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基于固定时间的多无人机系统自适应姿态控制

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摘要 针对一类具有非对称输入饱和与时变输出约束的多无人机系统,提出一种自适应固定时间一致性姿态控制算法。首先,设计障碍李亚普诺夫函数限制姿态角输出信号在预设时变约束的边界内,同时利用径向基神经网络解决不确定非线性问题。其次,设计与无人机姿态系统相同阶次的辅助系统,并利用辅助信号与误差变量构建坐标变换,补偿非对称输入饱和的影响。基于固定时间理论和李亚普诺夫稳定性理论,证明该控制算法能够保证多无人机系统的姿态角一致性跟踪误差在固定时间内收敛到原点附近的邻域内,且闭环系统内所有信号都是有界的。最后,通过仿真结果验证所提控制算法的有效性。

关键词 多无人机系统;固定时间控制;姿态控制;时变输出约束;输入饱和

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Fixed-Time-Based Adaptive Attitude Control for Multi-UAV Systems

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Abstract In this paper, a fixed-time adaptive consensus attitude control algorithm is proposed for a class of multi-UAV systems with asymmetric input saturations and time-varying output constraints. Barrier Lyapunov functions are designed to restrain attitude angles from violating the boundaries of predefined time-varying output constraints, and the radial basis function neural networks are used to solve the problem of uncertain nonlinear dynamics. The auxiliary systems with the same order as the UAV attitude system are designed, and coordinate transformations are constructed by using auxiliary signals and error variables to compensate the influence of asymmetric input saturations. According to the fixed-time theory and the Lyapunov stability theory, and it is proved that the control algorithm can ensure the consensus tracking errors of attitude angles converge to a small neighborhood of the origin in fixed time, and all signals in the closed-loop system are bounded. Finally, the effectiveness of the proposed control algorithm is verified by simulation results.

Key words multi-UAV systems; fixed-time control; attitude control; time-varying output constraints; input saturations

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1 引言

近年来,由于多无人机系统具有协同工作、多功能性和高机动性等优势,在农业灌溉、火灾探测和搜索救援等领域得到了广泛应用^[1-4]。多无人机系统姿态控制作为多无人机系统协同控制的重要环节^[5-9],往往要求快速的收敛速度,从而获得更短的瞬态响应时间和更好的鲁棒性。为此,学者们提出将有限时间控制算法拓展到多无人机系统的姿态控制^[10-12]。文献[10]针对一类具有输入量化的多无人机系统,提出了一种基于反步法的自适应有限时间姿态控制算法。文献[11]考虑具有未知干扰的多无人机系统,研究了基于神经网络和事件触发机制的自适应有限时间姿态控制问题。文献[12]研究了多无人机系统的参数不确定性问题,基于姿态误差和角速度误差设计了一种分布式事件触发终端滑模控制器。

但是,上述文献中有限时间控制算法的收敛时间取决于系统的初始信息,并且收敛时间会随着跟踪误差的增大而增大。当系统的初始信息难以准确获得时,存在无法计算收敛时间的问题。为了克服上述不足,研究人员提出了固定时间控制算法^[13-17],消除了收敛时间对初始信息的依赖,并给出了收敛时间的上界。因此,如何设计多无人机系统的固定时间姿态控制器成为近几年的研究热点。文献[18]分别对位置系统和姿态系统设计了积分滑模面和扰动观测器,实现了有向拓扑下的多无人机固定时间编队控制。文献[19]在系统模型存在不确定性的情况下,提出了一种自适应固定时间参数估计与姿态控制算法。文献[20]不仅在系统发生执行器故障下实现了全状态约束,并且提出的控制算法使系统在固定时间内收敛。

在实际工程应用中,被控系统需要在复杂的环境中工作。为保障被控系统的稳定运行和安全作业,通常将系统的部分输出信号进行约束^[25-32]。在多无人机系统中,当姿态角输出信号违反约束条件时,可能导致无人机的损坏,甚至造成坠毁。因此,在多无人机系统一致性姿态控制中实现输出约束是一项具有挑战性的工作。文献[30]利用高阶李亚普诺夫函数,实现了对多无人机系统输出信号的常数约束。文献[31]提出了在外部干扰和常数输出约束下的无人机有限时间滑模控制算法。文献[32]将姿态角输出信号限制在时变约束边界内,设计了一种自适应神经网络姿态控制器。但是,上述文献中的多无人机系统仅在无限时间或有限时间内收敛。由于多无人机系统的工作环境通常是时变的,研究其在固定时间下的时变输出约束问题具有重要意义。

另一方面,由于系统自身物理特性的限制,在系统运行过程中,非线性饱和现象通常存在于执行器中。输入饱和问题会使系统难以实现预期控制性能,造成系统剧烈震荡进而失去稳定性^[33-39]。为了使系统在发生输入饱和现象时仍能保持较好的控制性能,文献[34-36]通过将饱和函数近似为双曲正切函数,设计了饱和和补偿系统对控制器信号进行补偿。文献[37]考虑故障与饱和同时出现在执行器的情况,提出了一种分布式容错饱和和控制算法。然而,当参考信号的幅值增大时,上述饱和控制算法会导致误差增大,并且系统难以在固定时间内收敛,无法在多无人机姿态系统中实现快速收敛和精确控制。

受上述讨论的启发,本文研究一类具有时变输出约束与非对称输入饱和的多无人机系统姿态控制问题,提出一种自适应固定时间一致性姿态控制算法。主要贡献总结:(1)设计的姿态控制器有效地避免了现有固定时间控制算法中存在的奇异性问题,能够保证系统输出在固定时间内跟踪上参考姿态角信号,使跟踪误差收敛到原点附近的邻域内。(2)利用时变障碍李亚普诺夫函数,使系统的输出信号始终保持在时变约束范围内。(3)与文献[34-37]相比,本文构造与无人机姿态系统相同阶次的辅助系统和坐标变换,利用辅助信号补偿非对称输入饱和的影响,并揭示跟踪误差与输入饱和误差之间的关系。

2 预备知识与问题描述

2.1 代数图论

假设多无人机系统由 N 架无人机组成,并且无人机与无人机之间存在信息交互的过程。则通信拓扑关系可利用有向图 $G = (H, E)$ 表示,式中 $H = (1, 2, \dots, N)$ 和 $E \subseteq H \times H$ 分别为节点集和边集合。 $(H_j, H_i) \in E$ 表示第 i 架无人机可以接收到第 j 架无人机的信息,定义第 i 架无人机的所有邻居集合为 $N_i = \{H_j \mid (H_j, H_i) \in E, i \neq j\}$ 。定义邻接矩阵 $A = [a_{i,j}] \in R^{N \times N}$ 表示无人机之间的信息交互。当

$(H_j, H_i) \notin E$ 时, $a_{i,j} = 0$, 否则 $a_{i,j} = 1$ 。定义 $\mathbf{Q} = \text{diag}\{q_1, \dots, q_N\}$ 为 λ 度矩阵, 式中第 i 架无人机的度定义为 $q_i = \sum_{j \in N_i} a_{i,j}$ 。则 $\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{Q} - \mathbf{A}$ 为有向图 G 的拉普拉斯矩阵。虚拟领导者不会接收到跟随者的信息, 因此 $a_{0,j} = 0$ 。定义 $\bar{\mathbf{A}} = \text{diag}\{a_{1,0}, \dots, a_{N,0}\}$ 为虚拟领导者的邻接矩阵, 当且仅当第 i 架无人机可以接收到虚拟领导者的信号时, $a_{i,0} > 0$, 否则 $a_{i,0} = 0$ 。

2.2 系统描述

为了便于建模和分析, 定义 $E_I: \{x_I, y_I, z_I\}$ 和 $E_B: \{x_B, y_B, z_B\}$ 分别为地面惯性坐标系和机体坐标系。在地面惯性坐标系 E_I 下, 利用欧拉角 $\Xi = [\varphi, \theta, \psi]^T$ 表示无人机的姿态角, 式中 φ 、 θ 和 ψ 分别为在 E_I 下绕 x_I 轴、绕 y_I 轴和绕 z_I 轴的翻滚角、俯仰角和偏航角。同时, 利用 $\omega = [\omega_\varphi, \omega_\theta, \omega_\psi]^T$ 表示无人机在机体轴坐标系 E_B 下的三个角速度。综上所述, 建立无人机的动力学模型^[32]

$$\dot{\Xi} = \mathbf{T}\omega, \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{I}\dot{\omega} = -\omega \times (\mathbf{I}\omega) + \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{G},$$

