩阵, $\alpha_1 > 0$ 为正常数, 在定理 1 证明过程中给出.

定理 1 在满足假设 1 条件下, 并假设对自适应诊断观测器(8)可以适当选取 $\mathbf{L}_1, \mathbf{L}_2$, 使假设 2 成立, 并且满足

$$\mathbf{C}_1 = \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{P}_1. \quad (11)$$

于是通过如下的诊断算法:

$$\frac{d\hat{\mathbf{f}}(t)}{dt} = -\boldsymbol{\Gamma} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1(t) \mathbf{u}^T(t), t > t_f, \quad (12)$$

可实现 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(t) = 0$, 这里 $\boldsymbol{\Gamma} = \boldsymbol{\Gamma}^T > 0, t_f$ 为故障发生的时间.

证明 选取 Lyapunov 函数为

$$V(\mathbf{e}_m(t), \hat{\mathbf{f}}(t)) = \mathbf{e}_{1m}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{e}_{1m} + \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{f}}^T(t) \boldsymbol{\Gamma}^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{f}}(t)) + q \mathbf{e}_{2m}^T \mathbf{P}_2 \mathbf{e}_{2m}, \quad (13)$$

式中 q 是待定正参数, 它的选取在后面证明中给出. 求该函数沿着误差方程式(9)的导数为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(\mathbf{e}_m(t), \hat{\mathbf{f}}(t)) &= \mathbf{e}_{1m}^T [\mathbf{P}_1 (\mathbf{A}_{11} - \mathbf{L}_1 \mathbf{C}_1) + \\ &\quad (\mathbf{A}_{11} - \mathbf{L}_1 \mathbf{C}_1)^T \mathbf{P}_1] \mathbf{e}_{1m} + 2 \mathbf{e}_{1m}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{A}_{12} \mathbf{e}_{2m} + \\ &\quad 2 \mathbf{e}_{1m}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{B} \tilde{\mathbf{f}}(t) \mathbf{u}(t) + q \mathbf{e}_{2m}^T [\mathbf{P}_2 (\mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{L}_2 \mathbf{C}_2) + \\ &\quad (\mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{L}_2 \mathbf{C}_2)^T \mathbf{P}_2] \mathbf{e}_{2m} + 2 q \mathbf{e}_{2m}^T \mathbf{P}_2 [\boldsymbol{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}_{2m}) - \\ &\quad \boldsymbol{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}_2)] + 2 \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{f}}^T(t) \boldsymbol{\Gamma}^{-1} \frac{d\hat{\mathbf{f}}}{dt}). \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

上式中, 存在正常数 $\alpha_1 > 0$, 使得

$$\begin{cases} 2 \mathbf{e}_{1m}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{A}_{12} \mathbf{e}_{2m} \leq \alpha_1 \mathbf{e}_{1m}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{e}_{1m} + \\ \quad \alpha_1^{-1} \mathbf{e}_{2m}^T \mathbf{A}_{12}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{A}_{12} \mathbf{e}_{2m}, \\ 2 q \mathbf{e}_{2m}^T \mathbf{P}_2 [\boldsymbol{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}_{2m}) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}_2)] \leq q L \mathbf{e}_{2m}^T \mathbf{P}_2 \mathbf{e}_{2m} + \\ \quad q L \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P}_2) \mathbf{e}_{2m}^T \mathbf{e}_{2m}, \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &2 \mathbf{e}_{1m}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{B} \tilde{\mathbf{f}}(t) \mathbf{u}(t) - 2 \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{f}}^T(t) \boldsymbol{\Gamma}^{-1} \\ &\quad \boldsymbol{\Gamma} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1(t) \mathbf{u}^T(t)) = 2 \mathbf{e}_{1m}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{B} \tilde{\mathbf{f}}(t) \mathbf{u}(t) - \\ &\quad 2 \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{f}}^T(t) \mathbf{C}_1 \mathbf{e}_{1m}(t) \mathbf{u}^T(t)) = 2 \text{tr}(\mathbf{u}^T(t) \tilde{\mathbf{f}}^T(t) \\ &\quad \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{e}_{1m}) - 2 \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{f}}^T(t) \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{e}_{1m}(t) \mathbf{u}^T(t)) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

