

# 具有不可测量前提变量的离散 T-S 模糊系统 $H_\infty/H_-$ 故障检测



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**摘要:** 本文研究了一类具有不可测量前提变量的离散非线性系统的故障诊断问题, 该系统为 Takagi-Sugeno (T-S) 模型, 所研究的 T-S 结构可以通过使用含有局部非线性规则来减少模型中的规则数量, 从而简化了计算的过程。在设计故障检测观测器时, 主要考虑未知输入信号的因素, 同时为了最小化不确定性对系统性能的影响, 最大化执行器故障对生成残差的影响。描述残差对故障灵敏度的  $H_-$  性能指标和残差对未知输入鲁棒性的  $H_\infty$  性能指标, 将鲁棒故障检测观测器的设计问题描述为满足  $H_\infty/H_-$  的优化设计问题。不可测量前提变量与可测量前提变量的情况相比, 它可以表示更大的非线性系统。然后给出满足故障检测观测器的存在条件, 提出一种新的迭代线性矩阵不等式 (LMI) 算法和运用凸优化技术来求解最优观测器增益矩阵。最后通过数值算例来验证该方法的有效性, 利用这种方法设计的故障检测观测器对故障的灵敏度高, 对未知输入的鲁棒性强。

**关键词:** 离散时间的 T-S 模糊系统; 不可测量的前提变量; 故障诊断;  $H_\infty/H_-$  性能指标

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## **$H_\infty/H_-$ Fault Detection for Discrete T-S Fuzzy Systems with Unmeasurable Premise Variables**

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**Abstract:** In this paper, we study the fault diagnosis problem for a class of discrete nonlinear systems with unmeasurable premise variables, which are Takagi-Sugeno (T-S) models. The studied T-S structure can simplify the computation by using rules containing local nonlinearities to reduce the number of rules in the model. In designing the fault detection observer, the main consideration is the unknown input signal, while maximizing the effect of actuator failure on the generated residuals in order to minimize the impact of uncertainty on the system performance. The  $H_-$  performance index of residual-to-fault sensitivity and the  $H_\infty$  performance index of residual-to-unknown-input robustness are described, and the design problem of a robust fault detection observer is described as an optimal design problem satisfying  $H_\infty/H_-$ . The unmeasurable premise variables are compared to the case of measurable premise variables, which can represent larger nonlinear systems. Then, a new iterative linear matrix inequality (LMI) algorithm and convex optimization technique are

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proposed to solve the optimal observer gain matrix by giving the existence conditions of the fault detection observer. Finally, the effectiveness of the method is verified by numerical examples, and the fault detection observer designed by this method is highly sensitive to faults and robust to unknown inputs.

**Keywords:** Discrete-Time T-S Fuzzy System; Non-measurable Premise Variables; Fault Diagnosis;  
 $H_\infty/H_-$  Performance Index

## 1 引言

随着科学技术的发展，各种智能系统越来越多地被应用于社会和生活中，而智能系统在运行过程中会出现各种故障问题。由于系统在运行过程中无法进行在线的检测和诊断，所以一旦发生故障，便会给系统的正常运行带来极大的危害。这些故障可能会降低它们的性能，甚至导致一些严重的事故。因此，对智能系统进行故障诊断研究是非常必要的。近几十年来，为了提高动态系统的安全性、可维护性和可靠性，故障检测已成为一个重要问题，并在[1-4]中得到了广泛的研究。目前大部分研究都是在线性离散系统的基础上进行的可测量前提变量，而对于不可测量前提变量的离散非线性系统的故障诊断问题则缺乏深入的研究。

模糊模型是近年来人们越来越关注的非线性系统建模工具。由于 T-S 模型是一个通用逼近器，它可以以任何精度对任何光滑非线性系统建模[5]。在大多数情况下为了简化和便于观测器的设计，现有的方法都是假定前提变量是可测量的，这样模糊观测器就可以共享相同的前提隶属函数[6]。然而，我们知道，对于许多实际系统来说，一些参数不确定性或其他未知输入是不可避免的[7, 8]。它们可能导致具有一定的不确定性。具有不可测量前提变量的 T-S 模糊系统的鲁棒滤波问题，将不可测量前提变量作为滤波器设计中的不确定性在[9]中体现。在[10]和[11]中，已经解决了基于观测器的不可测量 T-S 系统的控制器设计问题。但是关于具有可测量前提变量的 T-S 系统的技术不再适用于这类系统。为了从干扰的影响中获得准确的故障检测结果，提出了一种  $H_\infty/H_-$  观测器设计方法，并成为有效的观测器设计方法之一的鲁棒故障检测方法，因为它可以最小化未知输入的影响，同时最大化故障的影响[12]。它已成功推广到许多地区[13-15]。这与具有可测量前提变量的 T-S 结构相比，处理具有不可测量前提变量的 T-S 结构的观测器设计问题具有重要意义，在此基础上研究故障检测问题是一个新的领域。