式中 $\mathbf{I} = \text{diag}\{\mathbf{I}_x, \mathbf{I}_y, \mathbf{I}_z\}$ 为转动惯量矩阵, $\mathbf{u} = [u_\varphi, u_\theta, u_\psi]^T$ 和 $\mathbf{G} = [G_\varphi, G_\theta, 0]^T$ 分别表示总转矩和陀螺仪转矩。变换矩阵 $\mathbf{T}$ 表示 E_I 和 E_B 之间的角速度关系

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \sin\varphi \tan\theta & \cos\varphi \tan\theta \\ 0 & \cos\varphi & -\sin\varphi \\ 0 & \sin\varphi \sec\theta & \cos\varphi \sec\theta \end{bmatrix}。$$

根据文献[5], 无人机的姿态动力学模型为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\omega}_\varphi &= \dot{\theta} \psi \frac{\mathbf{I}_y - \mathbf{I}_z}{\mathbf{I}_x} + \frac{1}{\mathbf{I}_x} (u_\varphi + D_\varphi - G_\varphi), \\ \dot{\omega}_\theta &= \dot{\varphi} \psi \frac{\mathbf{I}_z - \mathbf{I}_x}{\mathbf{I}_y} + \frac{1}{\mathbf{I}_y} (u_\theta + D_\theta - G_\theta), \\ \dot{\omega}_\psi &= \dot{\varphi} \dot{\theta} \frac{\mathbf{I}_x - \mathbf{I}_y}{\mathbf{I}_z} + \frac{1}{\mathbf{I}_z} (u_\psi + D_\psi), \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

式中 $\mathbf{D} = [D_\varphi, D_\theta, D_\psi]^T$ 为无人机在机体坐标系 E_B 下的扰动。

本文考虑具有 1 个虚拟领导者和 N 个跟随者的多无人机姿态系统。根据式(1)和式(2), 第 i 个无人机姿态系统可以改写为二阶非严格反馈系统

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_{i,\sigma 1} &= x_{i,\sigma 2} + f_{i,\sigma 1}, \\ \dot{x}_{i,\sigma 2} &= \gamma_{i,\sigma} u_{i,\sigma}(v_{i,\sigma}) + f_{i,\sigma 2} + \mathbf{D}_{i,\sigma}, \\ y_{i,\sigma} &= x_{i,\sigma 1}, \quad \sigma = 1, 2, 3, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

式中 $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$, $\sigma = 1, 2, 3$, $x_{i,11} = \varphi_i$ 、 $x_{i,21} = \theta_i$ 和 $x_{i,31} = \psi_i$ 分别为翻滚角、俯仰角和偏航角, $x_{i,12} = \omega_{\varphi i}$ 、 $x_{i,22} = \omega_{\theta i}$ 和 $x_{i,32} = \omega_{\psi i}$ 分别为相对应的角速度, 非线性项 $f_{i,\sigma 1}$ 和 $f_{i,\sigma 2}$ 代表原始姿态系统中被忽略和未建模的部分, $\gamma_{i,1} = \mathbf{I}_x^{-1}$ 、 $\gamma_{i,2} = \mathbf{I}_y^{-1}$ 、 $\gamma_{i,3} = \mathbf{I}_z^{-1}$, $\mathbf{D}_{i,\sigma}$ 表示未知的外部干扰, $y_{i,\sigma}$ 为姿态角输出信号, $u_{i,1}(v_{i,1})$ 、 $u_{i,2}(v_{i,2})$ 和 $u_{i,3}(v_{i,3})$ 分别表示三个姿态角的控制信号。 $u_{i,\sigma}(v_{i,\sigma})$ 中存在非对称输入饱和现象, 定义

$$u_{i,\sigma}(v_{i,\sigma}) = \text{sat}(v_{i,\sigma}) = \begin{cases} u_{\max}^\sigma, & v_{i,\sigma} \geq u_{\max}^\sigma, \\ v_{i,\sigma}, & u_{\min}^\sigma < v_{i,\sigma} < u_{\max}^\sigma, \\ u_{\min}^\sigma, & v_{i,\sigma} \leq u_{\min}^\sigma, \end{cases}$$

式中 $u_{\max}^\sigma > 0$ 和 $u_{\min}^\sigma < 0$ 分别表示为 $u_{i,\sigma}(v_{i,\sigma})$ 的最大值和最小值。

2.3 径向基神经网络

根据文献[5, 21~24], 模糊逻辑系统或径向基神经网络可以处理系统中的非线性函数。当选取的节点 k ($k > 0$) 数量足够大时, 径向基神经网络能以任意精度 ϵ ($\epsilon > 0$) 逼近非线性连续函数 $f(\mathbf{Z})$ ^[5, 24]

$$f(\mathbf{Z}) = \mathbf{W}^* \boldsymbol{\varphi}(\mathbf{Z}) + \delta(\mathbf{Z}), \quad \forall \mathbf{Z} \in \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^q,$$

式中 $\mathbf{Z}$ 表示 q 维输入向量, $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(\mathbf{Z}) = [\varphi_1(\mathbf{Z}), \varphi_2(\mathbf{Z}), \dots, \varphi_k(\mathbf{Z})]^\top$ 为基函数向量, $\delta(\mathbf{Z})$ 为逼近误差, 且满足 $|\delta(\mathbf{Z})| \leq \epsilon$. $\varphi_i(\mathbf{Z})$ 为高斯基函数, $\varphi_i(\mathbf{Z}) = \exp(-(\mathbf{Z} - \boldsymbol{\iota}_i)^\top (\mathbf{Z} - \boldsymbol{\iota}_i) / \omega_i^2)$, 式中 $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$, ω_i 为高斯基函数的宽度, $\boldsymbol{\iota}_i = [l_{i1}, l_{i2}, \dots, l_{iq}]^\top$ 为中心向量。因此, 存在理想权重向量 $\mathbf{W}^*$ 使方程成立

$$\mathbf{W}^* = \arg \min_{\mathbf{W} \in \mathbb{R}^k} \left\{ \sup_{\mathbf{Z} \in \Omega} |f(\mathbf{Z}) - \mathbf{W}^\top \boldsymbol{\varphi}(\mathbf{Z})| \right\},$$

式中 $\mathbf{W}^* = [\mathbf{W}_1^*, \mathbf{W}_2^*, \dots, \mathbf{W}_k^*]^\top$, $\mathbf{W}_k^* \in \mathbb{R}^k$ 为权重向量。

2.4 基本假设和引理

假设 1^[28] 领导者的输出信号 $y_{\sigma 0}$ 及其 n 阶导数 $y_{\sigma 0}^{(n)}$ 是光滑且有界的。

假设 2^[11] $\mathbf{D}_{i,\sigma}$ 是未知光滑的外部扰动, 满足 $|\mathbf{D}_{i,\sigma}| \leq \bar{\mathbf{D}}_{i,\sigma}$, 式中 $\bar{\mathbf{D}}_{i,\sigma} > 0$ 。

假设 3^[38] 无人机姿态系统满足 BIBS(bounded-input bounded-state stable) 条件。

引理 1^[14] 存在任意实数 ω 和任意常数 $\rho > 0$ 满足

$$0 \leq |\omega| \leq \tau + \frac{\omega^2}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + \rho^2}},$$

本文选取 $\rho = 10^{-3}$ 。

引理 2^[16] 设 $x_i \in \mathbb{R}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 使以下不等式成立

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| \right)^\zeta \leq \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^\zeta, 0 < \zeta < 1, \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| \right)^\sigma \leq n^{\sigma-1} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^\sigma, \sigma > 1.$$

引理 3^[15] 对于实数 r_1 和 r_2 , 正常数 λ_1 , λ_2 和 λ_3 满足

$$|r_1|^{\lambda_1} |r_2|^{\lambda_2} \leq \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \lambda_3 |r_1|^{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} + \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \lambda_3^{\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}} |r_2|^{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}.$$