将上面结果带入式(14)并由假设 2 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &\leq -\mathbf{e}_{1m}^T \mathbf{Q}_1 \mathbf{e}_{1m} - q \mathbf{e}_{2m}^T \mathbf{Q}_2 \mathbf{e}_{2m} + \\ &\quad \alpha_1^{-1} \mathbf{e}_{2m}^T \mathbf{A}_{12}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{A}_{12} \mathbf{e}_{2m} + q L \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P}_2) \mathbf{e}_{2m}^T \mathbf{e}_{2m} = \\ &\quad -\mathbf{e}_{1m}^T \mathbf{Q}_1 \mathbf{e}_{1m} - \mathbf{e}_{2m}^T (q \mathbf{Q}_2 - \\ &\quad q L \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P}_2) \mathbf{I} - \alpha_1^{-1} \mathbf{A}_{12}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{A}_{12}) \mathbf{e}_{2m} = \\ &\quad -\mathbf{e}_{1m}^T \mathbf{Q}_1 \mathbf{e}_{1m} - \mathbf{e}_{2m}^T [q (\mathbf{Q}_2 - L \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P}_2) \mathbf{I}) - \\ &\quad \alpha_1^{-1} \mathbf{A}_{12}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{A}_{12}] \mathbf{e}_{2m}. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

可取 $q \geq \frac{\alpha_1^{-1} \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}_{12}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{A}_{12})}{\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{Q}_2 - L \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P}_1) \mathbf{I})}$, 则 $-\mathbf{e}_{2m}^T [q (\mathbf{Q}_2 - L \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P}_2) \mathbf{I}) - \alpha_1^{-1} \mathbf{A}_{12}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{A}_{12}] \mathbf{e}_{2m} \leq 0$. 从而 $\dot{V} < 0$, 由 Lyapunov 稳定性定理知, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{e}_{1m}(t) = 0, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{e}_{2m}(t) = 0, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{\mathbf{f}}(t) = 0$, 于是可知 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(t) = 0$, 即诊断故障观测器在设计的自适应观测器下可实现状态估计和故障估计, 定理得证.

2 实际情况下的鲁棒自适应诊断

考虑模型具有不确定性和实际生产过程中的各种干扰, 选取下面的模型为研究对象:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}}_1(t) = \mathbf{A}_{11} \mathbf{x}_1(t) + \mathbf{A}_{12} \mathbf{x}_2(t) + \mathbf{B} \mathbf{f}(t) \mathbf{u}(t) + \\ \quad \mathbf{w}(t), \\ \dot{\mathbf{x}}_2(t) = \mathbf{A}_{22} \mathbf{x}_2(t) + \boldsymbol{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}_2(t)), \\ \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y}_1 + \mathbf{y}_2 = \mathbf{C}_1 \mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{C}_2 \mathbf{x}_2, \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

其中 $\mathbf{w}(t) \in \mathbb{R}^r$ 为模型误差和干扰项, 且 $\|\mathbf{w}(t)\| \leq \sigma < +\infty$. 由式(8)减去式(17), 可得观测器误差方程

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\mathbf{e}}_{1m}(t) &= (\mathbf{A}_{11} - \mathbf{L}_1 \mathbf{C}_1) \mathbf{e}_{1m}(t) + \mathbf{A}_{12} \mathbf{e}_{2m}(t) + \\ &\quad \mathbf{B} \tilde{\mathbf{f}}(t) \mathbf{u}(t) - \mathbf{w}(t), \\ \dot{\mathbf{e}}_{2m}(t) &= (\mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{L}_2 \mathbf{C}_2) \mathbf{e}_{2m}(t) + [\boldsymbol{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}_{2m}) - \\ &\quad \boldsymbol{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}_2)]. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

对于存在外扰的系统(17), 它的故障检测仍然可以使用式(7)给出的阈值来判断.