综上所述，本文主要研究了具有不可测量前提变量的离散非线性 T-S 模糊系统的故障诊断问题，在设计故障检测观测器时，考虑了满足  $H_\infty$  扰动抑制指标和  $H_-$  故障灵敏度指标[16]。由于前提变量是不可测量的，现有的广义 Kalman-Yakubovich-Popov 引理不能直接推广到这些非线性系统，在设计  $H_\infty/H_-$  故障检测观测器的条件下，并将其转化为线性矩阵不等式。最后，给出数值算例来说明所设计方法得有效性。因此，本文在考虑了一些不可测量前提变量的情况下，分析了 T-S 模糊系统发生故障时的特征及诊断问题具有重要的理论意义和实践意义。

本文的其余部分组织如下。第二节介绍了模糊 T-S 模型和问题陈述。第三节设计了满足  $H_\infty$  扰动抑制指标和  $H_-$  故障灵敏度指标的故障检测观测器，并给出了推导满足  $H_\infty/H_-$  观测器设计的条件。第四节给出了残差评估和阈值的设计。第五节通过仿真算例来证明所提出的方法可以有效的检测到故障。第六节提出了本文的结论。

## 2 问题描述

### 2.1 系统描述

考虑下列具有不可测量前提变量的离散非线性 T-S 模糊系统：

第  $i$  条模糊规则：

IF  $z_1(k)$  is  $\omega_{i1}(\mu)$ , ..., and  $z_g(k)$  is  $\omega_{ig}(\mu)$  则有：

$$\begin{cases} x(k+1) = A_i x(k) + G_x \varphi(x(k)) + C u(k) + D_d d(k) \\ \quad + D_f f(k) \\ y(k) = B x(k) + G_y \varphi(x(k)) + F_d d(k) + F_f f(k) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中  $x(k) \in R^{n_x}$  是系统状态向量， $y(k) \in R^{n_y}$  是测量输出向量， $f(k) \in R^{n_f}$  为执行器故障， $d(k) \in R^{n_d}$  为测量扰动， $u(k) \in R^{n_u}$  是控制输入向量。矩阵  $A_i \in R^{n_x \times n_x}$ ，

$G_x \in R^{n_x \times n_s}$ ,  $C \in R^{n_x \times n_u}$ ,  $D_d \in R^{n_x \times n_d}$ ,  $D_f \in R^{n_x \times n_f}$ ,  $G_y \in R^{n_y \times n_s}$ ,  $B \in R^{n_y \times n_x}$ ,  $F_d \in R^{n_y \times n_d}$ ,  $F_f \in R^{n_y \times n_f}$ , 其中  $i=1, \dots, r$  为规则数量,  $z_l(k), \dots, z_g(k)$  为前提变量,  $\omega_{ij}$  为模糊集, 且  $\varphi(x(k)) \in R^{n_s}$  满足 Lipschitz 条件的非线性函数向量:

$$\|\varphi_i(x(k)) - \varphi_i(\hat{x}(k))\| \leq \theta_i \|R_i(x(k) - \hat{x}(k))\| \quad (2)$$

其中  $1 \leq i \leq n_s$ ,  $n_s$  是非线性函数的个数,  $\theta_i$  是 Lipschitz 系数,  $R_i$  是一个具有适当维数的常数矩阵, 用标准的模糊推理方法, 得到模糊系统最终的状态方程:

$$\begin{cases} x(k+1) = \sum_{i=1}^r h_i(z)[A_i x(k) + G_x \varphi(x(k)) + C u(k) \\ \quad + D_d d(k) + D_f f(k)] \\ y(k) = B x(k) + G_y \varphi(x(k)) + F_d d(k) + F_f f(k) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{其中 } h_i(z) = \frac{q_i(z)}{\sum_{i=1}^r q_i(z)}, \text{ 满足 } \sum_{i=1}^r h_i(z) = 1, q_i(z) = \prod_{j=1}^g \omega_{ij}(z) \quad (4)$$