引理 4(Young's 不等式)^[6,21] 对于 $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, 存在不等式

$$xy \leq \frac{p^a}{a} |x|^a + \frac{1}{bp^b} |y|^b,$$

式中 $p > 0$, $a > 1$, $b > 1$, $(a-1)(b-1) = 1$ 。

引理 5^[17] 考虑以下形式的系统

$$\dot{x}(t) = f(t, x), \quad x(0) = x_0, \quad (4)$$

式中 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 为状态向量, $f(t, x): \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 为在实数域 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 定义的连续函数。假设原点为系统(4)的平衡点。如果存在一个正定函数 $V(x)$, 其导数满足不等式 $\dot{V}(x) \leq -\omega_1 V^\chi(x) - \omega_2 V^\vartheta(x)$, 式中 χ, ϑ 满足 $\chi \in (0, 1)$ 和 $\vartheta \in (1, \infty)$, ω_1, ω_2 为正常数, 则系统(4)是固定时间稳定的, 且可计算出收敛时间 T_s , 如

$$T_s \leq \frac{1}{\omega_1(1-\chi)} + \frac{1}{\omega_2(\vartheta-1)},$$

为了便于控制器设计和稳定性分析, 选取 $\chi = 3/4$, $\vartheta = 2$ 。

3 姿态控制器设计与稳定性分析

在本节中, 将结合反步法和辅助系统提出一种适用于式(3)的自适应固定时间一致性姿态控制算法。首先, 为了补偿非对称输入饱和的负面影响, 构造与式(3)相同阶次的二阶系统(5)产生辅助信号 $l_{i,\sigma 1}$ 和 $l_{i,\sigma 2}$, 如下所示

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{l}_{i,\sigma 1} &= l_{i,\sigma 2} - r_{i,\sigma 1} l_{i,\sigma 1}, \\ \dot{l}_{i,\sigma 2} &= \gamma_{i,\sigma} \Delta(u_{i,\sigma}) - r_{i,\sigma 2} l_{i,\sigma 2}, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

式中 $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$, $l_{i,\sigma 1}(0) = l_{i,\sigma 2}(0) = 0$, $r_{i,\sigma 1}$ 和 $r_{i,\sigma 2}$ 为正设计参数, $\Delta(u_{i,\sigma}) = u_{i,\sigma}(v_{i,\sigma}) - v_{i,\sigma}$ 为输入饱和和误差。结合反步法的设计框架, 构建坐标变换

$$\begin{aligned} e_{i,\sigma_1} &= s_{i,\sigma_1} - l_{i,\sigma_1}, \\ e_{i,\sigma_2} &= s_{i,\sigma_2} - l_{i,\sigma_2}, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

式中 $s_{i,\sigma_1} = \sum_{j \in N_i} a_{i,j} (y_{i,\sigma} - y_{j,\sigma}) + a_{i,0} (y_{i,\sigma} - y_{\sigma_0})$ 和 $s_{i,\sigma_2} = x_{i,\sigma_2} - \alpha_{i,\sigma_1}$ 分别为一致性跟踪误差和误差变量, α_{i,σ_1} 为虚拟控制器,将在后文中给出设计过程。

注释 1 文献[34-37]使用光滑函数近似饱和函数,存在一定的局限性,即跟踪误差会受到参考信号幅值的影响。对于多无人机系统,这一局限性可能导致不精确的姿态控制,甚至导致无人机之间碰撞等严重后果。为避免上述情况发生,利用辅助系统(5)产生的辅助信号 l_{i,σ_1} 和 l_{i,σ_2} 补偿非对称输入饱和的影响。

为了保证多无人机系统的工作安全,本文将式(3)的输出信号 $y_{i,\sigma}$ 约束在 $-\Gamma_\sigma(t) < y_{i,\sigma} < \Gamma_\sigma(t)$ 的范围内, $\Gamma_\sigma(t)$ 为预设的时变约束函数。

Step 1 根据式(5)和式(6),对 e_{i,σ_1} 求导,可得

$$\dot{e}_{i,\sigma_1} = (q_i + a_{i,0}) (e_{i,\sigma_2} + \alpha_{i,\sigma_1} + f_{i,\sigma_1}) - \sum_{j \in N_i} a_{i,j} (x_{j,\sigma_2} + f_{j,\sigma_1}) + (q_i + a_{i,0} - 1) l_{i,\sigma_2} + r_{i,\sigma_1} l_{i,\sigma_1} - a_{i,0} \dot{y}_{\sigma_0}, \quad (7)$$

式中 $q_i = \sum_{j \in N_i} a_{i,j}$ 。

为实现对 $y_{i,\sigma}$ 的输出约束,本文设计时变障碍李亚普诺夫函数

$$V_{i,\sigma_1} = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t)}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2} + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma_1}^2, \quad (8)$$

式中时变函数 $\Psi_{i,\sigma}(t) = \Gamma_\sigma(t) - \max(y_{\sigma_0})$, $\Psi_{i,\sigma}(t) > 0$ 且可导。因此 $\Psi_{i,\sigma}(t)$ 满足 $\Psi_{i,\sigma} < \Psi_{i,\sigma}(t) < \bar{\Psi}_{i,\sigma}$, $\Psi_{i,\sigma}$ 和 $\bar{\Psi}_{i,\sigma}$ 均为正设计参数。定义 $\tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma_1} = \Theta_{i,\sigma_1}^* - \hat{\Theta}_{i,\sigma_1}$ 为参数 Θ_{i,σ_1}^* 的估计误差,且 $\Theta_{i,\sigma_1}^* = \|W_{i,\sigma_1}^*\|^2$, 式中 $\hat{\Theta}_{i,\sigma_1}$ 为 Θ_{i,σ_1}^* 的估计值, W_{i,σ_1}^* 为相关基函数向量的理想权重值。

根据式(7)和式(8),可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{i,\sigma_1} &= \frac{e_{i,\sigma_1} \dot{e}_{i,\sigma_1}}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2} - \frac{\Psi_{i,\sigma}(t) \dot{\Psi}_{i,\sigma}(t)}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2} + \frac{\dot{\Psi}_{i,\sigma}(t)}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}(t)} - \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma_1} \dot{\hat{\Theta}}_{i,\sigma_1} \\ &= \frac{e_{i,\sigma_1}}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2} ((q_i + a_{i,0}) (e_{i,\sigma_2} + \alpha_{i,\sigma_1}) + F_{i,\sigma} + r_{i,\sigma_1} l_{i,\sigma_1}) - \frac{\Psi_{i,\sigma}(t) \dot{\Psi}_{i,\sigma}(t)}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2} + \frac{\dot{\Psi}_{i,\sigma}(t)}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}(t)} - \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma_1} \dot{\hat{\Theta}}_{i,\sigma_1}, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

式中 $F_{i,\sigma_1} = (q_i + a_{i,0}) f_{i,\sigma_1} - \sum_{j \in N_i} a_{i,j} (x_{j,\sigma_2} + f_{j,\sigma_1}) + (q_i + a_{i,0} - 1) l_{i,\sigma_2} - a_{i,0} \dot{y}_{\sigma_0}$ 。

使用径向基神经网络逼近未知非线性函数

$$F_{i,\sigma_1} = W_{i,\sigma_1}^{*T} \varphi_{i,\sigma_1}(Z_{i,\sigma_1}) + \delta_{i,\sigma_1}(Z_{i,\sigma_1}),$$

式中 $\varphi_{i,\sigma_1}(Z_{i,\sigma_1})$ 为神经网络逼近 F_{i,σ_1} 的基函数向量, $Z_{i,\sigma_1} = [x_{i,\sigma_1}, x_{i,\sigma_2}, x_{j,\sigma_1}, x_{j,\sigma_2}, l_{i,\sigma_2}, \dot{y}_{\sigma_0}]^T$ 。