定理 2 在满足假设 1, 2 和式(11)条件下, 当系统(17)故障发生之后, 自适应诊断算法

$$\frac{d\hat{\mathbf{f}}(t)}{dt} = \begin{cases} -\boldsymbol{\Sigma} \hat{\mathbf{f}}(t) - \boldsymbol{\Gamma} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1(t) \mathbf{u}^T(t); (\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1(t), \\ \hat{\mathbf{f}}(t)) \in D_R, \\ -\boldsymbol{\Gamma} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1(t) \mathbf{u}^T(t); (\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1(t), \hat{\mathbf{f}}(t)) \in \bar{D}_R, \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

在有限时间内可确保变量 $(\mathbf{e}_1(t), \hat{\mathbf{f}}(t))$ 以大于 $e^{-\delta_0 t/2}$ 的指数收敛率收敛到集合 $\bar{D}_R$,这里

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \delta_0 &= \min \left[\frac{\lambda_0}{2\lambda_5}, \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_4} \right], \\ D_R &= \left\{ (\mathbf{e}(t), \hat{\mathbf{f}}(t)) \left| \frac{\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{P})}{\|\mathbf{C}\|^2} \|\mathbf{e}(t)\|^2 + \frac{\lambda_3}{2} \|\hat{\mathbf{f}}(t)\|^2 > \lambda_3 \sigma_0 + \frac{1}{\delta_0} \left[(\lambda_0 \|\mathbf{Q}_1^{-1} \mathbf{P}_1\|^2 + \lambda_6) \sigma^2 + \frac{\lambda_0}{2} \sigma_0^2 \right] \right\}, \\ \bar{D}_R &= \left\{ (\mathbf{e}(t), \hat{\mathbf{f}}(t)) \left| \frac{\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{P})}{\|\mathbf{C}\|^2} \|\mathbf{e}(t)\|^2 + \frac{\lambda_3}{2} \|\hat{\mathbf{f}}(t)\|^2 \leq \lambda_3 \sigma_0 + \frac{1}{\delta_0} \left[(\lambda_0 \|\mathbf{Q}_1^{-1} \mathbf{P}_1\|^2 + \lambda_6) \sigma^2 + \frac{\lambda_0}{2} \sigma_0^2 \right] \right\}, \end{aligned} \right. \quad (20)$$

并且

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_0 &= \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{Q}_1), \lambda_1 = \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{\Sigma}^T \mathbf{\Gamma}^{-1}), \\ \lambda_2 &= \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{\Sigma}^T \mathbf{\Gamma}^{-1}), \lambda_3 = \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{\Gamma}^{-1}), \\ \lambda_4 &= \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{\Gamma}^{-1}), \lambda_5 = \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P}_1), \\ \lambda_6 &= \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{Q}_1^{-1} \mathbf{P}_1), \lambda_7 = \frac{\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{Q}_2)}{\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P}_2)} - L \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P}_2), \\ \lambda_8 &= \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}_{12}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{A}_{12}), \sigma_0 = \sup \|\mathbf{f}\|. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

证明 选取 Lyapunov 函数为

$$V(\mathbf{e}_m(t), \hat{\mathbf{f}}(t)) = \mathbf{e}_{1m}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{e}_{1m} + \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{f}}^T(t) \mathbf{\Gamma}^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{f}}(t)) + q \mathbf{e}_{2m}^T \mathbf{P}_2 \mathbf{e}_{2m}, \quad (22)$$

其中 q 是待定正参数,它的选取在后面证明中给出.求该函数沿着误差方程(18)的导数为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(\mathbf{e}_m(t), \hat{\mathbf{f}}(t)) &= \mathbf{e}_{1m}^T [\mathbf{P}_1 (\mathbf{A}_{11} - \mathbf{L}_1 \mathbf{C}_1) + (\mathbf{A}_{11} - \mathbf{L}_1 \mathbf{C}_1)^T \mathbf{P}_1] \mathbf{e}_{1m} + 2 \mathbf{e}_{1m}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{A}_{12} \mathbf{e}_{2m} + 2 \mathbf{e}_{1m}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{B} \tilde{\mathbf{f}}(t) \mathbf{u}(t) - 2 \mathbf{e}_{1m}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{w}(t) + \\ &2 \text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{f}}(t) \mathbf{\Gamma}^{-1} \frac{d\tilde{\mathbf{f}}(t)}{dt}) + q \mathbf{e}_{2m}^T [\mathbf{P}_2 (\mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{L}_2 \mathbf{C}_2) + (\mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{L}_2 \mathbf{C}_2)^T \mathbf{P}_2] \mathbf{e}_{2m} + 2 q \mathbf{e}_{2m}^T \mathbf{P}_2 [\boldsymbol{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}_{2m}) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}_2)]. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