## 2.2 故障检测观测器

设计如下 Luenberger 观测器:

第  $i$  条模糊规则:

IF  $z_l(k)$  is  $\omega_{il}(\mu)$ , ..., and  $z_g(k)$  is  $\omega_{ig}(\mu)$  则有:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{x}(k+1) = A_i \hat{x}(k) + L_i (\hat{y}(k) - y(k)) + C u(k) \\ \quad + G_x \varphi(\hat{x}(k)) \\ \hat{y}(k) = B \hat{x}(k) + G_y \varphi(\hat{x}(k)) \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

则模糊故障检测观测器的状态方程为:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{x}(k+1) = \sum_{i=1}^r h_i(\hat{z})[A_i \hat{x}(k) + L_i (\hat{y}(k) - y(k)) + C u(k) \\ \quad + G_x \varphi(\hat{x}(k))] \\ \hat{y}(k) = B \hat{x}(k) + G_y \varphi(\hat{x}(k)) \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

令状态估计误差向量表示为:

$$e(k) = \hat{x}(k) - x(k)$$

则可以得到如下表达式:

$$\begin{aligned} e(k+1) &= \hat{x}(k+1) - x(k+1) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^r h_i(\hat{z})[A_i e(k) + G_x \varphi_e(x(k)) - D_d d(k) \\ &\quad + L_i (B e(k) + G_y \varphi_e(x(k)) - F_d d(k))] \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^r [h_i(\hat{z}) - h_i(z)] A_i x(k) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中  $\varphi_e(x(k)) = \varphi(x(k)) - \varphi(\hat{x}(k))$

为简单起见, 采用下列表示法:

$$X_z := \sum_{i=1}^r h_i(z) X_i$$

则(7)式可表示为:

$$\begin{cases} e(k+1) = (A_{\hat{\mu}} + L_{\hat{\mu}} B)e(k) + (G_x + L_{\hat{\mu}} G_y)\varphi_e(x(k)) \\ \quad - (D_d + L_{\hat{\mu}} F_d)d(k) - (D_f + L_{\hat{\mu}} F_f)f(k) \\ \quad + \delta(k) \\ r(k) = Be(k) + G_y \varphi_e(x(k)) - F_d d(k) - F_f f(k) \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

其中:

$$\delta(k) = \sum_{i=1}^r [h_i(\hat{z}) - h_i(z)] A_i x(k) \quad (9)$$

本文设计故障检测观测器满足如下的  $H_\infty / H_-$  性能:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} r^T(k)r(k) \leq \gamma^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} d^T(k)d(k) \quad (10)$$

其中  $\gamma > 0$ 。

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} r^T(k)r(k) \geq \beta^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f^T(k)f(k) \quad (11)$$

其中  $\beta > 0$ 。

## 3 $H_\infty / H_-$ 故障检测观测器设计

### 3.1 扰动抑制条件

定理 1: 对于给定常值  $\gamma > 0$ , 如果存在  $P_1 = P_1^T > 0$ ,  $S$  是可逆矩阵,  $\Lambda_1 = \text{diag}[\lambda_{11} \dots \lambda_{1n_s}]_{n_s \times n_s} > 0$ ,  $Y_i$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq r$  使得:

$$\|\delta(k)\| \leq \eta_d \|e(k)\| \quad (12)$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccccc} P_1 - S - S^T & \Xi_{d12} & \Xi_{d13} & \Xi_{d14} & S \\ * & \Xi_{d22} & C^T G_y & -C^T D_d & 0 \\ * & 0 & \Xi_{d33} & -G_y^T D_d & 0 \\ * & 0 & 0 & \Xi_{d44} & 0 \\ * & 0 & 0 & 0 & -I \end{array} \right] < 0 \quad (13)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi_{d12} &= S A_i + Y_i B, \quad \Xi_{d13} = S G_x + Y_i G_y, \quad \Xi_{d14} = S D_d + Y_i F_d \\ \Xi_{d22} &= R^T \theta \Lambda_1 R + \eta_d^2 I - P_1 + B^T B, \quad \Xi_{d33} = -\Lambda_1 + G_y^T G_y \\ \Xi_{d44} &= -\gamma^2 + F_d^T F_d, \quad R = [R_1^T \quad R_2^T \quad \cdots \quad R_{n_s}^T] \end{aligned}$$

