

分数阶 Brussel 混沌系统的终端滑模控制*

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摘要:【目的】研究分数阶 Brussel 系统的滑模同步控制问题。【方法】利用终端滑模控制研究方法给出主从系统实现滑模混沌同步的充分条件。【结果】构建适当的控制律以及自适应控制律下, 主从 Brussel 系统取得混沌同步, 仿真算例表明结果正确。【结论】一定条件下分数阶 Brussel 混沌系统的主从系统能够取得终端滑模同步。

关键词: Brussel 系统; 分数阶; 滑模; 混沌同步

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自 1695 年分数阶微积分的概念被提出以来, 由于没有背景学科的支持, 之后 300 多年间这一概念没有得到应用性发展。20 世纪 70 年代以来, 由于分数阶微积分在分形和流体力学、信号处理等方面得到应用, 因而它逐步成为研究的热点^[1-4]。另一方面, 滑模控制由于对系统外加干扰和建模动态等具有很强的鲁棒性和完全自适应性, 且有降阶、解耦、响应速度快、动态性能好、容易实现等优点, 因而备受重视。分数阶滑模具有高控制性和精确性, 从而逐步成为解决非整数阶次控制问题的主要方法之一, 并取得了很多成果^[5-18]。本文主要研究了分数阶 Brussel 系统的终端滑模同步问题, 根据稳定性理论和非整数阶次微积分得到了 Brussel 系统可以滑模同步的充分条件。

1 基础知识

定义 1^[15] Caputo 分数阶导数定义为:

$${}_c D_{t_0, t}^\alpha = D_{t_0, t}^{-(n-\alpha)} \frac{d^n}{dt^n} x(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \int_{t_0}^t (t-\tau)^{n-\alpha-1} x^{(n)}(\tau) d\tau, n-1 < \alpha < n \in \mathbf{Z}^+.$$

2 主要结果

设计分数阶 Brussel 系统作为驱动系统:

$$\begin{cases} D_t^\alpha x_1 = a + x_1^2 x_2 - b x_1 - x_1 + c \cos \omega t, \\ D_t^\alpha x_2 = b x_1 - x_1^2 x_2. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

响应系统为:

$$\begin{cases} D_t^\alpha y_1 = a + y_1^2 y_2 - b y_1 - y_1 + c \cos \omega t + \Delta f_1(y) + d_1(t) + u_1(t), \\ D_t^\alpha y_2 = b y_1 - y_1^2 y_2 + \Delta f_2(y) + d_2(t) + u_2(t). \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中, 当 $a=0.4, b=0.77, c=0.12, \omega=0.84, \alpha=0.876$ 时系统呈现混沌态。

假设 1 存在 $m_i, n_i > 0$, 使得 $|\Delta f_i(y)| < m_i, |d_i(t)| < n_i, i=1, 2$ 。

假设 2 $m_i, n_i (i=1, 2)$ 未知。

定义误差函数 $e_i = y_i - x_i, i=1, 2$, 则得到方程:

$$\begin{cases} D_t^\alpha e_1 = y_1^2 y_2 - x_1^2 x_2 - (b+1)e_1 + \Delta f_1(y) + d_1(t) + u_1(t), \\ D_t^\alpha e_2 = b e_1 - y_1^2 y_2 + x_1^2 x_2 + \Delta f_2(y) + d_2(t) + u_2(t). \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

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引理 1^[16] 假设存在连续正定函数 $V(t)$ 满足微分不等式 $V'(t) \leq -pV^\eta(t), \forall t \geq t_0, V(t_0) \geq 0$, 其中 $p > 0, 0 < \eta < 1$ 是两个正常数, 则对于任意给定的 $t_0, V(t)$ 满足如下不等式:

$$V^{1-\eta}(t) \leq V^{1-\eta}(t_0) - p(1-\eta)(t-t_0), t_0 \leq t \leq T,$$

并且 $V(t) \equiv 0, t \geq T$, 其中 $T = t_0 + \frac{V^{1-\eta}(t_0)}{p(1-\eta)}$.