类似于定理1证明,式(15)成立,并可知自适应律中的一 $\mathbf{\Gamma} \mathbf{e}_1(t) \mathbf{u}^T(t)$ 项可以和 $2 \mathbf{e}_{1m}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{B} \tilde{\mathbf{f}}(t) \mathbf{u}(t)$ 抵消.从而得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(\mathbf{e}_m(t), \hat{\mathbf{f}}(t)) &\leq -\mathbf{e}_{1m}^T \mathbf{Q}_1 \mathbf{e}_{1m} - \text{tr}((\hat{\mathbf{f}}(t) - \mathbf{f})^T \mathbf{\Sigma}^T \mathbf{\Gamma}^{-1} (\hat{\mathbf{f}}(t) - \mathbf{f})) + q L \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P}_2) \\ &\mathbf{e}_{2m}^T \mathbf{e}_{2m} - \text{tr}(\mathbf{f}^T \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{\Gamma}^{-1} (\hat{\mathbf{f}}(t) - \mathbf{f})) - 2 \mathbf{e}_{1m}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{w}(t) - q \mathbf{e}_{2m}^T \mathbf{Q}_2 \mathbf{e}_{2m} + \alpha_1^{-1} \mathbf{e}_{1m}^T \mathbf{A}_{12}^T \mathbf{P}_2 \mathbf{A}_{12} \mathbf{e}_{2m} = \\ &-(\mathbf{e}_{1m}(t) + \mathbf{Q}_1^{-1} \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{w}(t))^T \mathbf{Q}_1 (\mathbf{e}_{1m}(t) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbf{Q}_1^{-1} \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{w}(t)) - \text{tr}[(\hat{\mathbf{f}} - \mathbf{f})^T \mathbf{\Sigma}^T \mathbf{\Gamma}^{-1} (\hat{\mathbf{f}} - \mathbf{f})] - \text{tr}[\hat{\mathbf{f}}^T(t) \mathbf{\Sigma}^T \mathbf{\Gamma}^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{f}}(t)] + \text{tr}[\mathbf{f}^T(t) \mathbf{\Sigma}^T \mathbf{\Gamma}^{-1} \mathbf{f}(t)] + \\ &\mathbf{w}(t) \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{Q}_1^{-1} \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{w}(t) - q \mathbf{e}_{2m}^T \mathbf{Q}_2 \mathbf{e}_{2m} + \alpha_1^{-1} \mathbf{e}_{2m}^T \mathbf{A}_{12}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{A}_{12} \mathbf{e}_{2m} \leq -\frac{\lambda_0}{2\lambda_5} \mathbf{e}_{1m}^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{e}_{1m} - \\ &\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_4} \text{tr}[(\hat{\mathbf{f}} - \mathbf{f})^T \mathbf{\Gamma}^{-1} (\hat{\mathbf{f}} - \mathbf{f})] + \lambda_0 \|\mathbf{Q}_1^{-1} \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{w}(t)\|^2 + \lambda_6 \|\mathbf{w}(t)\|^2 + \\ &\frac{\lambda_0}{2} \sigma_0^2 - \frac{\lambda_0}{2\lambda_5} \mathbf{e}_{2m}^T \mathbf{P}_2 \mathbf{e}_{2m} - \left(q \lambda_7 - \frac{\lambda_0}{2\lambda_5} + \alpha_1^{-1} \lambda_8 \right) \|\mathbf{e}_{2m}\|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

$$\text{令 } q \geq \frac{\alpha_1^{-1} \lambda_8}{\left(\lambda_7 + \frac{\lambda_0}{2\lambda_5} \right)}, \text{ 则 } \left(q \lambda_7 - \frac{\lambda_0}{2\lambda_5} + \alpha_1^{-1} \lambda_8 \right) \geq 0,$$