$\theta = diag[\theta_1^2 I_1 \quad \theta_2^2 I_2 \quad \cdots \theta_{n_s}^2 I_{n_s}]$ , 则误差动态系统满足 H<sub>x</sub> 性能(10), 观测器的增益是:

$$L_i = S^{-1} Y_i \quad 1 \leq i \leq r \quad (14)$$

证明: 只考虑  $d(k)$  的影响时, 令  $f(k) = 0$ 。对于误差动态(8)可得为:

$$\begin{cases} e(k+1) = (A_z + L_z B)e(k) + (G_x + L_z G_y)\varphi_e(x(k)) \\ \quad - (D_d + L_z F_d)d(k) + \delta(k) \\ r(k) = Be(k) + G_y\varphi_e(x(k)) - F_d d(k) \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

对于系统(15), Lyapunov 函数定义为  $V_d(k) = e^T(k)P_d e(k)$ , 则可得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V(k) &= V(k+1) - V(k) \\ &= e^T(k)[(A_z + L_z B)^T P_1 (A_z + L_z B) - P_1]e(k) \\ &\quad + 2e^T(k)(A_z + L_z B)^T P_1 (G_x + L_z G_y)\varphi_e(x(k)) \\ &\quad - 2e^T(k)(A_z + L_z B)^T P_1 (D_d + L_z F_d)d(k) \\ &\quad + 2e^T(k)(A_z + L_z B)^T P_1 \delta(k) + \varphi_e^T(x(k)) \\ &\quad \times (G_x + L_z G_y)^T P_1 (G_x + L_z G_y)\varphi_e(x(k)) \\ &\quad - 2\varphi_e^T(x(k))(G_x + L_z G_y)^T P_1 (D_d + L_z F_d)d(k) \\ &\quad + 2\varphi_e^T(x(k))(G_x + L_z G_y)^T P_1 \delta(k) + d^T(k) \\ &\quad \times (D_d + L_z F_d)^T P_1 (D_d + L_z F_d)d(k) \\ &\quad - 2d^T(k)(D_d + L_z F_d)^T P_1 \delta(k) + \delta^T(k)P_1 \delta(k) \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

定义如下性能指标:

$$J_\infty = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [r^T(k)r(k) - \gamma^2 d^T(k)d(k)]$$

如果满足零初始条件, 即  $V_d(0) = 0$ , 则上式可写为:

$$J_\infty = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [r^T(k)r(k) - \gamma^2 d^T(k)d(k) + \Delta V_d(k)] - V_d(\infty)$$

由(2)式得:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V(k) &+ e^T(k)R^T\theta \wedge_1 Re(k) - \varphi_e^T(x(k)) \wedge_1 \varphi_e(x(k)) \\ &+ r^T(k)r(k) - \gamma^2 d^T(k)d(k) - \delta(k)^T \delta(k) + \eta_d^2 e^T(k) \\ &\times e(k) < 0 \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

则  $J_\infty < 0$ 。

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} r^T(k)r(k) &= e^T(k)B^T Be(k) + 2e^T(k)B^T G_y \varphi_e(x(k)) \\ &\quad - 2e^T(k)B^T F_d d(k) + \varphi_e^T(x(k))G_y^T G_y \varphi_e(x(k)) \\ &\quad - 2\varphi_e^T(x(k))G_y^T F_d d(k) + d^T(k)F_d^T F_d d(k) \end{aligned}$$

将(17)式整理得:

$$\begin{aligned} &\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} e^T(k) & \varphi_e^T(x(k)) & d^T(k) & \delta^T(k) \\ \Pi_{d11} & B^T G_y & -B^T F_d & 0 \\ 0 & -\wedge_1 + G_y^T G_y & -G_y^T F_d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \Pi_{d33} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -I \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} e(k) \\ \varphi_e(x(k)) \\ d(k) \\ \delta(k) \end{bmatrix} \\ &+ \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} e^T(k) & \varphi_e^T(x(k)) & d^T(k) & \delta^T(k) \\ \Pi_{dx}^T & \Pi_{ds}^T & \Pi_{dv}^T & I \end{array} \right] P_1 \begin{bmatrix} \Pi_{dx} & \Pi_{ds} & \Pi_{dv} & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e(k) \\ \varphi_e(x(k)) \\ d(k) \\ \delta(k) \end{bmatrix} < 0 \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