引理 2^[17] 设有实数 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, 0 < q < 2$, 则有下列不等式成立:

$$|a_1|^q + |a_2|^q + \dots + |a_n|^q \geq (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2)^{\frac{q}{2}}.$$

针对误差系统(3)设计非奇异终端滑模面

$$s_i(t) = D_t^{\alpha-1} e_i(t) + \lambda_i \int_0^t |D_t^{\alpha-1} e_i(\tau)|^r \operatorname{sgn}(D_t^{\alpha-1} e_i(\tau)) d\tau. \quad (4)$$

定理 1 分数阶误差系统(3)在滑模面(4)上, 系统的状态轨迹将在 t_s 内到达平衡点, 其中:

$$t_s \leq \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^2 (D_t^{\alpha-1} e_i(0))^2\right)^{\frac{1-r}{2}}}{(1-r)\mu 2^{\frac{r-1}{2}}}, \mu = \min\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2\}. \quad (5)$$

证明 发生滑模运动时必须满足方程: $s_i(t) = 0, s'_i(t) = 0$, 所以

$$D_t^\alpha e_i(t) = -\lambda_i |D_t^{\alpha-1} e_i(t)|^r \operatorname{sgn}(D_t^{\alpha-1} e_i(t)),$$

构造 Lyapunov 函数 $V(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 (D_t^{\alpha-1} e_i(t))^2$, 于是有:

$$V' = \sum_{i=1}^2 D_t^{\alpha-1} e_i(t) \cdot D_t^\alpha e_i(t) = -\sum_{i=1}^2 \lambda_i |D_t^{\alpha-1} e_i(t)|^{r+1} \leq -\mu \sum_{i=1}^2 |D_t^{\alpha-1} e_i(t)|^{1+r}.$$

根据引理 2 容易得 $V' \leq -2^{\frac{1+r}{2}} \mu \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 (D_t^{\alpha-1} e_i(t))^2\right)^{\frac{1+r}{2}} = -2^{\frac{1+r}{2}} \mu V^{\frac{1+r}{2}}$. 从而得到

$$t_s \leq \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^2 (D_t^{\alpha-1} e_i(0))^2\right)^{\frac{1-r}{2}}}{(1-r)\mu 2^{\frac{r-1}{2}}}, \mu = \min\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2\}.$$

设计控制器:

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = -y_1^2 y_2 + x_1^2 x_2 + (b+1)e_1 - \lambda_1 |D_t^{\alpha-1} e_1|^r \operatorname{sgn}(D_t^{\alpha-1} e_1) - (m_1^* + n_1^* + k_1) \operatorname{sgn}(s_1), \\ u_2 = -be_1 + y_1^2 y_2 - x_1^2 x_2 - \lambda_2 |D_t^{\alpha-1} e_2|^r \operatorname{sgn}(D_t^{\alpha-1} e_2) - (m_2^* + n_2^* + k_2) \operatorname{sgn}(s_2). \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

和自适应规则

$$\begin{cases} m_i^{*'} = |s_i|, m_i^*(0) = m_{i0}^*, \\ n_i^{*'} = |s_i|, n_i^*(0) = n_{i0}^*. \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

其中, m_i^*, n_i^* 分别为 m_i, n_i 的估计值, $k_i > 0, i = 1, 2$.

证毕

定理 2 选取上述控制器和自适应规则, 能够保证误差系统的状态轨迹可以达到滑模面。

证明 选取 Lyapunov 函数 $V(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 (s_i^2 + (m_i^* - m_i)^2 + (n_i^* - n_i)^2)$, 从而有:

$$\begin{aligned} V' = & \sum_{i=1}^2 \{s_i [D_t^\alpha e_i + \lambda_i |D_t^{\alpha-1} e_i|^r \operatorname{sgn}(D_t^{\alpha-1} e_i)] + [(m_i^* - m_i) |s_i| + (n_i^* - n_i) |s_i|]\} = \\ & s_1 [y_1^2 y_2 - x_1^2 x_2 - (b+1)e_1 + \Delta f_1(y) + d_1(t) + u_1(t) + \lambda_1 |D_t^{\alpha-1} e_1|^r \operatorname{sgn}(D_t^{\alpha-1} e_1)] + \\ & s_2 [be_1 - y_1^2 y_2 + x_1^2 x_2 + \Delta f_2(y) + d_2(t) + u_2(t) + \lambda_2 |D_t^{\alpha-1} e_2|^r \operatorname{sgn}(D_t^{\alpha-1} e_2)] + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^2 [(m_i^* - m_i + n_i^* - n_i) |s_i|]. \end{aligned}$$