利用引理 4 和径向基神经网络基函数的性质

$$\frac{(q_i + a_{i,0})}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2} e_{i,\sigma_1} e_{i,\sigma_2} \leq \frac{(q_i + a_{i,0})^2}{2 (\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2)^2} e_{i,\sigma_1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma_2}^2, \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{e_{i,\sigma_1}}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2} F_{i,\sigma_1} &= \frac{e_{i,\sigma_1}}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2} (W_{i,\sigma_1}^{*T} \varphi_{i,\sigma_1}(Z_{i,\sigma_1}) + \delta_{i,\sigma_1}(Z_{i,\sigma_1})) \\ &\leq \frac{e_{i,\sigma_1}^2}{2 p_{i,\sigma_1}^2 (\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2)^2} \Theta_{i,\sigma_1}^* \varphi_{i,\sigma_1}^T(X_{i,\sigma_1}) \varphi_{i,\sigma_1}(X_{i,\sigma_1}) + \frac{1}{2} p_{i,\sigma_1}^2 + \\ &\quad \frac{e_{i,\sigma_1}^2}{2 (\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{i,\sigma_1}^2, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

式中 $X_{i,\sigma_1} = [x_{i,\sigma_1}, x_{j,\sigma_1}]^T$, p_{i,σ_1} 为正设计参数。

注释 2 系统(3)为非严格反馈结构,因此在控制器设计过程中,式(11)的 F_{i,σ_1} 含有全状态变量,导致“代数环”问题。根据文献[17]和文献[24],本文利用引理 4 和神经网络基函数的性质,使得非严格反馈结构引起的设计困难得以解决。

将式(10)和式(11)代入式(9),可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{V}_{i,\sigma_1} \leq & \frac{e_{i,\sigma_1}}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2} \left((q_i + a_{i,0}) \alpha_{i,\sigma_1} + \frac{e_{i,\sigma_1}}{2p_{i,\sigma_1}^2 (\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2)} \hat{\Theta}_{i,\sigma_1} \varphi_{i,\sigma_1}^T(X_{i,\sigma_1}) \varphi_{i,\sigma_1}(X_{i,\sigma_1}) + r_{i,\sigma_1} l_{i,\sigma_1} \right. \\
& + \left. \frac{(q_i + a_{i,0})^2 + 1}{2(\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2)} e_{i,\sigma_1} + \frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma_1} \right) - \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma_1} \left(\dot{\Theta}_{i,\sigma_1} - \frac{e_{i,\sigma_1}^2}{2p_{i,\sigma_1}^2 (\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2)} \varphi_{i,\sigma_1}^T(X_{i,\sigma_1}) \varphi_{i,\sigma_1}(X_{i,\sigma_1}) \right) \\
& + \frac{\dot{\Psi}_{i,\sigma}(t)}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}(t)} - \frac{e_{i,\sigma_1}^2}{2(\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2)} - \frac{\Psi_{i,\sigma}(t) \dot{\Psi}_{i,\sigma}(t)}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2} + \frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma_2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} p_{i,\sigma_1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{i,\sigma_1}^2.
\end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

通过引理 4 和 $\Psi_{i,\sigma} < \Psi_{i,\sigma}(t)$, 可以推出不等式

$$\begin{aligned}
-\frac{e_{i,\sigma_1}^2}{2(\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2)} - \frac{\Psi_{i,\sigma}(t) \dot{\Psi}_{i,\sigma}(t)}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2} & \leq -\frac{e_{i,\sigma_1}^2}{2(\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2)} + \frac{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2 \Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t)}{2(\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2)^2} + \frac{\dot{\Psi}_{i,\sigma}^2(t)}{2\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2} \\
& \leq -\frac{e_{i,\sigma_1}^2}{2(\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2)} + \frac{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2 e_{i,\sigma_1}^2}{2(\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2)^2} + \frac{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2}{2(\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2)} + \frac{\dot{\Psi}_{i,\sigma}(t)}{2\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2} \\
& \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2 e_{i,\sigma_1}^2}{2(\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2)^2} + \frac{\dot{\Psi}_{i,\sigma}(t)}{2\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2}.
\end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

设计虚拟控制器 α_{i,σ_1} 和参数自适应律 $\dot{\hat{\Theta}}_{i,\sigma_1}$ 如

$$\alpha_{i,\sigma_1} = -\frac{1}{q_i + a_{i,0}} \frac{\frac{e_{i,\sigma_1}}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2} \bar{\alpha}_{i,\sigma_1}^2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{e_{i,\sigma_1}}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2} \bar{\alpha}_{i,\sigma_1} \right)^2 + \rho_{i,\sigma_1}^2}}, \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{\alpha}_{i,\sigma_1} = & k_{i,\sigma_{1a}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} (\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2)^{\frac{1}{4}} \lceil e_{i,\sigma_1} \rceil^{\frac{1}{2}} + k_{i,\sigma_{1b}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \frac{e_{i,\sigma_1}^3}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2} + \frac{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2 e_{i,\sigma_1}}{2(\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2)} \\
& + \frac{e_{i,\sigma_1}}{2p_{i,\sigma_1}^2 (\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2)} \hat{\Theta}_{i,\sigma_1} \varphi_{i,\sigma_1}^T(X_{i,\sigma_1}) \varphi_{i,\sigma_1}(X_{i,\sigma_1}) + r_{i,\sigma_1} l_{i,\sigma_1} + \frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma_1},
\end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\dot{\hat{\Theta}}_{i,\sigma_1} = \frac{e_{i,\sigma_1}^2}{2p_{i,\sigma_1}^2 (\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2)} \varphi_{i,\sigma_1}^T(X_{i,\sigma_1}) \varphi_{i,\sigma_1}(X_{i,\sigma_1}) - \tau_{i,\sigma_{1a}} \hat{\Theta}_{i,\sigma_1} - \tau_{i,\sigma_{1b}} \hat{\Theta}_{i,\sigma_1}^3, \quad (16)$$

式中 i, σ_1 、 $k_{i,\sigma_{1a}}$ 、 $k_{i,\sigma_{1b}}$ 、 $\tau_{i,\sigma_{1a}}$ 和 $\tau_{i,\sigma_{1b}}$ 为正设计参数, $\lceil e_{i,\sigma_1} \rceil^{1/2} = \text{sign}(e_{i,\sigma_1}) |e_{i,\sigma_1}|^{1/2}$ 。

注释 3 一些现有的固定时间控制算法在虚拟控制器和控制器的设计过程中通过引入分段函数避免奇异性问题^[14-15], 这往往造成复杂的稳定性分析。本文利用引理 1 和中间信号 $\bar{\alpha}_{i,\sigma_1}$ 不仅避免了奇异性问题, 而且使控制器的设计与稳定性分析更加简单。

根据引理 1, 可得

$$\frac{e_{i,\sigma_1}}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2} (q_i + a_{i,0}) \alpha_{i,\sigma_1} = -\frac{\left(\frac{e_{i,\sigma_1}}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2} \bar{\alpha}_{i,\sigma_1} \right)^2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{e_{i,\sigma_1}}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2} \bar{\alpha}_{i,\sigma_1} \right)^2 + \rho_{i,\sigma_1}^2}} \leq \rho_{i,\sigma_1} - \frac{e_{i,\sigma_1}}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2} \bar{\alpha}_{i,\sigma_1}, \quad (17)$$

将式(13)、式(15)、式(16)、式(17)代入式(12), 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{V}_{i,\sigma_1} \leq & -k_{i,\sigma_{1a}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{e_{i,\sigma_1}^2}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} - k_{i,\sigma_{1b}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{e_{i,\sigma_1}^2}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2} \right)^2 + \tau_{i,\sigma_{1a}} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma_1} \hat{\Theta}_{i,\sigma_1} + \\
& \tau_{i,\sigma_{1b}} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma_1} \hat{\Theta}_{i,\sigma_1}^3 + \frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma_2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} p_{i,\sigma_1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{i,\sigma_1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} + \tau_{i,\sigma_1} + \lambda_{\Psi_{i,\sigma}},
\end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

式中 $\dot{\Psi}_{i,\sigma}^2(t)/2\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2 + \dot{\Psi}_{i,\sigma}(t)/\Psi_{i,\sigma}(t) \leq \lambda_{\Psi_{i,\sigma}}$, $\lambda_{\Psi_{i,\sigma_1}} > 0$ 。

根据不等式 $\log(\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t)/(\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2)) \leq e_{i,\sigma_1}^2/(\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma_1}^2)$, 将式(18)重写为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{i,\sigma 1} \leq & -k_{i,\sigma 1a} \left(\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t)}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma 1}^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} - k_{i,\sigma 1b} \left(\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t)}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma 1}^2} \right)^2 + \\ & \tau_{i,\sigma 1a} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma 1} \hat{\Theta}_{i,\sigma 1} + \tau_{i,\sigma 1b} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma 1} \hat{\Theta}_{i,\sigma 1}^3 + \frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma 2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} p_{i,\sigma 1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{i,\sigma 1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} + \rho_{i,\sigma 1} + \lambda_{\Psi_{i,\sigma}} \circ \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