将(18)进行转换得:

$$\begin{aligned} &\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} e^T(k) & \varphi_e^T(x(k)) & d^T(k) & \delta^T(k) \\ \Pi_{d11} & B^T G_y & -B^T F_d & 0 \\ 0 & -\wedge_1 + G_y^T G_y & -G_y^T F_d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \Pi_{d33} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -I \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} e(k) \\ \varphi_e(x(k)) \\ d(k) \\ \delta(k) \end{bmatrix} \\ &+ \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} e^T(k) & \varphi_e^T(x(k)) & d^T(k) & \delta^T(k) \\ \Pi_{dx}^T P_1 & \Pi_{ds}^T P_1 & \Pi_{dv}^T P_1 & P_1 \end{array} \right] P_1^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} P_1 \Pi_{dx} & P_1 \Pi_{ds} & P_1 \Pi_{dv} & P_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e(k) \\ \varphi_e(x(k)) \\ d(k) \\ \delta(k) \end{bmatrix} < 0 \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_{d11} &= R^T \theta \wedge_1 R + \eta_d^2 I - P_1 + B^T B \\ \Pi_{d33} &= -\gamma^2 + F_d^T F_d, \quad \Pi_{dx} = A_z + L_z B \\ \Pi_{ds} &= G_x + L_z G_y, \quad \Pi_{dv} = D_d + L_z F_d \end{aligned}$$

由 Schur 引理可得:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -P_1 & \Gamma_{12} & \Gamma_{13} & P(D_d + L_z F_d) & P \\ * & \Gamma_{22} & B^T G_y^T & -B^T F_d & 0 \\ * & 0 & \Gamma_{33} & -G_y^T F_d & 0 \\ * & 0 & 0 & -\gamma^2 + F_d^T F_d & 0 \\ * & 0 & 0 & 0 & -I \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (20)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{12} &= P_1(A_z + L_z B), \quad \Gamma_{13} = P_1(G_x + L_z G_y) \\ \Gamma_{22} &= R^T \theta \wedge_1 R + \eta_d^2 I - P_1 + B^T B, \quad \Gamma_{33} = -\wedge_1 + G_y^T G_y \\ \text{对(20)式左右乘以 } &diag[SP_1^{-1} \quad I \quad I \quad I] \text{ 和它的转置, 根据 } -SP_1^{-1}S^T < P_1 - S - S^T \text{ 得:} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Theta_{d11} & \Theta_{d12} & \Theta_{d13} & S(D_d + L_z F_d) & S \\ * & \Theta_{d22} & B^T G_y^T & -B^T F_d & 0 \\ * & 0 & \Theta_{d33} & -G_y^T F_d & 0 \\ * & 0 & 0 & -\gamma^2 + F_d^T F_d & 0 \\ * & 0 & 0 & 0 & -I \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (21)$$

其中:

$$\Theta_{d11} = P_1 - S - S^T, \quad \Theta_{d12} = S(A_z + L_z B)$$

$$\Theta_{d13} = S(G_x + L_z G_y), \quad \Theta_{d33} = -\wedge_1 + G_y^T G_y$$

$$\Theta_{d22} = R^T \theta \wedge_1 R + \eta_d^2 I - P_1 + B^T B$$

令  $L_{\hat{\mu}} := \sum_{i=1}^r h_i(\mu) L_i$ ,  $SL_i = Y_i (1 \leq i \leq r)$ , 则(21)式可

写为:

$$\sum_{i=1}^r h_i(\hat{z}) \begin{bmatrix} E_{d11} & E_{d12} & E_{d13} & E_{d14} & S \\ * & E_{d22} & C^T G_y & -C^T D_d & 0 \\ * & 0 & E_{d33} & -G_y^T D_d & 0 \\ * & 0 & 0 & E_{d44} & 0 \\ * & 0 & 0 & 0 & -I \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (22)$$

其中:

$$E_{d11} = P_1 - S - S^T, \quad E_{d12} = SA_i + Y_i B$$

$$E_{d13} = SG_x + Y_i G_y, \quad E_{d14} = SD_d + Y_i F_d$$

$$E_{d22} = R^T \theta \wedge_1 R + \eta_d^2 I - P_1 + B^T B$$

$$E_{d33} = -\wedge_1 + G_y^T G_y, \quad E_{d44} = -\gamma^2 + F_d^T F_d$$

根据凸性, 当(13)式成立时, (22)式成立, 定理证毕。

## 3.2 故障敏感条件

定理 2: 假设误差动态(8)是渐近稳定的, 对于给定常值  $\beta > 0$ , 如果存在  $P_2 = P_2^T > 0$ ,  $S$  是可逆矩阵,

