

基于 T-S 模型的非线性系统故障诊断集员滤波器的设计^①

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摘 要 针对故障未知但有界的非线性系统,提出了一种用于故障诊断的集员滤波器的设计方法,保证系统的状态、故障信号的值 100% 包含在上下界内。采用 T-S 模糊模型近似表示非线性系统,并假设过程噪声、测量噪声、故障信号的值和模型的近似误差有界,采用 S-过程和线性矩阵不等式(LMI)方法设计集员滤波器,最后运用递归优化算法对集员滤波器的设计进行优化。基于集员滤波器的故障诊断方法不仅可以对故障大小进行估计,还能够检测出故障信号的类型。数值仿真说明了该方法的可行性和有效性。

关键词 集员滤波器,非线性系统,线性矩阵不等式(LMI),T-S 模型,故障诊断

0 引言

由于人们建造的自动化装置的规模越来越大,复杂性不断提高,系统一旦发生微小的故障,若不能及时发现和解决,就有可能造成巨大的损失,因而,了解和掌握系统运行状态,早期发现故障及其产生原因,对于提高系统的安全性和可靠性就显得极为重要^[1]。故障诊断是提高系统可靠性、安全性和降低系统损失的一个重要的方法^[2]。本文致力于故障诊断技术研究,提出了一种基于集员滤波器(set membership filter, SMF)的非线性系统故障诊断方法。研究的重点是采用 T-S 模糊模型(由 Takagi 和 Sugeno 于 1985 年提出的一种模糊推理模型)对故障未知但有界的非线性系统进行线性化处理,得出近似的线性系统模型,同时将集员滤波器(SMF)应用于线性化模型的故障诊断,并给出了用于故障诊断的集员滤波器的设计。数值仿真验证了该方法的可行性和有效性。

1 相关研究

故障诊断自 1971 年由 Beard 提出之后引起了学术界的广泛关注,并且在近 10 年中得到了迅速发

展^[3],出现了许多故障诊断方法。其中,基于解析模型的非线性系统故障诊断方法是研究最早、最深入、最成熟的一类方法。例如,有基于观测器的方法,但此方法只针对某一类特殊的系统,有失一般性^[4];基于微分几何的方法,对系统进行状态变换分解,分解后的子系统存在一个仅受一个故障影响的子系统,通过对其设计观测器,从而实现故障检测、分离,但受故障影响的子系统不可观时,此方法不再适用,且不可观空间的求解复杂,这也限制了此方法的应用^[5]。本文采用基于滤波器的故障诊断方法,研究比较深入的是扩展 Kalman 滤波(Extend Kalman filter, EKF)方法,它能适用于非线性系统,但系统是强非线性时,该方法会违背局部线性假设^[6],针对 EKF 方法的问题,有些学者提出了基于无迹 Kalman 滤波(Unscented Kalman filter, UKF)的方法。此方法主要是针对高斯噪声,对于有非高斯噪声的系统,要采用均值和方差近似表征状态概率分布来完成,但这样会造成近似化误差和滤波性能变差^[7]。另外还有:基于粒子滤波(particle filter, PF)的方法,它依赖任何局部线性化技术,也不使用任何非线性函数逼近方法^[8];基于 H_∞ 滤波方法,它对于干扰信号的统计特性不做任何假设,且使最坏干扰情况下的估计误差最小^[9]。但这两种基于滤波器的方法不能满足实际系统需求中 100% 包含真

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实最小域的需要。

近些年来,学者们研究出了一类新的滤波方法,称之为集员滤波(set membership filtering, SMF)方法。该类方法只要求噪声未知但有界,不需要知道干扰信号的统计特性,从而突破了在实际应用中噪声的先验知识一般具有不确定性的限制,还能满足实际运行系统要求的 100% 包含真实最小域的需要^[10]。其中,文献[10]论述集员滤波具有保证性,但在仿真例子中没有具体的体现。本研究根据集员滤波的思想,在最后的例子中说明了系统的状态变量和故障的真实值、估计值在其上下界内,而且通过解决凸优化问题得到最小的椭球集,进一步优化了所设计的滤波器。另外,文献[10]在检测传感器故障时采用如下方法:时间更新和量测更新有关 x_k 的集合 X_k 若为空集,则传感器一定发生故障;若 X_k 为非空集,传感器也有可能发生故障。此方法有很大的局限性。