Step 2 根据式(6)的定义,可得

$$\dot{e}_{i,\sigma 2} = \gamma_{i,\sigma} v_{i,\sigma} + f_{i,\sigma 2} + D_{i,\sigma} + r_{i,\sigma 2} l_{i,\sigma 2} - \dot{\alpha}_{i,\sigma 1} \circ \quad (20)$$

选择如下李亚普诺夫函数

$$V_{i,\sigma 2} = \frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma 2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma 2}^2, \quad (21)$$

结合式(5)、式(20)和式(21),可得 $\dot{V}_{i,\sigma 2}$

$$\dot{V}_{i,\sigma 2} = e_{i,\sigma 2} \left(\gamma_{i,\sigma} v_{i,\sigma} + F_{i,\sigma 2} + D_{i,\sigma} + r_{i,\sigma 2} l_{i,\sigma 2} + \frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma 2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma 2}^2 - \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma 2} \dot{\Theta}_{i,\sigma 2}, \quad (22)$$

式中 $F_{i,\sigma 2} = f_{i,\sigma 2} - \dot{\alpha}_{i,\sigma 1}$ 。类似于式和式的处理,可得

$$\begin{aligned} e_{i,\sigma 2} F_{i,\sigma 2} & \leq \frac{e_{i,\sigma 2}^2}{2p_{i,\sigma 2}^2} \Theta_{i,\sigma 2}^* \varphi_{i,\sigma 2}^T(X_{i,\sigma 2}) \varphi_{i,\sigma 2}(X_{i,\sigma 2}) + \frac{1}{2} p_{i,\sigma 2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma 2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{i,\sigma 2}^2 \\ e_{i,\sigma 2} D_{i,\sigma} & \leq \frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma 2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{D}_{i,\sigma}^2, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

式中 $X_{i,\sigma 2} = [x_{i,\sigma 1}, x_{i,\sigma 2}]^T$, $p_{i,\sigma 2}$ 为正设计参数。将式(23)代入式(22)得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{i,\sigma 2} \leq & e_{i,\sigma 2} \left(\gamma_{i,\sigma} v_{i,\sigma} + \frac{3}{2} e_{i,\sigma 2} + r_{i,\sigma 2} l_{i,\sigma 2} + \frac{e_{i,\sigma 2}}{2p_{i,\sigma 2}^2} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma 2} \varphi_{i,\sigma 2}^T(X_{i,\sigma 2}) \varphi_{i,\sigma 2}(X_{i,\sigma 2}) \right) - \\ & \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma 2} \left(\dot{\Theta}_{i,\sigma 2} - \frac{e_{i,\sigma 2}^2}{2p_{i,\sigma 2}^2} \varphi_{i,\sigma 2}^T(X_{i,\sigma 2}) \varphi_{i,\sigma 2}(X_{i,\sigma 2}) \right) - \frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma 2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} p_{i,\sigma 2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{i,\sigma 2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{D}_{i,\sigma}^2 \circ \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

设计控制器 $v_{i,\sigma}$ 和参数自适应律 $\dot{\Theta}_{i,\sigma 2}$ 如

$$v_{i,\sigma 2} = -\frac{1}{\gamma_{i,\sigma}} \frac{e_{i,\sigma 2} \bar{v}_{i,\sigma 2}}{\sqrt{(e_{i,\sigma 2} \bar{v}_{i,\sigma 2})^2 + \rho_{i,\sigma 2}^2}}, \quad (25)$$

$$\bar{v}_{i,\sigma 2} = k_{i,\sigma 2a} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} \lceil e_{i,\sigma 2} \rceil^{\frac{1}{2}} + k_{i,\sigma 2b} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 e_{i,\sigma 2}^3 + \frac{3}{2} e_{i,\sigma 2} + r_{i,\sigma 2} l_{i,\sigma 2} + \frac{e_{i,\sigma 2}}{2p_{i,\sigma 2}^2} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma 2} \varphi_{i,\sigma 2}^T(X_{i,\sigma 2}) \varphi_{i,\sigma 2}(X_{i,\sigma 2}), \quad (26)$$

$$\dot{\Theta}_{i,\sigma 2} = \frac{e_{i,\sigma 2}^2}{2p_{i,\sigma 2}^2} \varphi_{i,\sigma 2}^T(X_{i,\sigma 2}) \varphi_{i,\sigma 2}(X_{i,\sigma 2}) - \tau_{i,\sigma 2a} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma 2} - \tau_{i,\sigma 2b} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma 2}^3, \quad (27)$$

式中 i, σ_2 、 $k_{i,\sigma 2a}$ 、 $k_{i,\sigma 2b}$ 、 $\tau_{i,\sigma 2a}$ 和 $\tau_{i,\sigma 2b}$ 为正设计参数, $\lceil e_{i,\sigma 2} \rceil^{1/2} = \text{sign}(e_{i,\sigma 2}) |e_{i,\sigma 2}|^{1/2}$ 。

类似于式(17)的计算,可得

$$e_{i,\sigma 2} \gamma_{i,\sigma} v_{i,\sigma} = -\frac{(e_{i,\sigma 2} \bar{v}_{i,\sigma 2})^2}{\sqrt{(e_{i,\sigma 2} \bar{v}_{i,\sigma 2})^2 + \rho_{i,\sigma 2}^2}} \leq \rho_{i,\sigma 2} - e_{i,\sigma 2} \bar{v}_{i,\sigma 2} \circ \quad (28)$$

将式(26)~(28)代入式(24),将 $\dot{V}_{i,\sigma 2}$ 重写为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{i,\sigma 2} \leq & -k_{i,\sigma 2a} \left(\frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma 2}^2 \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} - k_{i,\sigma 2b} \left(\frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma 2}^2 \right)^2 + \tau_{i,\sigma 2a} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma 2} \hat{\Theta}_{i,\sigma 2} + \tau_{i,\sigma 2b} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma 2} \hat{\Theta}_{i,\sigma 2}^3 \\ & - \frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma 2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} p_{i,\sigma 2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{i,\sigma 2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{D}_{i,\sigma}^2 + \rho_{i,\sigma 2} \circ \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

为证明并分析无人机姿态系统的稳定性,选取如下李亚普诺夫函数

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t)}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma 1}^2} + \frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma 2}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^2 \right) \circ \quad (30)$$

根据式(19)、式(29)和式(30),可得

$$\dot{V} \leq \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \left\{ -k_{i,\sigma 1a} \left(\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t)}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma 1}^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} - k_{i,\sigma 2a} \left(\frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma 2}^2 \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} - k_{i,\sigma 2b} \left(\frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma 2}^2 \right)^2 - k_{i,\sigma 1b} \left(\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t)}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma 1}^2} \right)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^2 \tau_{i,\sigma ja} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j} \hat{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j} + \sum_{j=1}^2 \tau_{i,\sigma jb} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j} \hat{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^3 + D_{i,\sigma} \right\}, \quad (31)$$

式中 $D_{i,\sigma} = \frac{1}{2} p_{i,\sigma 1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} p_{i,\sigma 2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{i,\sigma 1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{i,\sigma 2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{D}_{i,\sigma} + \frac{1}{2} + \lambda_{\Psi_{i,\sigma}} + \rho_{i,\sigma 1} + \rho_{i,\sigma 2}$ 。