$\wedge_2 = diag[\lambda_{21} \dots \lambda_{2n_s}]_{n_s \times n_s} > 0$ ,  $Y_i$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq r$  使得:

$$\|\delta(k)\| \leq \eta_f \|e(k)\| \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_2 - S - S^T & \Xi_{f12} & \Xi_{f13} & \Xi_{f14} & S \\ * & \Xi_{f22} & -B^T G_y & B^T F_f & 0 \\ * & 0 & \Xi_{f33} & G_y F_f & 0 \\ * & 0 & 0 & \Xi_{f44} & 0 \\ * & 0 & 0 & 0 & -I \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (24)$$

其中:

$$\Xi_{f12} = SA_i + Y_i B, \quad \Xi_{f13} = SG_x + Y_i G_y,$$

$$\Xi_{f14} = SD_d + Y_i F_f, \quad \Xi_{f22} = R^T \theta \wedge_2 R + \eta_f^2 I - P_2 - B^T B,$$

$$\Xi_{f33} = -\wedge_2 - G_y^T G_y, \quad \Xi_{f44} = \beta^2 - F_f^T F_f,$$

$$R = [R_1^T \ R_2^T \ \dots \ R_{n_s}^T] \theta = diag[\theta_1^2 I_1 \ \theta_2^2 I_2 \ \dots \ \theta_{n_s}^2 I_{n_s}],$$

则误差动态系统满足  $H_-$  性能(11), 观测器的增益是:

$$L_i = S^{-1} Y_i \quad 1 \leq i \leq r \quad (25)$$

证明: 只考虑  $f(k)$  的影响时, 令  $d(k) = 0$ 。对于误差动态(8)可得为:

$$\begin{cases} e(k+1) = (A_z + L_z B)e(k) + (G_x + L_z G_y)\varphi_e(x(k)) \\ \quad -(D_f + L_z F_f)f(k) + \delta(k) \\ r(k) = Be(k) + G_y \varphi_e(x(k)) - F_f f(k) \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

对于系统(26), Lyapunov 函数定义为  $V_f(k) = e^T(k)P_2e(k)$ , 则可得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V(k) &= V(k+1) - V(k) \\ &= e^T(k)[(A_z + L_z B)^T P_2 (A_z + L_z B) - P_2]e(k) \\ &\quad + 2e^T(k)(A_z + L_z B)^T P_2 (G_x + L_z G_y)\varphi_e(x(k)) \\ &\quad - 2e^T(k)(A_z + L_z B)^T P_2 (D_f + L_z F_f)f(k) \\ &\quad + 2e^T(k)(A_z + L_z B)^T P_2 \delta(k) + \varphi_e^T(x(k)) \\ &\quad \times (G_x + L_z G_y)^T P_2 (G_x + L_z G_y)\varphi_e(x(k)) \\ &\quad - 2\varphi_e^T(x(k))(G_x + L_z G_y)^T P_2 (D_f + L_z F_f)f(k) \\ &\quad + 2\varphi_e^T(x(k))(G_x + L_z G_y)^T P_2 \delta(k) + f^T(k) \\ &\quad \times (D_f + L_z F_f)^T P_2 (D_f + L_z F_f)f(k) \\ &\quad - 2f^T(k)(D_f + L_z F_f)^T P_2 \delta(k) + \delta^T(k)P_2 \delta(k) \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

定义如下性能指标:

$$J_- = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [\beta^2 f^T(k)f(k) - r^T(k)r(k)]$$

并由(2)式得:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V(k) &+ e^T(k)R^T \theta \wedge_2 Re(k) - \varphi_e^T(x(k)) \wedge_2 \varphi_e(x(k)) \\ &+ \beta^2 f^T(k)f(k) - r^T(k)r(k) + \eta_f^2 e^T(k)e(k) - \delta(k)^T \\ &\times \delta(k) < 0 \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

则  $J < 0$ 。

将(28)式整理得:

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^T(k) & \varphi_e^T(x(k)) & f^T(k) & \delta^T(k) \\ \Pi_{f11} & -B^T G_y & B^T F_f & 0 \\ 0 & \Pi_{f22} & G_y^T F_f & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \Pi_{f33} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e(k) \\ \varphi_e(x(k)) \\ f(k) \\ \delta(k) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} e^T(k) & \varphi_e^T(x(k)) & f^T(k) & \delta^T(k) \\ \Pi_{fx}^T \\ \Pi_{fs}^T \\ \Pi_{fv}^T \\ I \end{bmatrix} P_2 \begin{bmatrix} \Pi_{fx} & \Pi_{fs} & \Pi_{fv} & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e(k) \\ \varphi_e(x(k)) \\ f(k) \\ \delta(k) \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (29)$$

