

忆阻神经网络自适应滑模控制及其应用

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摘 要: 光电吊舱系统中存在各种扰动和未建模动态, 常规控制算法难以适应复杂情况。采用神经网络实现模型未知部分的自适应估计, 结合滑模变结构控制, 可以有效提升控制精度, 但在控制初始阶段, 神经网络估计没有收敛到实际模型时, 滑模控制存在抖振现象。因此, 提出了基于忆阻器神经网络自适应滑模控制算法, 采用神经网络可以逼近未建模态, 提升控制精度, 而忆阻器神经网络来保存权值参数, 可以减小神经网络收敛时间。在控制的初始段, 改进自适应增益来减小由于神经网络估计误差带来的抖振现象, 仿真与实验结果表明, 采用忆阻神经网络及改进的自适应增益算法, 初始抖振显现得到了很好的控制, 算法收敛时间减小为常规滑模控制算法的 1/2, 稳态控制精度较常规滑模变结构控制算法提升了 59.18%。

关键词: 滑模变结构控制; 忆阻器; 神经网络; 光电吊舱

中图分类号: TP273 **文献标志码:** A **DOI:** 10.3788/IRLA20230667

0 引 言

光电吊舱是为光学负载进行稳像和精确跟踪的装置^[1-2], 为空中侦察和激光通信提供有效平台^[3]。目前, 传统高精度两轴两框架光电吊舱的稳定及跟踪精度可达几十到百微弧度级别, 而两轴四框架光电吊舱稳定跟踪精度可达十几微弧度级别^[4]。

在实际应用中, 影响光电吊舱控制精度的因素主要有未建模态、摩擦力矩、不平衡力矩、线扰等, 而控制对象的参数及扰动模型往往难以精确获取, 近年来, 基于扰动观测与补偿的方法逐渐兴起。文献[5]虽然在实验室环境中使用最小二乘法与粒子群算法结合对 Stribeck 模型进行参数辨识并建模, 并取得了一定效果, 但在设备实际使用环境中, 摩擦力及未建模扰动会产生变化, 导致已知模型在实际使用效果降低。CHEN 等人将神经网络与扰动观测结合, 使用扰动观测器估计时变干扰, 使用神经网络估计未建模

动态。AMIN 等人使用采用了高斯型 RBF 神经网络观测并补偿了摩擦扰动, 提升了系统的控制精度^[5]。车鑫采用终端滑模控制结合内回路干扰抑制算法提升了视轴指向控制精度^[6]。

滑模控制可以进行设计且与对象参数及扰动无关, 这就使得滑模变结构控制具有快速响应、对参数变化及扰动不敏感、无需系统在线辨识、物理实现简单等优点^[7-8]。但在实际控制中, 由于被控对象较大的建模不确定性需要较大的切换增益, 容易产生抖振现象^[9]。

另一方面, 光电吊舱上的控制参数往往需要人工整定, 当负载变化时, 已整定参数不一定能适应负载变化^[10-11]。因此, 在这种情况下, 提出了基于神经网络的自适应滑模控制方案, 采用神经网络和滑模控制相结合, 采用忆阻器神经网络实现模型未知部分的自适应估计, 可有效降低模糊增益, 提高系统响应特性。

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采用忆阻器交叉阵列的阻值变化来替代 RBF 神经网络权值变化过程, 由于忆阻器的非易失存储性能, 使控制器记忆了系统的最优权值, 使系统在每次启动中都能快速以最优权值运行, 节省了收敛时间。

由于在滑模控制初始阶段, RBF 神经网络还未完全收敛到待估计函数, 使得初始阶段的控制存在抖振现象, 抖振对初始光电跟踪过程造成影响, 容易丢失目标。因此, 提出了忆阻器神经网络自适应滑模控制算法。在控制的初始段, 采用自适应增益来减小由于神经网络估计误差带来的抖振现象。