根据引理 4 和 $\tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j} = \Theta_{i,\sigma j}^* - \hat{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}$, 可得以下不等式

$$\sum_{j=1}^2 \tau_{i,\sigma ja} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j} \hat{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j} \leq - \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{\tau_{i,\sigma ja}}{2} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{\tau_{i,\sigma ja}}{2} \Theta_{i,\sigma j}^{*2}, \quad (32)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^2 \tau_{i,\sigma jb} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j} \hat{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^3 = \sum_{j=1}^2 \tau_{i,\sigma jb} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j} (\Theta_{i,\sigma j}^{*3} - 3\Theta_{i,\sigma j}^{*2} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j} + 3\Theta_{i,\sigma j}^* \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^2 - \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^3), \quad (33)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^2 \tau_{i,\sigma jb} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j} \Theta_{i,\sigma j}^{*3} \leq \sum_{j=1}^2 3\tau_{i,\sigma jb} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^2 \Theta_{i,\sigma j}^{*2} + \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{1}{12} \tau_{i,\sigma jb} \Theta_{i,\sigma j}^{*4}, \quad (34)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^2 \tau_{i,\sigma jb} 3\Theta_{i,\sigma j}^* \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^3 \leq \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{3}{4\eta_{i,\sigma j}^4} \tau_{i,\sigma jb} \Theta_{i,\sigma j}^{*4} + \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{9}{4} \tau_{i,\sigma jb} \eta_{i,\sigma j}^{\frac{4}{3}} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^4, \quad (35)$$

式中 $\eta_{i,\sigma j}$ 为正设计参数。

根据引理 3, 可得

$$- \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{\tau_{i,\sigma ja}}{2} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^2 \leq 0.11 - \left(\sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{\tau_{i,\sigma ja}}{2} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^2 \right)^{\frac{3}{4}}. \quad (36)$$

将式(34)~(36)代入式(33), 可得

$$\sum_{j=1}^2 \tau_{i,\sigma jb} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j} \hat{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^3 \leq \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{3}{4\eta_{i,\sigma j}^4} \tau_{i,\sigma jb} \Theta_{i,\sigma j}^{*4} + \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{1}{12} \tau_{i,\sigma jb} \Theta_{i,\sigma j}^{*4} - \sum_{j=1}^2 \mu_{i,\sigma j} \left(\frac{1}{2} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^2 \right)^2, \quad (37)$$

式中 $\mu_{i,\sigma j} = 4\tau_{i,\sigma jb} - 9\tau_{i,\sigma jb} \eta_{i,\sigma j}^{\frac{4}{3}} > 0$ 。

定义 $\mu_{i,\sigma} = \min(\mu_{i,\sigma 1}, \mu_{i,\sigma 2})$ 、 $\tau_{i,\sigma} = \min(\tau_{i,\sigma 1a}, \tau_{i,\sigma 2a})$, 根据引理 2, 可进一步得到不等式

$$- \left(\sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{\tau_{i,\sigma ja}}{2} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^2 \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} \leq - \tau_{i,\sigma} \left(\sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^2 \right)^{\frac{3}{4}}, \quad (38)$$

$$- \sum_{j=1}^2 \mu_{i,\sigma j} \left(\frac{1}{2} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^2 \right)^2 \leq - \mu_{i,\sigma} \sum_{j=1}^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^2 \right)^2 \leq - \frac{\mu_{i,\sigma}}{2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^2 \right)^2, \quad (39)$$

将式(32)、式(37)、式(38)和式(39)代入式(31), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} \leq & - \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 k_{i,\sigma 1a} \left(\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t)}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma 1}^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} - \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 k_{i,\sigma 1b} \left(\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t)}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma 1}^2} \right)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 k_{i,\sigma 2a} \left(\frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma 2}^2 \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} \\ & - \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 k_{i,\sigma 2b} \left(\frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma 2}^2 \right)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \tau_{i,\sigma} \left(\sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^2 \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} - \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \frac{\mu_{i,\sigma}}{2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^2 \right)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \bar{D}_{i,\sigma}, \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

式中 $\bar{D}_{i,\sigma} = D_{i,\sigma} + \sum_{j=1}^2 \left(\frac{3}{4\eta_{i,\sigma j}^4} + \frac{1}{12} \right) \tau_{i,\sigma jb} \Theta_{i,\sigma j}^{*4} + 0.11$ 。

根据引理 2, 式(40)可改写为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} \leq & - k_{1a} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t)}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma 1}^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} - k_{2a} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma 2}^2 \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} - \tau \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^2 \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} - \\ & \frac{k_{1b}}{3N} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t)}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma 1}^2} \right)^2 - \frac{k_{2b}}{3N} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma 2}^2 \right)^2 - \frac{\mu}{6N} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^2 \right)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \bar{D}_{i,\sigma}, \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

式中 $k_{1a} = \min_{i,\sigma=1}^{i=N,\sigma=3} (k_{i,\sigma 1a})$, $k_{2a} = \min_{i,\sigma=1}^{i=N,\sigma=3} (k_{i,\sigma 2a})$, $\tau = \min_{i,\sigma=1}^{i=N,\sigma=3} (\tau_{i,\sigma})$, $k_{1b} = \min_{i,\sigma=1}^{i=N,\sigma=3} (k_{i,\sigma 1b})$, $k_{2b} = \min_{i,\sigma=1}^{i=N,\sigma=3} (k_{i,\sigma 2b})$, $\mu = \min_{i,\sigma=1}^{i=N,\sigma=3} (\mu_{i,\sigma})$ 。根据引理 2,式(41)可改写为

$$\dot{V} \leq -k_1 \left\{ \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t)}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma 1}^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma 2}^2 \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^2 \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} \right\} - \dot{k}_2 \left\{ \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t)}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma 1}^2} \right)^2 + \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma 2}^2 \right)^2 + \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^2 \right)^2 \right\} + D, \quad (42)$$

式中 $k_1 = \min(k_{1a}, k_{2a}, \tau)$, $\dot{k}_2 = \min(k_{1b}/3N, k_{2b}/3N, \mu/6N)$, $D = \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \sum_{i=1}^N \bar{D}_{i,\sigma}$ 。

根据式(30)和引理 2,可得

$$V^{\frac{3}{4}} \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t)}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma 1}^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma 2}^2 \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^2 \right)^{\frac{3}{4}}, \quad (43)$$

$$V^2 \leq 3 \left\{ \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t)}{\Psi_{i,\sigma}^2(t) - e_{i,\sigma 1}^2} \right)^2 + \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \frac{1}{2} e_{i,\sigma 2}^2 \right)^2 + \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma j}^2 \right)^2 \right\}, \quad (44)$$

根据式(42)~(44), $\dot{V}$ 可改写为

$$\dot{V} \leq -k_1 V^{\frac{3}{4}} - k_2 V^2 + D, \quad (45)$$

式中 $k_2 = \dot{k}_2/3$ 。

根据文献[17],当 $V^2 \geq D/k_2$ 时,存在不等式 $\dot{V} \leq -k_1 V^{(3/4)} \leq 0$ 。因此,可得 V 是有界的,且可以得出 $e_{i,\sigma 1}$ 、 $e_{i,\sigma 2}$ 、 $\tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma 1}$ 和 $\tilde{\Theta}_{i,\sigma 2}$ 有界。

根据式(45),显然当 $V^2 \geq D/\beta k_2$ 时 ($0 < \beta < 1$),可得

$$\dot{V} \leq -k_1 V^{\frac{3}{4}} - (1-\beta)k_2 V^2. \quad (46)$$

根据引理 5 和式(46),可得 V 将在固定时间内收敛到集合 $\{V: V < \sqrt{D/\beta k_2}\}$ 中,且可得收敛时间

$$T_s \leq T_{\max} = \frac{4}{k_1} + \frac{1}{(1-\beta)k_2}.$$

根据 $V < \sqrt{D/\beta k_2}$ 和式(30),可得

$$e_{i,\sigma 1}^2 < \bar{\Psi}_{i,\sigma}^2 (1 - e^{-2\sqrt{\frac{D}{\beta k_2}}}). \quad (47)$$

根据不等式 $s_{i,\sigma 1}^2 \leq 2e_{i,\sigma 1}^2 + 2l_{i,\sigma 1}^2$,构造以下不等式证明辅助系统(5)的有界性和稳定性

$$V_l = \frac{1}{2} l_{i,\sigma 1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} l_{i,\sigma 2}^2. \quad (48)$$

根据引理 4、式(5)和式(48),可得

$$\dot{V}_l \leq -\xi_{i,\sigma} V_l + \zeta_{i,\sigma}, \quad (49)$$

式中 $\xi_{i,\sigma} = \min(2r_{i,\sigma 1} - 1, 2r_{i,\sigma 2} - \gamma_{i,\sigma}^2 - 1)$, $\zeta_{i,\sigma} = \Delta^2(u_{i,\sigma})/2$ 。