从而

$$\dot{V} \leq -\delta_0 V(\mathbf{e}_m(t), \hat{\mathbf{f}}(t)) + \left[(\lambda_0 \|\mathbf{Q}_1^{-1} \mathbf{P}_1\|^2 + \lambda_6) \sigma^2 + \frac{\lambda_0}{2} \sigma_0^2 \right]. \quad (25)$$

另外,由于

$$\begin{aligned} V(\mathbf{e}_m(t), \hat{\mathbf{f}}(t)) &\geq \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{P}_1) \|\mathbf{e}_{1m}(t)\|^2 + \lambda_3 \|\hat{\mathbf{f}}(t) - \mathbf{f}\|^2 + \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{P}_2) \|\mathbf{e}_{2m}(t)\|^2 \geq \\ &\frac{\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{P}_1)}{\|\mathbf{C}_1\|^2} \|\mathbf{e}_1(t)\|^2 + \frac{\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{P}_2)}{\|\mathbf{C}_2\|^2} \|\mathbf{e}_2(t)\|^2 + \\ &\lambda_3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \|\hat{\mathbf{f}}(t)\|^2 - \|\mathbf{f}(t)\|^2 \right) \geq \\ &\frac{\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{P})}{\|\mathbf{C}\|^2} \|\mathbf{e}(t)\|^2 + \frac{\lambda_3}{2} \|\hat{\mathbf{f}}(t)\|^2 - \lambda_3 \sigma_0^2, \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

其中 $\frac{\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{P})}{\|\mathbf{C}\|^2} = \min \left(\frac{\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{P}_1)}{\|\mathbf{C}_1\|^2}, \frac{\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{P}_2)}{\|\mathbf{C}_2\|^2} \right)$, 当 $(\mathbf{e}(t), \hat{\mathbf{f}}(t)) \in D_R$ 时满足 $\dot{V} < 0$,则由 Lyapunov 稳定性定理可知,当系统存在扰动并且 $(\mathbf{e}(t), \hat{\mathbf{f}}(t)) \in D_R$ 时,由式(25)知系统误差可以大于 $e^{-\delta_0 t/2}$ 的速度指数收敛到集合 $\bar{D}_R$ 中,定理得证.

3 数值仿真

为了说明所提方法的有效性,将其应用在风力发电机电系统的传动模型,考虑传动扭转角通道存在非线性项和转子力矩输入存在增益故障,有

$$\begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\omega}_r \\ \dot{\omega}_g \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3.1402 & 2.7841 \\ 0 & -2.0125 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_r \\ \omega_g \end{bmatrix} + \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0.1526 \\ 2.7066 \end{bmatrix} \theta_\Delta + \begin{bmatrix} -3.1033 \\ -4.7629 \end{bmatrix} f(t) \tau_r, \\ \dot{\theta}_\Delta = -3\theta_\Delta - \sin^2 \theta_\Delta, \\ M = \begin{bmatrix} -3.1033 & -5.1728 & 2.0001 \end{bmatrix} \times \\ \begin{bmatrix} \omega_r & \omega_g & \theta_\Delta \end{bmatrix}^T, \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

其中, ω_r 表示转子速度, ω_g 表示发电机速度, θ_Δ 表示传动扭转角, τ_r 表示转子力矩, M 是衡量系统运行状态的一项指标, 容易得到系统是可观测的. 假设执行器没有发生故障时 $f_H=1$, 给出如下形式的故障原型:

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t < 5 \text{ s}, \\ 1.5, & 5 \text{ s} \leq t < 15 \text{ s}, \\ 0.5, & 15 \text{ s} \leq t. \end{cases}$$

选择检测观测器增益矩阵 $L_{d1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0.4 \end{bmatrix}$, $L_{d2} = 1$, 对于

故障诊断观测器, 根据假设 1 和定理 1, $L_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -10 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$,

$L_2 = 2, \alpha_1 = 2, L = 2, \Gamma = 10$, 同时

$$P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 63.8348 & -40.9401 \\ -40.9401 & 27.7607 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 100 & 0 \\ 0 & 100 \end{bmatrix}, P_2 = 6.0185, Q_2 = 48, \text{图 1 表明了系统的}$$

残差在故障发生后很快地收敛到零. 图 2 是估计故障 $\hat{f}(t)$ 与真实故障 $f(t)$ 的对比, 结果显示估计故障很好地显示了真实故障的情况. 为了检验鲁棒诊断观测器的有效性, 让 $\omega(t) = 0.1 \text{ rand}$, 另外在输出通道上外加方差为 0.2 的白噪声, 阈值 $\gamma = 1.3$, 图 3 表明尽管存在着模型不确定性和外在扰动, 故障检测观测器依然能够很好地检测到故障的发生, 图 4 则表明鲁棒自适应算法能很好地估计实际的故障.