综上,本文采用集员滤波器进行故障诊断,用能以任意精度逼近定义在 R^n 上紧集非线性函数 T-S 模糊模型描述非线性系统,进而对滤波器进行设计,所设计的滤波器不仅能对故障的大小进行辨别,保证系统的状态、故障信号的值 100% 被包含在上下界内,还能判别故障信号的类型。

2 问题描述

考虑如下离散非线性时间系统:

$$\begin{cases} x_{k+1} = f(x_k) + Fu_k + g(x_k)w_k + l(x_k)f_k \\ y_k = h(x_k) + d(x_k)v_k + m(x_k)f_k \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中, $x_k \in R^n$ 是系统状态变量, $u_k \in R^n$ 是已知的输入变量, $y_k \in R^q$ 是测量输出, F 是已知的矩阵, $f(x_k), g(x_k), l(x_k), h(x_k), d(x_k), m(x_k)$ 是有关 x_k 的函数,且 $f(0) = 0, g(0) = 0, l(0) = 0, h(0) = 0, d(0) = 0, m(0) = 0$; $w_k \in R^q$ 为过程噪声, $v_k \in R^q$ 为测量噪声, $f_k \in R^q$ 为故障信号,分别属于以下椭球集合:

$$\begin{cases} W_k = \{ w_k : w_k^T Q_k^{-1} w_k \leq 1 \} \\ V_k = \{ v_k : v_k^T R_k^{-1} v_k \leq 1 \} \\ \Psi_k = \{ f_k : f_k^T S_k^{-1} f_k \leq 1 \} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中, $Q_k = Q_k^T > 0, R_k = R_k^T > 0, S_k = S_k^T > 0$ 为已知正定矩阵,均在相应的椭球内。系统的初始状态 x_0, r_0 满足以下椭球集合:

$$\begin{cases} (x_0 - \hat{x}_0)^T P_0^{-1} (x_0 - \hat{x}_0) \leq 1 \\ (r_0 - f_0)^T G_0^{-1} (r_0 - f_0) \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中, \hat{x}_0 是对 x_0 的估计, $P_0^T = P_0 > 0, G_0^T = G_0 > 0$ 为已知矩阵。

考虑一类由离散 T-S 模糊模型描述的非线性系统,其第 i 条规则如下:

If $\theta_1(k)$ is μ_{i1} and $\theta_2(k)$ is $\mu_{i2} \cdots$ and $\theta_p(k)$ is μ_{ip} , then

$$\begin{cases} x_{k+1} = A_i x_k + Fu_k + B_i w_k + L_i f_k \\ y_k = C_i x_k + D_i v_k + M_i f_k, i = 1, 2, \dots, m \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

其中, $u_{ij} (j = 1, 2, \dots, p)$ 是模糊集合, m 是模糊规则数, $A_i, B_i, C_i, D_i, F, M_i, L_i$ 是已知的矩阵, $\theta_1(k), \theta_2(k), \dots, \theta_p(k)$ 是前件变量,令 $\theta_k = [\theta_1(k), \theta_2(k), \dots, \theta_p(k)]$ 。利用单点模糊化的模糊推理方法和加权平均的去模糊化方法后的系统全局模型为:

$$\begin{cases} x_{k+1} = \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\theta_k) A_i x_k + Fu_k + \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\theta_k) B_i w_k \\ \quad + \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\theta_k) L_i f_k \\ y_k = \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\theta_k) C_i x_k + \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\theta_k) D_i v_k + \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\theta_k) M_i f_k \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

其中, $h_i(\theta_k) = (\psi_i(u(k)) / \sum_{i=1}^m \psi_i(u(k))) \geq 0$ 是隶属度函数, $\psi_i(u(k)) = \prod_{j=1}^p \mu_{ij}(\theta_j(k)) \geq 0$, 且有 $\sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\theta_k) = 1$ 。模糊模型(式(5))是 m 的线性插值系统通过插入隶属度函数 $h_i(\theta_k)$ 去接近非线性系统(式(1))。所以,非线性系统可以描述为下式:

$$\begin{cases} x_{k+1} = f(x_k) + Fu_k + g(x_k)w_k + l(x_k)f_k \\ \quad = \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\theta_k) A_i x_k + \Delta f(x_k) + Fu_k + \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\theta_k) B_i w_k \\ \quad + \Delta g(x_k)w_k + \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\theta_k) L_i f_k + \Delta l(x_k)f_k \\ y_k = h(x_k) + d(x_k)v_k + m(x_k)f_k \\ \quad = \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\theta_k) C_i x_k + \Delta h(x_k) + \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\theta_k) D_i v_k \\ \quad + \Delta d(x_k)v_k + \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\theta_k) M_i f_k + \Delta m(x_k)f_k \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