将式(49)在 $[0, T_s]$ 内积分,可得

$$V_l \leq e^{-\xi_{i,\sigma} V_l(0)} + \frac{1}{\xi_{i,\sigma}} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T_s} \zeta_{i,\sigma}. \quad (50)$$

根据式(48)、式(50)和 $V_l(0) = 0$,可得

$$|s_{i,\sigma 1}| < \sqrt{2\bar{\Psi}_{i,\sigma}^2 (1 - e^{-2\sqrt{\frac{D}{\beta k_2}}}) + 2 \frac{\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T_s} \zeta_{i,\sigma}}{\xi_{i,\sigma}}}. \quad (51)$$

由式(51)可知,一致性跟踪误差 $s_{i,\sigma 1}$ 是有界的,且 $s_{i,\sigma 1}$ 的上下界受到设计参数和输入饱和和误差的限制。通过选择合适的设计参数, $s_{i,\sigma 1}$ 可以在固定时间收敛到原点附近的邻域内。

定理 1 在假设 1~3 成立的前提下,通过设计辅助系统(5)、坐标变换(6)、时变障碍李亚普诺夫函数(8)、虚拟控制器(14)、控制器(25)、参数自适应律(16)和(27),能够保证式(3)描述的多无人机系统满足以下条件:a. 跟随者输出信号 $y_{i,\sigma}$ 被限制在 $-\Gamma_{\sigma}(t) < y_{i,\sigma} < \Gamma_{\sigma}(t)$ 的区域内;b. 通过选择合适的设计参数,姿

态角一致性跟踪误差 s_{i,σ_1} 在固定时间内收敛到原点附近的邻域内;c. 闭环系统内的所有信号是有界的。

4 仿真实验

在本节中,通过以下仿真结果验证了所提控制算法的有效性。图1为仿真的通信拓扑图,多无人机姿态系统由1个虚拟领导者和3个跟随者组成,分别标记为0,1,2,3。

领导者的输出信号为 $y_{10}=0.7\sin(0.8t)$, $y_{20}=0.3\sin(t)$ 和 $y_{30}=0.6\sin(t)$ 。转动惯量矩阵 $I=\text{diag}\{1.2,1.2,2.4\}$ 。跟随者的外部扰动选择为 $D_{i,\sigma}=0.02\sin(0.5t)$ 。设计输出约束函数 $\Gamma_1(t)=0.1\sin(0.4t)+0.9$, $\Gamma_2(t)=0.1\sin(0.4t)+0.5$ 和 $\Gamma_3(t)=0.1\sin(0.4t)+0.8$ 。多无人机系统的输入上下界分别为 $u_{\max}^1=4$ 与 $u_{\min}^1=-3$ 、 $u_{\max}^2=2.5$ 与 $u_{\min}^2=-3$ 和 $u_{\max}^3=5$ 与 $u_{\min}^3=-6$ 。系统初值和相关参数如表1和2所示。

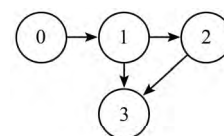


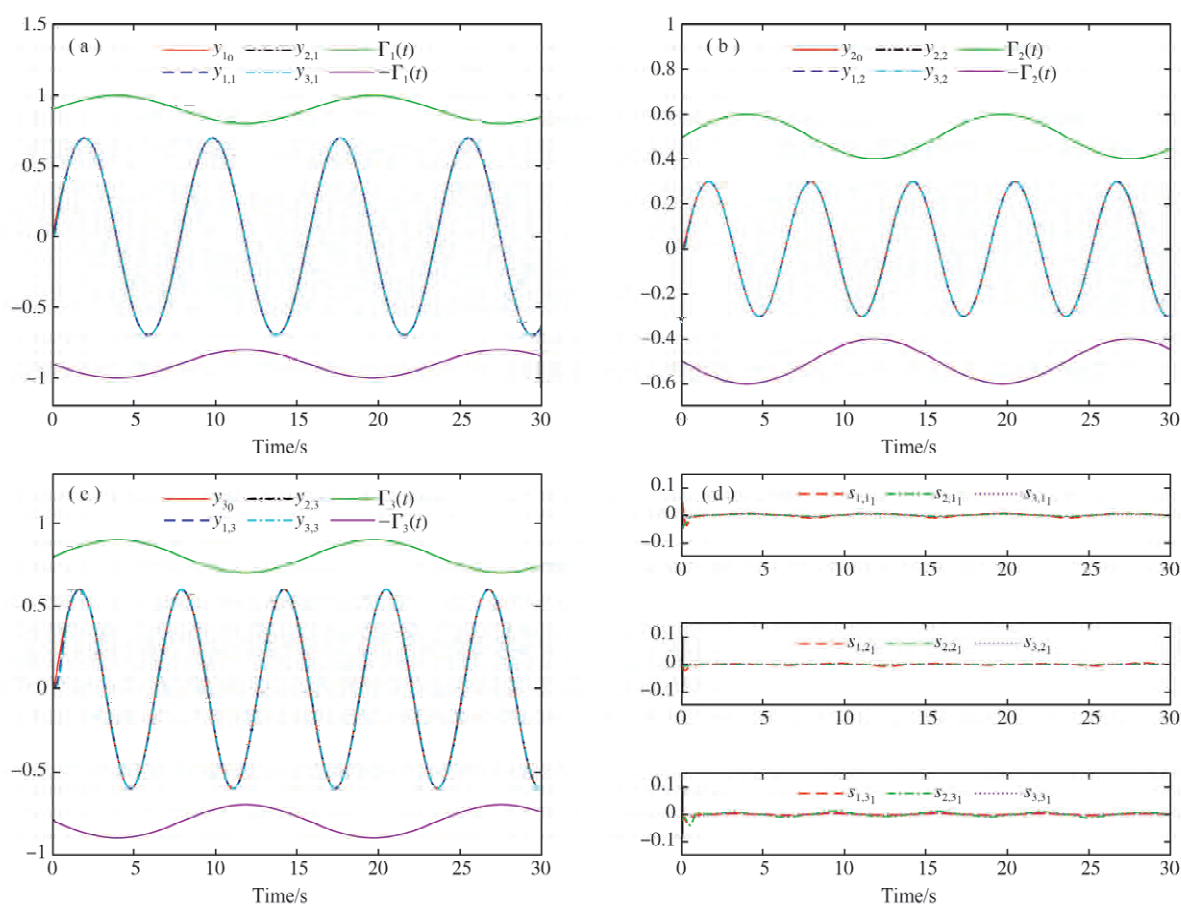
图1 通信拓扑图

表1 系统初值

i	$x_{i,11}$	$x_{i,12}$	$x_{i,21}$	$x_{i,22}$	$x_{i,31}$	$x_{i,32}$	$\hat{\theta}_{i,11}$	$\hat{\theta}_{i,12}$	$\hat{\theta}_{i,21}$	$\hat{\theta}_{i,22}$	$\hat{\theta}_{i,31}$	$\hat{\theta}_{i,32}$
1	0.05	0.1	0	0.01	0	0	0.4	0.25	0.35	0.3	0.35	0.5
2	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0.25	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
3	0.02	0.05	0	0	0.01	0	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5