其中:

$$\Pi_{f11} = R^T \theta \wedge_2 R + \eta_f^2 I - P_2 - B^T B$$

$$\Pi_{f22} = -\wedge_2 -G_y^T G_y$$

$$\Pi_{f33} = \beta^2 - F_f^T F_f, \quad \Pi_{fx} = A_z + L_z B$$

$$\Pi_{fs} = G_x + L_z G_y, \quad \Pi_{fv} = D_f + L_z F_f$$

类似于定理 1 的证明可得:

$$\sum_{i=1}^r h_i(\hat{z}) \begin{bmatrix} E_{f11} & E_{f12} & E_{f13} & E_{f14} & S \\ * & E_{f22} & E_{f23} & E_{f24} & 0 \\ * & 0 & E_{f33} & E_{f34} & 0 \\ * & 0 & 0 & E_{f44} & 0 \\ * & 0 & 0 & 0 & -I \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (30)$$

其中:

$$E_{f11} = P_2 - S - S^T, \quad E_{f12} = S A_i + Y_i B$$

$$E_{f13} = S G_x + Y_i G_y, \quad E_{f14} = S D_f + Y_i F_f$$

$$E_{f22} = R^T \theta \wedge_2 R + \eta_f^2 I - P_2 - B^T B, \quad E_{f23} = -B^T G_y,$$

$$E_{f24} = B^T F_f, \quad E_{f33} = -\wedge_2 -G_y^T G_y, \quad E_{f34} = G_y F_f, \\ E_{f44} = \beta^2 - F_f^T F_f$$

根据凸性, 当(24)式成立时, (30)式成立, 定理证毕。

### 3.3 故障检测观测器设计

对于给定标量  $\gamma > 0$ , 根据第三节中定理知故障检测观测器的参数可以通过求解下面优化问题得到:

$$\max \beta \quad (31)$$

进而通过  $L_i = S^{-1} Y_i$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq r$  求得观测器增益矩阵。

## 4 残差评估和阈值设置

本文为了更好的测量故障灵敏度, 选取恰当的阈值  $J_{th}$  和残差估计函数  $f(r)$  [17]:

$$J_{th} = \sup_{f(k)=0, d(k) \in l_2} \sum_{k=k_0}^{k_0+\rho} r^T(k) r(k) \quad (32)$$

残差估计函数  $f(r)$ :

$$f(r) = \sum_{k=k_0}^{k_0+\rho} r^T(k) r(k) \quad (33)$$

其中  $k_0$  表示初始时间,  $\rho$  表示时间步长。那么系统的故障将根据下列逻辑关系进行故障检测:

$$\begin{cases} J_r > J_{th} \Rightarrow \text{报警} \\ J_r \leq J_{th} \Rightarrow \text{无报警} \end{cases} \quad (34)$$

表 1 系统参数

参数	标称值
电机的惯性 $J_m (kg \cdot m^2)$	$3.8 \times 10^{-3}$
连杆惯性 $J_l (kg \cdot m^2)$	$9.1 \times 10^{-3}$
连杆质量 $m (kg)$	$2.2 \times 10^{-1}$
连杆的质量中心 $b (m)$	$1.4 \times 10^{-1}$
弹性常数 $k (N \cdot m \cdot rad^{-1})$	$1.7 \times 10^{-1}$
粘性摩擦系数 $B (N \cdot m \cdot V^{-1})$	$4.5 \times 10^{-2}$
放大器增益 $k_r (N \cdot m \cdot V^{-1})$	$7.9 \times 10^{-2}$
重力加速度 $g (m / s^2)$	9.81

## 5 仿真实例

本文利用单连杆机械臂模型验证了  $H_\infty/H_-$  观测器设计技术的可行性和有效性。非线性模型首先用以系统状态为前提变量的 T-S 模糊系统来表示。将其描述系统方程为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\theta}_m = \omega_m \\ \dot{\omega}_m = \frac{k}{J_m} (\theta_l - \theta_m) - \frac{b}{J_m} \omega_m + \frac{k_r}{J_m} u \\ \dot{\theta}_l = \omega_l \\ \dot{\omega}_l = -\frac{k}{J_l} (\theta_l - \theta_m) - \frac{mgh}{J_l} (\sin \theta_l) \end{cases} \quad (35)$$