式(7)表示非线性系统(式(1))和模糊模型(式(5))之间的近似误差或者是内插误差:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \Delta f(x_k) &= f(x_k) - \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\theta_k) A_i x_k \\ \Delta g(x_k) &= g(x_k) - \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\theta_k) B_i \\ \Delta l(x_k) &= l(x_k) - \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\theta_k) L_i \\ \Delta h(x_k) &= h(x_k) - \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\theta_k) C_i x_k \\ \Delta d(x_k) &= d(x_k) - \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\theta_k) D_i \\ \Delta m(x_k) &= m(x_k) - \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\theta_k) M_i \end{aligned} \right. \quad (7)$$

为了更好的利用式(5)所示的模糊模型,做以下假设:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \Delta f(x_k) &= H_1 \Delta_1 E_1 x_k, \Delta g(x_k) = H_2 \Delta_2 E_2 \\ \Delta l(x_k) &= H_3 \Delta_3 E_3, \Delta h(x_k) = H_4 \Delta_4 E_4 x_k \\ \Delta d(x_k) &= H_5 \Delta_5 E_5, \Delta m(x_k) = H_6 \Delta_6 E_6 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (8)$$

其中, $H_1, H_2, H_3, H_4, H_5, H_6, E_1, E_2, E_3, E_4, E_5, E_6$ 是已知的矩阵, $\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \Delta_3, \Delta_4, \Delta_5, \Delta_6$ 是未知但有界的矩阵,且满足: $\|\Delta_1\| \leq 1, \|\Delta_2\| \leq 1, \|\Delta_3\| \leq 1, \|\Delta_4\| \leq 1, \|\Delta_5\| \leq 1, \|\Delta_6\| \leq 1$ 。

忽略基于式(8)所示假设的近似误差的非线性系统,设计如下模糊滤波器,其第 i 条规则如下:

若 $\hat{\theta}_1(k)$ is μ_{i1} and $\hat{\theta}_2(k)$ is $\mu_{i2} \dots$ and $\hat{\theta}_p(k)$ is μ_{ip} , then

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \hat{x}_{k+1} &= \hat{A}_i \hat{x}_k + F u_k + \hat{B}_i y_k \\ r_{k+1} &= \hat{C}_i r_k + \hat{D}_i y_k, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m \end{aligned} \right. \quad (9)$$

其中, \hat{x}_k 是对 x_k 的估计, r_k 是对 f_k 的估计, $\hat{A}_i, \hat{B}_i, \hat{C}_i, \hat{D}_i$ 是模糊滤波器待设计的参数。

本文的设计目标是:设计形如式(9)的集员滤波器,对故障信号确切的值进行辨别,保证系统状态、故障信号的值 100% 在上下界内,即系统状态、故障信号的值满足式(10)所示的性能指标:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} (x_{k+1} - \hat{x}_{k+1})^T P_{k+1}^{-1} (x_{k+1} - \hat{x}_{k+1}) &\leq 1 \\ (r_{k+1} - f_{k+1})^T G_{k+1}^{-1} (r_{k+1} - f_{k+1}) &\leq 1 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (10)$$

3 主要结果

定理 1 针对式(1)所示的系统,对于任意 $k+1$ 时刻,给定测量输出 y_{k+1} , 如果满足:

(1) 过程噪声 $w_k \in W_k$, 观测噪声 $v_k \in V_k$ 和故障信号 $f_k \in \Psi_k$, 即 w_k, v_k, f_k 是有界的;

(2) x_k, r_k 在其椭球内:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} (x_k - \hat{x}_k)^T P_k^{-1} (x_k - \hat{x}_k) &\leq 1 \\ (r_k - f_k)^T G_k^{-1} (r_k - f_k) &\leq 1 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (11)$$