1 基本控制原理

用于验证改进算法的光电平台伺服控制连接关系如图 1 所示。主要控制系统包括控制台上位机、伺服控制单元、传感器单元 (包括编码器、三轴光纤陀螺、视频跟踪器、限位模块等)、功率驱动单元 (包括驱动模块和方位、俯仰、横滚电机), 伺服控制单元采集三轴光纤陀螺信号、编码器信号和伺服驱动构成稳定闭环回路, 伺服控制板采集视频跟踪器脱靶量信号、编码器信号和伺服驱动构成跟踪闭环回路。

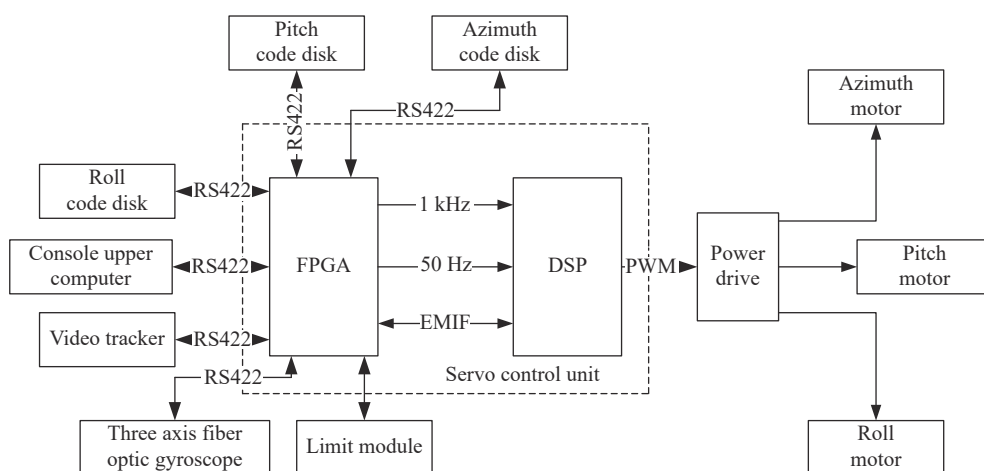


图 1 整机伺服系统信号连接关系图

Fig.1 Signal connection diagram of the entire servo system

控制器以 DSP 微处理器中的内核作为控制核心, 通过并行总线与 FPGA 接口连接, 完成对外部传感器的采集, 控制器状态的上传以及功率驱动控制信号的发送等任务。以图 1 架构搭建的光电吊舱处理平台作为验证忆阻神经网络滑模变结构控制的硬件平台。

1.1 使用伺服控制板的 FPGA 模拟忆阻器原理

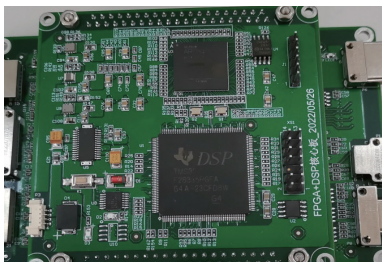
忆阻器是一种模拟生物神经元突触的工作机理, 具有非易失性, 忆阻器电阻或电导的变化取决于施加于器件的电激励变化。目前, 忆阻器是构建电子神经突触的最佳方案^[12]。

输入信号以电压的形式加载到忆阻器阵列每一行, 与忆阻器作用产生的电流在列线上相累加并被感知电路读取, 在单个周期内得到乘累加计算结果, 即:

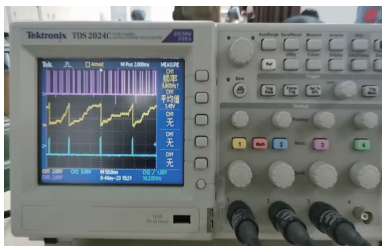
$$I_j = \sum V_i G_{ij} \quad (1)$$

式中: I_j 为感知电路读取的电流和; V_i 为输入信号电压; G_{ij} 为与忆阻器阻值相关的网络权值, 忆阻器阵列同时实现了权值存储和乘累加运算的功能。由于专用的类脑芯片与系统开发难度高, 花费较大^[13-14], 后期需要不断更新与维护才能构建一套完整的生态^[15]。而目前软件实现的 SNN 很少针对并行性方面进行改进, 无法充分利用神经网络算法中高并行性的特点^[16-18]。由于 FPGA 具有并行程度高、实时性好以及体积小等优点^[19], 因此, 文中采用 FPGA 来模拟忆阻器功能, 进行神经网络部分的实现。图 1、图 2 采用伺服控制板的 FPGA 模拟了忆阻器神经元的响应特性。