其中,  $\theta_m$  和  $\theta_l$  分别为电机和连杆的角旋转。 $\omega_m$  和  $\omega_l$  是角速度。此外, 参数如表 1 所示。

考虑一类具有不可测量前提变量的离散非线性系统, 可以将(35)式写成(3)式, 其中:

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & h & 0 & 0 \\ -4.8648 & 0.8756 & 4.8648 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & h \\ 1.9594 & 0 & -2.2923 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & h & 0 & 0 \\ -4.8648 & 0.8756 & 4.8648 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & h \\ 1.9564 & 0 & -1.8851 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G_x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad G_y = \begin{bmatrix} -0.2 \\ 0.3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2.16 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D_f = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 27.027 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D_d = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad F_d = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.2 \\ 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad F_f = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\varphi(x(k)) = \sin(x_3(k))$ , 其中隶属度函数为:

$$h_1(\mu(k)) = \frac{\sin(x_3(k)) / x_3(k) + 0.2122}{1.2122}$$

$$h_2(\mu(k)) = 1 - h_1(k)$$

在仿真过程中令  $\theta=1$ ,  $d=5$ ,  $\eta_d=0.1$ ,  $\eta_f=0.1$ ,  $h=0.1$  和  $R=[0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0]$ , 外部干扰为  $d=0.1*\cos(k)$ , 控制输入为  $u(k)=\sin(0.01*k)$ , 故障为:

$$f_1(k) = \begin{cases} 0, & k < 60 \\ 0.2, & k \geq 60 \end{cases}$$

$$f_2(k) = \begin{cases} 0, & k < 40 \\ 0.2 + 0.1\sin(0.05\pi k), & k \geq 40 \end{cases}$$

给定标量  $\gamma=2$  时, 通过求解(31)式得出故障敏感性能指标的最优值  $\beta=4.43$ 。相应的观测器增益矩阵  $L$  如下:

$$L_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1202 & 0.0002 \\ -0.2588 & -0.7240 \\ 1.0955 & -0.5274 \\ 2.7814 & -1.0865 \end{bmatrix}, \quad L_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1202 & 0.0002 \\ -0.2599 & -0.6240 \\ 1.0832 & -0.5574 \\ 2.8214 & -1.6865 \end{bmatrix}$$

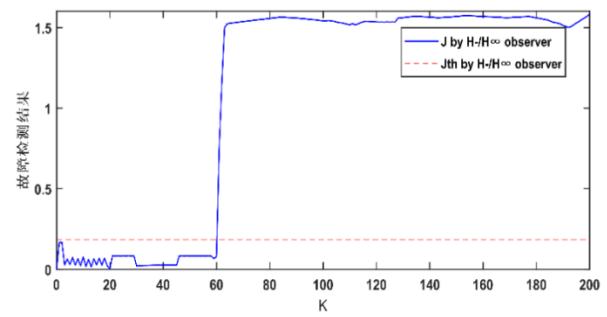


图 1  $H/H^\infty$  观测器

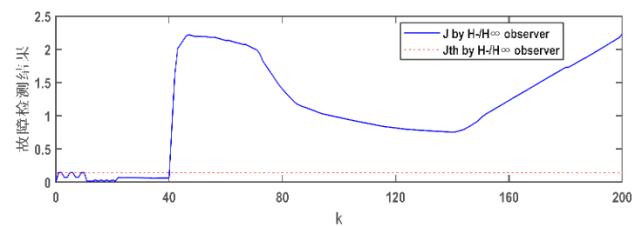


图 2  $H/H^\infty$  观测器的故障检测结果

仿真结果如图 1、图 2 所示。从仿真图中可以看出, 生成的残差对故障敏感, 故障报警及时发出, 所提方法有效。

## 6 结论

本文研究了不可测量前提变量的离散非线性 T-S 模糊系统的故障诊断问题, 在 T-S 系统中使用非线性结果减少了模型中的规则数量。为了抑制扰动的影响, 最大化使残差对执行器故障更为敏感, 设计了  $H_\infty$  扰动抑制指标和  $H_\infty$  故障灵敏度指标的故障检测观测器。与可测量前提变量的情况相比, 它可以表示更大的非线性系统。利用李雅普诺夫函数和 LMI 公式证明了估计误差的收敛性。运用凸优化技术有效的进行求解, 通过仿真来验证方法的可行性。

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