根据假设条件 1, 2, 不难得到:

$$\begin{aligned} V' = & s_1 (\Delta f_1(y) + d_1(t)) - (m_1 + n_1 + k_1) |s_1| + s_2 (\Delta f_2(y) + d_2(t)) - (m_2 + n_2 + k_2) |s_2| \leq \\ & -k_1 |s_1| - k_2 |s_2| < 0. \end{aligned}$$

证毕

3 数值仿真

当 $a=0.4, b=0.77, c=0.12, \omega=0.84, \alpha=0.876$ 时系统呈现混沌态, $\Delta f_1(y) = \cos(2\pi y_2), \Delta f_2(y) = 0.5 \cos(2\pi y_1), d_1(t) = 0.2 \cos t, d_2(t) = 0.6 \sin t$, 选取滑模面参数 $\lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = 4, \mu = 3, k_1 = 9, k_2 = 8, (m_1^*, m_2^*) = (0.3, 0.5), (n_1^*, n_2^*) = (0.8, 0.6)$ 及

$$\begin{cases} D_t^\alpha e_1 = y_1^2 y_2 - x_1^2 x_2 - (b+1)e_1 + \Delta f_1(y) + d_1(t) + u_1(t), \\ D_t^\alpha e_2 = b e_1 - y_1^2 y_2 + x_1^2 x_2 + \Delta f_2(y) + d_2(t) + u_2(t). \end{cases}$$

系统初始值设置为: $x_1(0) = 0.5, x_2(0) = 1, y_1(0) = -1, y_2(0) = -1.2$, 系统的误差曲线如图 1 所示。

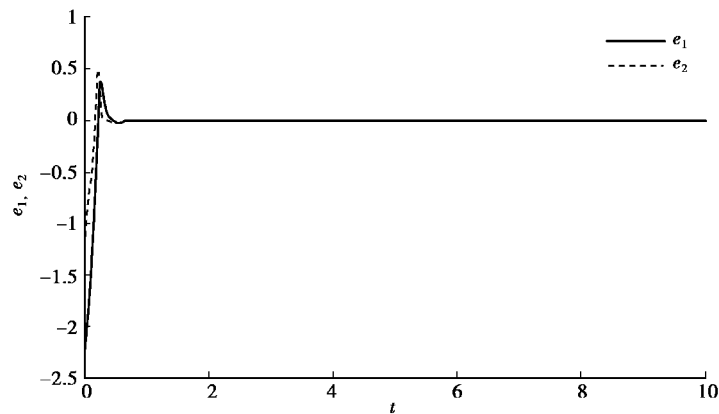


图 1 分数阶 Brussel 系统的误差曲线

Fig. 1 The errors of fractional-order Brussel system

4 结论

本文基于非整数阶次微积分以及 Lyapunov 稳定性理论,研究了分数阶 Brussel 系统的终端滑模同步问题,最终结果表明如果选取适当的控制器可以使 Brussel 主从系统取得滑模同步。同时仿真算例表明了这一方法的有效性和正确性。

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Terminal Sliding Mode Synchronization Control of Fractional-Order Brussel Systems

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Abstract: [Purposes] To investigate the problem of terminal sliding mode chaos synchronization of a class of fractional-order Brussel systems. [Methods] The sufficient conditions are concluded for master-slave systems getting sliding mode chaos synchronization using terminal sliding mode approaches. [Findings] It is proved that master-slave systems are sliding mode chaos synchronization under proper controllers and self-adaptive law. Numerical simulations examples of chaotic system verify the effectiveness of the proposed method. [Conclusions] Under certain conditions, the fractional-order Brussel master-slave systems are sliding mode terminal synchronization.

Keywords: Brussel system; fractional-order; sliding mode; chaos synchronization

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