文献 [20] 将自旋忆阻器和径向基函数 (RBF) 神经网络进行融合, 将忆阻器网络忆阻值的变化替代 RBF 网络的权值更新, 一定程度上减小了神经网络的



(a) 采用 FPGA 模拟神经网络单元
(a) Using FPGA to simulate neural network units



(b) 采用 FPGA 模拟忆阻器响应信号
(b) Using FPGA to simulate the response signal of a memristor

图 2 伺服控制板硬件及忆阻器模拟

Fig.2 Servo control board hardware and memristor simulation

收敛时间^[20]。但是,由于未建模态可能是时变函数,其初始段改善收敛时间的程度有限。

为了进一步减小初始段未收敛时的抖振现象,文中提出了基于忆阻器神经网络的自适应滑模变结构控制算法,采用自适应增益来适配神经网络估计误差。以下对具体算法进行详细描述。

1.2 基于忆阻器神经网络的自适应滑模变结构控制

基本传递函数建模过程不再赘述,可参考文献[6]。

整体控制架构如图 3 所示,采用自适应率来调整神经网络权值,神经网络估计值反馈到控制器中进行补偿控制,控制模型描述如下:

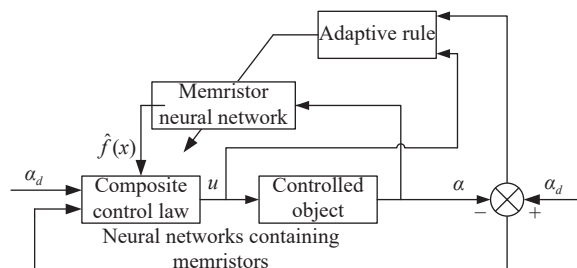


图 3 忆阻神经网络滑模自适应控制器结构

Fig.3 Neural network sliding mode adaptive controller structure based on memristor

$$\ddot{\alpha} = f(\alpha, \dot{\alpha}) + u \quad (2)$$

式中: α 为转动角度; u 为控制输入。写成状态方程形式^[21-22]:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = f(x) + u \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

式中: $f(x)$ 为未知函数,采用逼近方式为忆阻神经网络^[23-24]。

位置指令为 x_d , 误差及其导数为:

$$e = x_1 - x_d, \dot{e} = x_2 - \dot{x}_d \quad (4)$$

定义滑模函数为:

$$s = ce + \dot{e}, c > 0 \quad (5)$$

$$s = ce + \dot{x}_2 - \ddot{x}_d = c\dot{e} + f(x) + u - \ddot{x}_d \quad (6)$$

采用基于忆阻器的 RBF 神经网络来逼近 $f(x)$, 网络算法为:

$$R_j = \exp\left(-\frac{\|x - c_j\|^2}{2b_j^2}\right) \quad (7)$$

$$f = W^{*T}R(x) + \varepsilon \quad (8)$$

式中: x 为网络的输入; j 为网络隐含层第 j 个节点; $R = [R_j]^T$ 为网络的高斯基函数输出; W^* 为网络的理想权值; ε 为网络的逼近误差。

网络的输入取 $x = [x_1, x_2]$, 则网络输出为:

$$\hat{f}(x) = \hat{W}^T R(x) \quad (9)$$

控制算法的设计与分析:

$$\Delta f(x) = f(x) - \hat{f}(x) = W^{*T}R(x) + \varepsilon - \hat{W}^T R(x) = -\tilde{W}^T R(x) + \varepsilon \quad (10)$$

式中: $\tilde{W} = \hat{W} - W^*$ 。

定义 Lyapunov 函数为:

$$V = \frac{1}{2}s^2 + \frac{1}{2\tau}\tilde{W}^T\tilde{W}, \tau > 0 \quad (11)$$

则:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &= s\dot{s} + \frac{1}{\tau}\tilde{W}^T\dot{\tilde{W}} = \\ &= s(c\dot{e} + f(x) + u - \dot{x}_d) + \frac{1}{\tau}\tilde{W}^T\dot{\tilde{W}} \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

设计改进的控制律为:

$$u = -c\dot{e} - \hat{f}(x) + \dot{x}_d - \eta \cdot (1 + \lambda)\text{sgn}(s) \quad (13)$$

式中: $\lambda = 10e_0^{-t}$, e_0 为常值 2.718, t 为闭环工作的时间,

起始时刻 t_0 为 0。

对李雅普洛夫函数求导, 得到:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{V} &= s(f(x) - \hat{f}(x) - \eta(1 + \lambda) \operatorname{sgn}(s)) + \frac{1}{\tau} \tilde{W}^T \dot{\tilde{W}} = \\ &= s(-\tilde{W}^T R(x) + \varepsilon - \eta(1 + \lambda) \operatorname{sgn}(s)) + \frac{1}{\tau} \tilde{W}^T \dot{\tilde{W}} = \\ &= \varepsilon s - \eta(1 + \lambda) |s| + \tilde{W}^T \left(\frac{1}{\tau} \dot{\tilde{W}} - s R(x) \right)\end{aligned}\quad (14)$$

取 $\eta > |\varepsilon|_{\max}$, 由于 $\eta(1 + \lambda) \geq \eta$, 因此, $\eta(1 + \lambda) \geq |\varepsilon|_{\max}$, 设计自适应律为:

$$\dot{\tilde{W}} = \tau s R(x) \quad (15)$$

则:

$$\dot{V} = \varepsilon s - \eta(1 + \lambda) |s| \leq 0 \quad (16)$$

改进控制律 (公式 (16)) 满足李雅普洛夫渐近稳定条件。

2 仿真分析

如图 4 所示, 在仿真软件中建立控制系统模型, 指令输入为 $x_d = 0.5 \sin(2\pi\omega t)$, $\omega = 0.15$, $\tau = 200$, $\eta = 10$, 网络中各权值节点的初始值设定为 0.5, 加入扰动 $f = 1.0 \sin(2\pi(2\omega)t)$ 。在相同输入指令情况下分别基于神经网络滑模变结构控制算法和改进的神经网络自适应滑模变结构控制算法进行仿真如图 5、图 6 所示。