(3) 存在滤波器参数 $\hat{A}_i, \hat{B}_i, \hat{C}_i, \hat{D}_i$ 和 $\tau_1 \geq 0, \tau_2 \geq 0, \dots, \tau_{14} \geq 0, a_1 \geq 0, a_2 \geq 0, \dots, a_{14} \geq 0$ 使得以下两式成立:

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc} -P_{k+1} & \Phi_{ij}(\hat{x}_k) \\ \Phi_{ij}^T(\hat{x}_k) & -\Theta_1(\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_{13}, \tau_{14}) \end{array} \right] \leq 0 \quad (12)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc} -G_{k+1} & \prod_{ij}(\hat{x}_k) \\ \prod_{ij}^T(\hat{x}_k) & -\Theta_2(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{13}, a_{14}) \end{array} \right] \leq 0 \quad (13)$$

其中:

$$\Phi_{ij}(\hat{x}_k) = [A_j \hat{x}_k - \hat{A}_i \hat{x}_k - \hat{B}_i C_j \hat{x}_k, A_j \Xi_k - \hat{B}_i C_j \Xi_k, 0, \hat{B}_j, -\hat{B}_i D_j, L_j - \hat{B}_i M_j, 0, H_1, H_1, H_2, H_3, -\hat{B}_i H_4, -\hat{B}_i H_4, -\hat{B}_i H_5, -\hat{B}_i H_6];$$

$$\prod_{ij}(\hat{x}_k) = [\hat{D}_i C_j \hat{x}_k, \hat{D}_i C_j \Xi_k, \hat{C}_i \Gamma_k, 0, \hat{D}_i D_j, \hat{C}_i + \hat{D}_i M_j, -I, 0, 0, 0, 0, \hat{D}_i H_4, \hat{D}_i H_4, \hat{D}_i H_5, \hat{D}_i H_6];$$

$$\Theta_1(\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_{13}, \tau_{14}) = \text{diag}(1 - \tau_1 - \tau_2 - \tau_3 - \tau_4 - \tau_5 - \tau_6 - \tau_7 \hat{x}_k^T E_1^T E_1 \hat{x}_k - \tau_{11} \hat{x}_k^T E_4^T E_4 \hat{x}_k, \tau_2 I - \tau_8 \Xi_k^T E_1^T E_1 \Xi_k - \tau_{12} \Xi_k^T E_4^T E_4 \Xi_k, \tau_1 I, \tau_3 Q_k^{-1} - \tau_9 E_2^T E_2, \tau_4 R_k^{-1} - \tau_{13} E_5^T E_5, \tau_5 S_k^{-1} - \tau_{10} E_3^T E_3 - \tau_{14} E_6^T E_6, \tau_6 S_{k+1}^{-1}, \tau_7 I, \tau_8 I, \tau_9 I, \tau_{10} I, \tau_{11} I, \tau_{12} I, \tau_{13} I, \tau_{14} I);$$

$$\Theta_2(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{13}, a_{14}) = \text{diag}(1 - a_1 - a_2 - a_3 - a_4 - a_5 - a_6 - a_7 \hat{x}_k^T E_1^T E_1 \hat{x}_k - a_{11} \hat{x}_k^T E_4^T E_4 \hat{x}_k, a_2 I - a_8 \Xi_k^T E_1^T E_1 \Xi_k - a_{12} \Xi_k^T E_4^T E_4 \Xi_k, a_1 I, a_3 Q_k^{-1} - a_9 E_2^T E_2, a_4 R_k^{-1} - a_{13} E_5^T E_5, a_5 S_k^{-1} - a_{10} E_3^T E_3 - a_{14} E_6^T E_6, a_6 S_{k+1}^{-1}, a_7 I, a_8 I, a_9 I, a_{10} I, a_{11} I, a_{12} I, a_{13} I, a_{14} I);$$

则以下成立:

(1) 式(1)所示的系统存在一个式(9)所示的集员滤波器;

(2) 对于 $k+1$ 时刻, x_{k+1}, r_{k+1} 分别在其椭球集合内(满足式(10)), 即保证系统的状态、故障信号的值 100% 包含在上下界内。

证明: 式(9)所示的全局模糊滤波器可以写为

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \hat{x}_{k+1} &= \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \hat{A}_i \hat{x}_k + F u_k + \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \hat{B}_i y_k \\ r_{k+1} &= \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \hat{C}_i r_k + \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \hat{D}_i y_k \end{aligned} \right. \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m \quad (14)$$