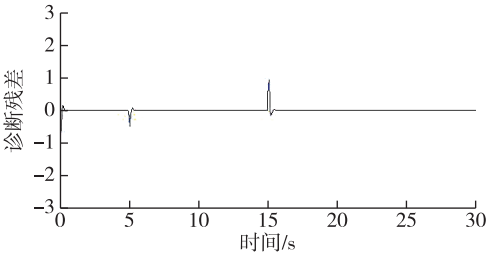


图 1 故障诊断残差
Fig. 1 The residual of fault diagnosis

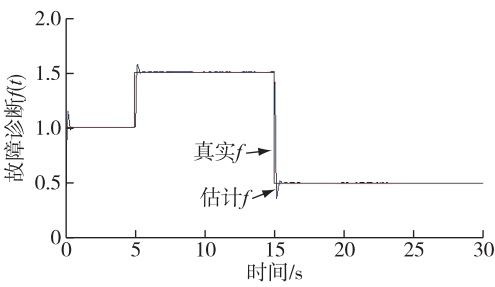


图 2 故障诊断
Fig. 2 Fault diagnosis

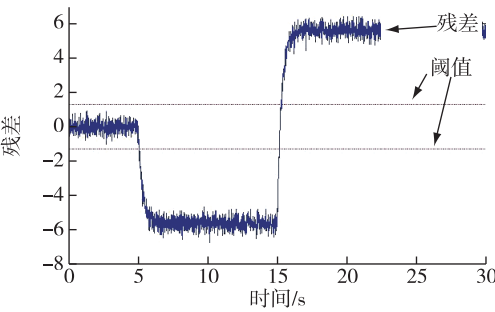


图 3 鲁棒故障检测残差
Fig. 3 The residual of robust fault detection

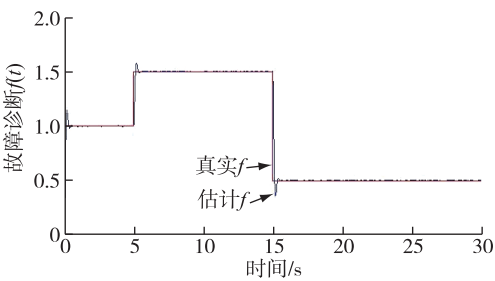


图 4 鲁棒故障诊断
Fig. 4 Robust fault diagnosis

4 结 论

在考虑了理想情况系统和一般的带有扰动的模型后, 针对执行器增益故障的发生, 本文中给出了非线性级联系统故障检测观测器、自适应诊断观测器和鲁棒自适应诊断观测器的设计方法, 并给出了相应的自适应算法, 对于所设计的算法给出 Lyapunov 稳定意义下的严格证明, 保证了故障诊断系统的稳定性, 最后, 通过仿真很好地验证了所提方法的有效性.

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Actuator Fault Diagnosis of a Class of Cascade Systems with Adaptive Observer Method

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Abstract: This study attempts to solve the problem of actuator fault in a nonlinear cascade system by designing an adaptive observer. We gather residuals in consideration of two cases about nonlinear cascaded systems under ideal situations and with unknown disturbances. From the comparison of the residuals and predefined thresholds, the occurrence of the fault can be detected. Furthermore, the convergence of residual signals and estimations of faults can be guaranteed by the designed adaptive diagnosis observer. The method also ensures that certain signals can exponentially decay to residual set under the system with outside disturbance. Finally, a simulation with a class of nonlinear cascade systems has validated the designed method.

Key words: nonlinear cascade system; adaptive diagnosis; actuator gain fault