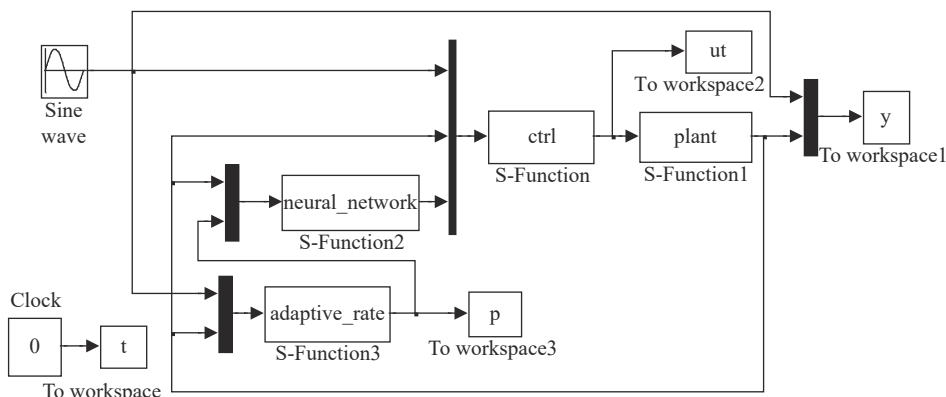


图 4 Simulink 模型

Fig.4 Simulink model

由于常规滑模控制没有对未建模态 $f(x)$ 进行有效估计, 较大的建模不确定性需要较大的切换增益,

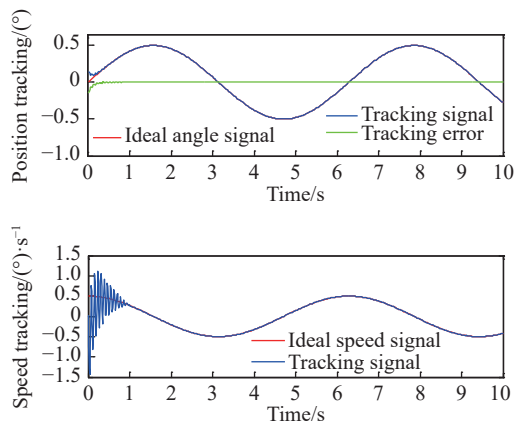


图 5 基本神经网络滑模控制算法仿真

Fig.5 Simulation of basic neural network sliding mode control algorithm

容易造成抖振现象。在图 5 中, 采用神经网络对未建模态进行估计, 估计稳定后抖振现象得到改善, 但是在控制初始段神经网络还未收敛到未建模态 $f(x)$ 时, 仍然存在初始抖振现象, 如图 6 所示。

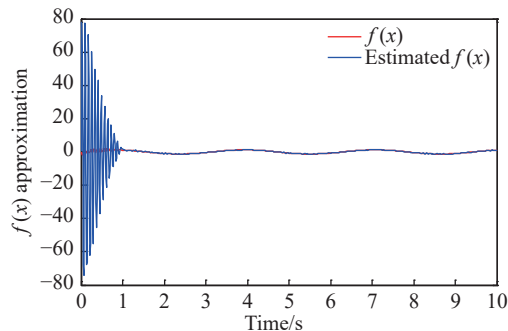


图 6 基本神经网络对 $f(x)$ 的估计

Fig.6 Estimation of $f(x)$ using basic neural networks

在图 7 中,采用忆阻器神经网络自适应滑模变结构控制改进算法之后,初始抖振显现得到有效控制,在整个系统运行过程中,神经网络对 $f(x)$ 的估计得到快速收敛,且在初始段没有产生抖振现象,如图 8 所示。

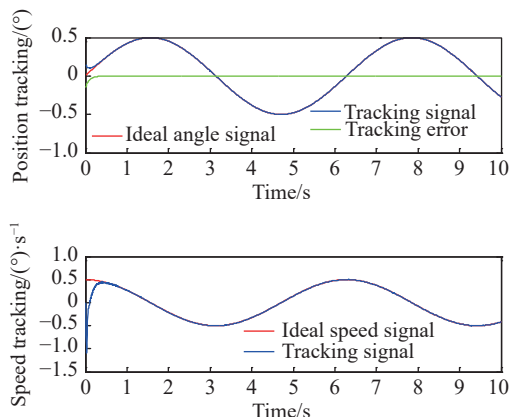


图 7 改进的神经网络自适应滑模变结构控制算法仿真

Fig.7 Simulation of improved neural network adaptive sliding mode variable structure control algorithm

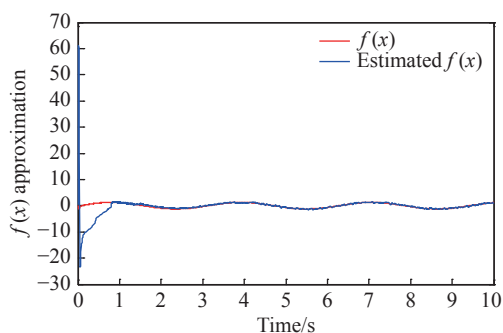


图 8 忆阻神经网络自适应滑模变结构控制算法对 $f(x)$ 的在线估计

Fig.8 Online estimation of $f(x)$ using neural network adaptive sliding mode variable structure control algorithm

由于神经网络估计并补偿了未建模态,并且滑模变结构控制抑制了摩擦及干扰力矩扰动,提高了跟踪精度。

从图 9 的精度评估中可以看出,在模拟仿真条件下,改进算法与传统滑模变结构法的位置响应相比较,收敛精度在 0.0002° 以内,常规滑模收敛精度在 0.001° 以内,改进算法的收敛时间减小到了常规滑模控制算法的 1/2。