将式(6)代入式(14)得

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \hat{x}_{k+1} &= \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \hat{A}_i \hat{x}_k + F u_k \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(\theta_k) \hat{B}_i (C_j x_k + D_j v_k + M_j f_k) \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \hat{B}_i (\Delta h(x_k) x_k + \Delta d(x_k) v_k \\ &+ \Delta m(x_k) f_k) \\ r_{k+1} &= \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \hat{C}_i r_k \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(\theta_k) \hat{D}_i (C_j x_k + D_j v_k \\ &+ M_j f_k) + \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \hat{D}_i (\Delta h(x_k) \\ &+ \Delta d(x_k) v_k + \Delta m(x_k) f_k) \end{aligned} \right. \quad (15)$$

由式(11)得:存在未知但有界的 z, s , 即 $\|z\| \leq 1, \|s\| \leq 1$, 并且 Ξ_k, Γ_k 满足 $\Xi_k \Xi_k^T = P_k, \Gamma_k \Gamma_k^T = G_k$, 使得下式成立:

$$\begin{cases} x_k = \hat{x}_k + \Xi_k z, \\ r_k = f_k + \Gamma_k s. \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

定义新的变量:

$$\begin{cases} q_1 = \Delta_1 E_1 \hat{x}_k, q_2 = \Delta_1 E_1 \Xi_k z, q_3 = \Delta_2 E_2 w_k \\ q_4 = \Delta_3 E_3 f_k, q_5 = \Delta_4 E_4 \hat{x}_k, q_6 = \Delta_4 E_4 \Xi_k z \\ q_7 = \Delta_5 E_5 v_k, q_8 = \Delta_6 E_6 f_k \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

那么, $k+1$ 步的状态估计和故障信号的误差分别为

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} x_{k+1} - \hat{x}_{k+1} &= \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(\theta_k) A_j \hat{x}_k + \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(\theta_k) A_j \Xi_k z \\ &- \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \hat{A}_i \hat{x}_k - \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \\ &\cdot \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(\theta_k) \hat{B}_i C_j \hat{x}_k - \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \\ &\cdot \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(\theta_k) \hat{B}_i C_j \Xi_k z + \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(\theta_k) B_j w_k \\ &+ \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(\theta_k) L_j f_k - \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \\ &\cdot \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(\theta_k) \hat{B}_i (D_j v_k + M_j f_k) + H_1 q_1 \\ &+ H_1 q_2 + H_2 q_3 + H_3 q_4 - \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \\ &\cdot \hat{B}_i (H_4 q_5 + H_4 q_6 + H_5 q_7 + H_6 q_8) \\ r_{k+1} - f_{k+1} &= \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \hat{C}_i f_k + \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \hat{C}_i \Gamma_k s \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} &+ \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(\theta_k) \hat{D}_i [C_j \hat{x}_k + C_j \Xi_k z \\ &+ D_j v_k + M_j f_k] + \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(\theta_k) \\ &\cdot \hat{D}_i (H_4 q_5 + H_4 q_6 + H_5 q_7 + H_6 q_8) - f_{k+1} \end{aligned} \right. \quad (18)$$

令 $\eta = [1, z^T, s^T, w_k^T, v_k^T, f_k^T, f_{k+1}^T, q_1^T, q_2^T, q_3^T, q_4^T, q_5^T, q_6^T, q_7^T, q_8^T]^T$, 因为 $\sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\theta_k) = 1$, 所以 $k+1$ 步的状态估计误差、故障信号的误差可以写为

$$\begin{cases} x_{k+1} - \hat{x}_{k+1} = \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(\theta_k) \Phi_{ij}(\hat{x}_k) \eta \\ r_{k+1} - f_{k+1} = \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(\theta_k) \Pi_{ij}(\hat{x}_k) \eta \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