表2 相关参数

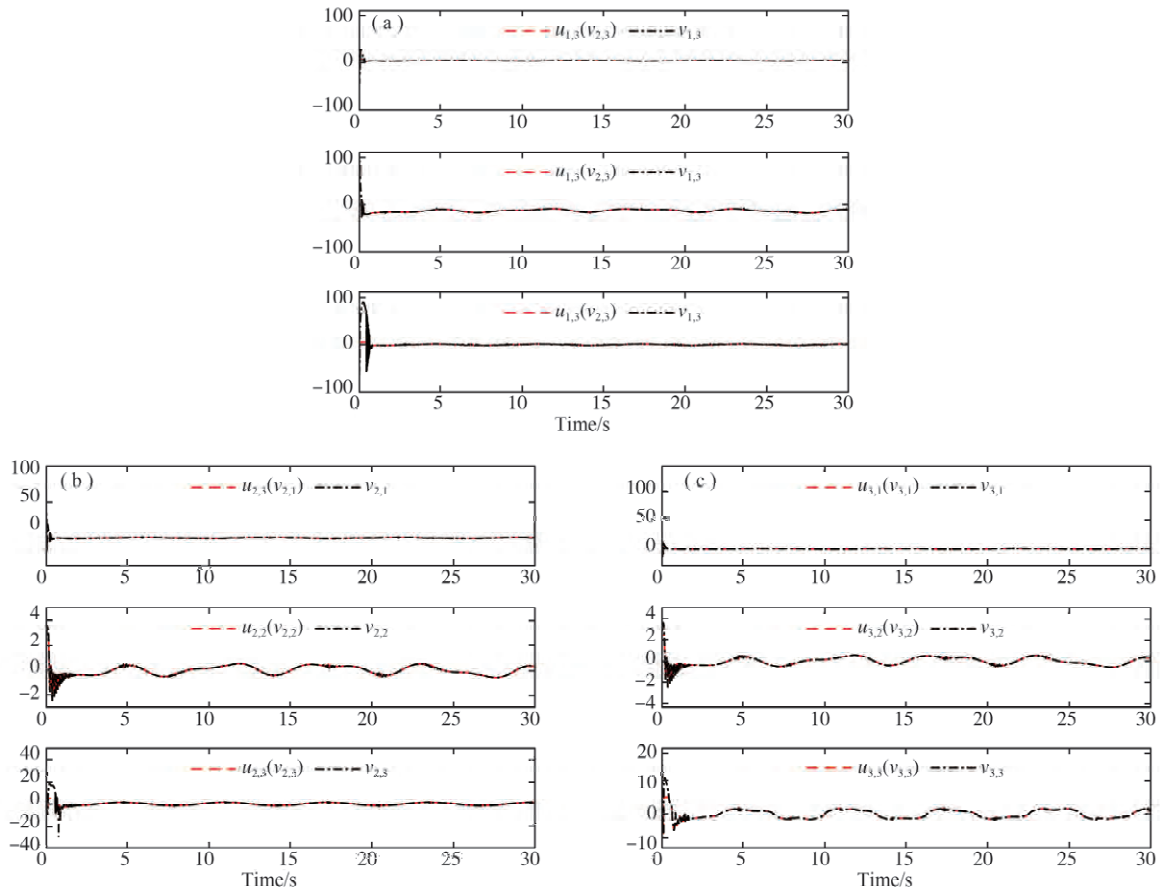
i	$k_{i,11a}$	$k_{i,11b}$	$k_{i,12a}$	$k_{i,12b}$	$k_{i,21a}$	$k_{i,21b}$	$k_{i,22a}$	$k_{i,22b}$	$k_{i,31a}$	$k_{i,31b}$	$k_{i,33a}$	$k_{i,33b}$	$r_{i,11}$	$r_{i,12}$	$r_{i,21}$	$r_{i,22}$	$r_{i,31}$	$r_{i,32}$
1	20	12	20	30	15	15	15	12	20	20	30	10	15	10	17	5	25	10
2	30	12	20	18	35	5	5	2	15	20	5	15	20	15	10	7	15	5
3	30	20	15	10	35	8	6	3	30	16	13	5	16	14	6	3	1	15



注:(a) 翻滚角输出信号 $y_{1,1}$; (b) 俯仰角输出信号 $y_{1,2}$; (c) 偏航角输出信号 $y_{1,3}$; (d) 姿态角跟踪误差 s_{i,σ_1} 。

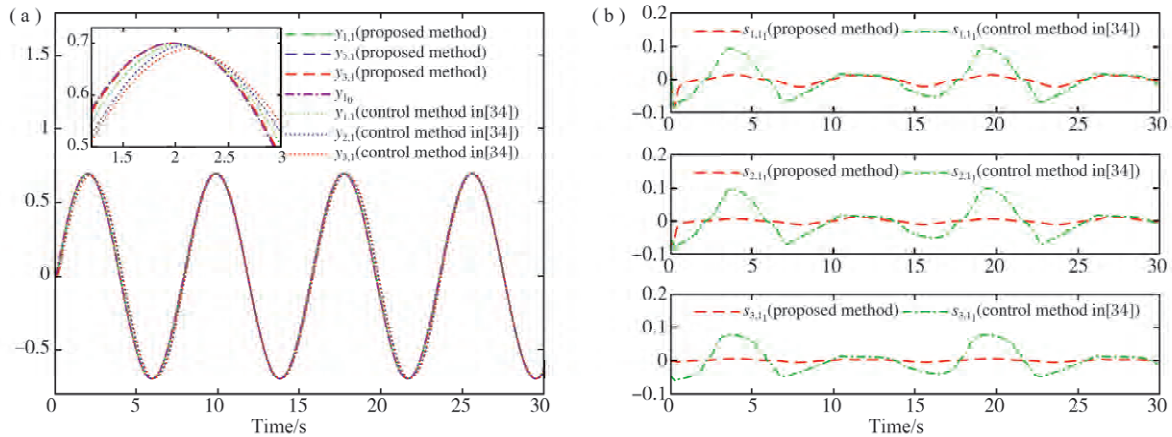
图2 跟随者无人机姿态角输出信号 $y_{i,\sigma}$ 和跟踪误差 s_{i,σ_1}

仿真结果如图 2~4 所示。图 2 所示为领导者无人机参考信号 $y_{\sigma 0}$ 与跟随者无人机姿态角输出信号 $y_{i,\sigma}$ 的轨迹图和跟踪误差 $s_{i,\sigma 1}$ 的轨迹图。由图 2(a)、(b)、(c) 可知, $y_{i,\sigma}$ 始终保持及时变约束范围 $-\Gamma_{\sigma}(t) < y_{i,\sigma} < \Gamma_{\sigma}(t)$ 内, 从图 2(d) 可以看出跟随者无人机的姿态角跟踪误差 $s_{i,\sigma 1}$ 最终收敛到原点附近的一个小邻域内。图 3 表示跟随者无人机控制信号 $u_{i,\sigma}(v_{i,\sigma})$ 的响应曲线, 各姿态角控制信号 $u_{i,\sigma}(v_{i,\sigma})$ 始终在 $[u_{\min}^{\sigma}, u_{\max}^{\sigma}]$ 范围内。图 4 为本文和文献[34]的两种控制算法在相同非对称输入饱和现象下的对比, 以姿态角系统的翻滚角子系统为例, 图 4(a)、(b) 分别表示输出信号 $y_{i,1}$ 和跟踪误差 $s_{i,11}$ 的对比图。通过图 4 可以看出本文设计的控制算法实现的跟踪性能更好, 且跟踪误差更小。综上所述, 当系统发生输入饱和现象时, 本文设计控制算法不仅实现了对 $y_{i,\sigma}$ 的时变输出约束, 并且具有较好的跟踪效果。



注:(a) 跟随者 1 的控制信号 $u_{1,\sigma}(v_{1,\sigma})$; (b) 跟随者 2 的控制信号 $u_{2,\sigma}(v_{2,\sigma})$; (c) 跟随者 3 的控制信号 $u_{3,\sigma}(v_{3,\sigma})$ 。

图 3 跟随者无人机控制信号 $u_{i,\sigma}(v_{i,\sigma})$



注:(a) 翻滚角输出信号 $y_{i,1}$; (b) 翻滚角跟踪误差 $s_{i,11}$ 。

图 4 不同控制算法的翻滚角输出信号 $y_{i,1}$ 及跟踪误差 $s_{i,11}$

5 结论

针对具有时变输出约束与非对称输入饱和的多无人机系统,本文提出一种自适应固定时间一致性姿态控制算法。通过设计的时变障碍李亚普诺夫函数,保证姿态输出信号在预设时变约束的边界内。本文通过构造辅助系统与坐标变换,补偿了非对称输入饱和的影响,同时揭示了跟踪误差和输入饱和误差之间的关系。最后,通过固定时间理论和李亚普诺夫稳定性理论,证明了该控制算法能够使多无人机系统在固定时间内实现姿态跟踪控制,并保证闭环系统内的所有信号都是有界的。通过一个仿真例子证明了所提控制算法的有效性。在未来的研究工作中,我们考虑在多无人机控制算法中结合优化调度算法^[40-42],提高多无人机系统的资源利用率。

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