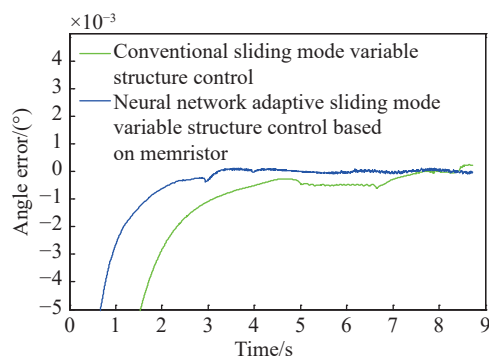


图 9 常规滑模控制算法与神经网络自适应滑模变结构控制算法精度比较

Fig.9 Comparison of accuracy between conventional sliding mode control algorithms and neural network adaptive sliding mode control algorithms

3 实验结果与分析

图 10 所示的跟踪设备,图 10 为光电吊舱本体搭载在摇摆台上测试稳定精度场景。将上述控制原理在图 1 中的多核异构控制板中实现,并采用跟踪转台和大疆无人机进行验证,无人机在距离跟踪转台 1 km 左右,沿切线方向机动飞行,最大飞行速度 15 m/s。采用红外相机跟踪,其实时跟踪效果如图 11 所示。分别采用常规滑模变结构控制算法和基于忆阻神经网络的自适应滑模变结构控制算法,将脱靶量信息经过 RS422 串口打印到上位机,并保存数据,脱靶量数据如图 12 所示。无人机设定飞行轨迹,两种算法情况下其飞行状态可重复。



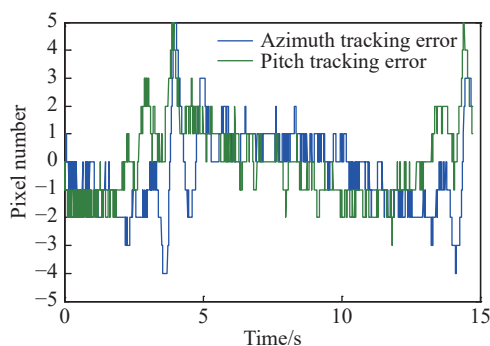
图 10 光电吊舱实验测试设备,光电吊舱搭载在摇摆台上测试稳定精度场景,红色框内为设备实物

Fig.10 Optoelectronic pod experimental testing equipment, which is mounted on a swing platform to test stable accuracy scenarios



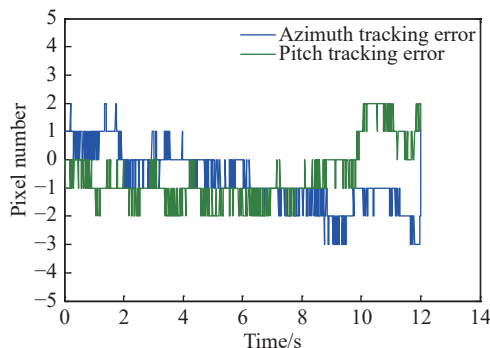
图 11 外场测试下,光电吊舱红外跟踪无人机效果

Fig.11 The effect of optoelectronic pod tracking drones in an outfield testing environment



(a) 常规滑模变结构控制跟踪误差

(a) Tracking error of conventional sliding mode variable structure control



(b) 基于忆阻器的神经网络自适应滑模变结构控制跟踪误差

(b) Tracking error of neural network adaptive sliding mode variable structure control based on memristors

图 12 光电吊舱实际跟踪无人机脱靶量误差

Fig.12 Actual tracking error of unmanned aerial vehicle miss distance in photoelectric pod

从实验数据中可以看出,常规算法由于未建模态扰动,其最大跟踪偏差达到了 5 个像元,由于神经网络自适应滑模变结构控制采用神经网络估计了未建模态,最大跟踪偏差为 2~3 个像元,通过焦距和像元尺寸将像元偏差转化为角度数据,改进算法的跟踪脱

靶量 RMS 为 0.004° ,常规算法 RMS 为 0.0098° ,其控制误差减小为常规滑模变结构控制的 1/2,并且有效抑制了抖振现象,其抖动现象较常规滑模变结构控制明显减小。

4 结 论

从以上仿真和实验总结得出,文中提出的基于忆阻神经网络的滑模变结构自适应控制算法可以实现对控制对象未建模态的有效估计,抑制了传统滑模变结构控制的抖振现象,并有效提升了控制精度。在仿真对比中,在幅值峰峰为 1° ,频率为 0.15 Hz 的指令信号的作用下,改进算法降低了抖振现象,其稳态误差降低为常规滑模控制算法的 1/5;实际实验测试中,在无人机距离跟踪转台 1 km,最大速度 15 m/s 机动飞行情况下,常规算法稳定及跟踪脱靶量 RMS 为 0.0098° ,改进算法的 RMS 为 0.004° ,约 $69.8 \mu\text{rad}$,改进算法较常规滑模控制算法精度提升了 59.18%,达到了国内先进水平。

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Adaptive sliding mode control by memristor-based neural network and its application

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Abstract:

Objective In the optoelectronic pod system, there are various disturbances and unmodeled dynamics. Therefore, it is difficult for conventional control algorithms to adapt to complex situations. The neural network is adopted to

realize the adaptive estimation of the unknown dynamics of the model, combined with sliding mode variable structure control, the control accuracy can be effectively improved. However, if the neural network estimation fails to converge to the parameters in the actual model at the initial control stage, chattering phenomenon will arise in the sliding mode control. In order to achieve fast convergence of neural network estimation, suppress the chattering at the initial stage of sliding mode control, and improve control accuracy and stability, the algorithm of adaptive sliding mode control based on memristor-based neural network is proposed herein.

Methods An improved memristor-based neural network is adopted to store the weight parameters to approach the unmodeled dynamics, which can reduce network convergence time and improve control accuracy compared to the conventional neural network. In the initial stage of sliding mode variable structure control, a neural network based on memristors is adopted. The adaptive gain is improved to reduce the chattering caused by estimation error of neural network. The improved algorithm in overall significantly reduced the chattering and quickly and accurately estimated unmodeled dynamics, enhancing control accuracy and stability. Under analog simulation conditions, the improved algorithm is compared with conventional sliding mode variable structure method regarding to the sinusoidal position response, and the result shows that the convergence time by the improved algorithm is reduced to half of that of the conventional sliding mode control algorithm (Fig.9). When an actual unmanned aerial vehicle tracking detection is conducted in the outfield, the control accuracy under the improved algorithm is increased by 59.18% compared to the conventional sliding mode control algorithm (Fig.12).

Results and Discussions Under analog simulation conditions, compared with conventional sliding mode variable structure method, the convergence accuracy for the sinusoidal position response by adopting the improved algorithm is within 0.0002° while the one by conventional algorithm is within 0.001° , which means the convergence time by the improved algorithm is reduced to half of that of the conventional sliding mode control algorithm (Fig.9). When an unmanned aerial vehicle targets detection is conducted in the outfield, with a maximum speed of maneuvering flight of 15 m/s and a distance of 1 km from the unmanned aerial vehicle to tracking turntable, the stably tracking miss distance (RMS) by the conventional sliding mode control algorithm is 0.0098° , while the RMS by the improved algorithm is 0.004° , approximately $69.8\ \mu\text{rad}$, resulting in the increase of accuracy under the improved algorithm by 59.18% compared to the conventional sliding mode control algorithm (Fig.12).

Conclusions By adopting the improved algorithm of adaptive sliding mode variable structure control based on the memristor-based neural network, the convergence time of estimation for unknown unmodeled dynamics is reduced, up to half of that of conventional sliding mode control algorithm. In an actual outfield detection experiment, the stably tracking control accuracy by the improved algorithm is increased by 59.18% compared to that by the conventional sliding mode control algorithm. The experimental results show that the use of the improved algorithm of adaptive sliding mode variable structure control based on the memristor-based neural network can not only help the system to realize fast convergence and suppress chattering, but also effectively improve the tracking accuracy and stability of the optoelectronic pod system, which has certain application value in engineering.

Key words: sliding mode variable structure control; memristor; neural network; optoelectronic pod

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