则式(18)可以写成下式的形式:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} (x_{k+1} - \hat{x}_{k+1})^T P_{k+1}^{-1} (x_{k+1} - \hat{x}_{k+1}) &= \eta^T \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \\ &\cdot \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(\theta_k) \Phi_{ij}^T(\hat{x}_k) P_{k+1}^{-1} \sum_{l=1}^m h_l(\hat{\theta}_k) \\ &\cdot \sum_{q=1}^m h_q(\theta_k) \Phi_{lq}(\hat{x}_k) \eta = \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(\theta_k) \\ &\cdot \sum_{l=1}^m h_l(\hat{\theta}_k) \sum_{q=1}^m h_q(\theta_k) \eta^T \Phi_{ij}^T(\hat{x}_k) P_{k+1}^{-1} \Phi_{lq}(\hat{x}_k) \eta \\ (r_{k+1} - f_{k+1})^T G_{k+1}^{-1} (r_{k+1} - f_{k+1}) &= \eta^T \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \\ &\cdot \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(\theta_k) \Pi_{ij}^T(\hat{x}_k) P_{k+1}^{-1} \sum_{l=1}^m h_l(\hat{\theta}_k) \sum_{q=1}^m h_q(\theta_k) \\ &\cdot \Pi_{lq}(\hat{x}_k) \eta = \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(\theta_k) \sum_{l=1}^m h_l(\hat{\theta}_k) \\ &\cdot \sum_{q=1}^m h_q(\theta_k) \eta^T \Pi_{ij}^T(\hat{x}_k) P_{k+1}^{-1} \Pi_{lq}(\hat{x}_k) \eta \end{aligned} \right. \quad (20)$$

由式(20)得

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} (x_{k+1} - \hat{x}_{k+1})^T P_{k+1}^{-1} (x_{k+1} - \hat{x}_{k+1}) \\ \leq \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(\theta_k) \eta^T \Phi_{ij}^T(\hat{x}_k) P_{k+1}^{-1} \Phi_{ij}(\hat{x}_k) \eta \\ (r_{k+1} - f_{k+1})^T G_{k+1}^{-1} (r_{k+1} - f_{k+1}) \\ \leq \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(\theta_k) \eta^T \Pi_{ij}^T(\hat{x}_k) P_{k+1}^{-1} \Pi_{ij}(\hat{x}_k) \eta \end{aligned} \right. \quad (21)$$

由式(10)和(21)得, 本文设计的集员滤波器所要满足的性能指标可以转化为以下形式:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(\theta_k) \eta^T \Phi_{ij}^T(\hat{x}_k) P_{k+1}^{-1} \Phi_{ij}(\hat{x}_k) \eta \leq 1 \\ & \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(\hat{\theta}_k) \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(\theta_k) \eta^T \Pi_{ij}^T(\hat{x}_k) P_{k+1}^{-1} \Pi_{ij}(\hat{x}_k) \eta \leq 1 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (22)$$

向量 $z, s, w_k, v_k, f_k, f_{k+1}$ 满足以下不等式:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \|z\| \leq 1, \|s\| \leq 1, w_k^T Q_k^{-1} w_k \leq 1 \\ & v_k^T R_k^{-1} v_k \leq 1, f_k^T S_k^{-1} f_k \leq 1 \\ & f_{k+1}^T S_{k+1}^{-1} f_{k+1} \leq 1 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (23)$$

又 $\|\Delta_1\| \leq 1, \|\Delta_2\| \leq 1, \dots, \|\Delta_5\| \leq 1, \|\Delta_6\| \leq 1$, 那么, 式(17)可以写成下式:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & q_1^T q_1 - \hat{x}_k^T E_1^T E_1 \hat{x}_k \leq 0 \\ & q_2^T q_2 - z^T \Xi_k^T E_1^T E_1 \Xi_k z \leq 0 \\ & q_3^T q_3 - w_k^T E_2^T E_2 w_k \leq 0 \\ & q_4^T q_4 - f_k^T E_3^T E_3 f_k \leq 0 \\ & q_5^T q_5 - x_k^T E_4^T E_4 x_k \leq 0 \\ & q_6^T q_6 - z^T \Xi_k^T E_4^T E_4 \Xi_k z \leq 0 \\ & q_7^T q_7 - v_k^T E_5^T E_5 v_k \leq 0 \\ & q_8^T q_8 - f_k^T E_6^T E_6 f_k \leq 0 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (24)$$

式(23)、(24)写成含有 η 的不等式, 如下式所示:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \eta^T \text{diag}(-1, I, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0) \eta \leq 0 \\ & \eta^T \text{diag}(-1, 0, I, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0) \eta \leq 0 \\ & \eta^T \text{diag}(-1, 0, 0, Q_k^{-1}, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0) \eta \leq 0 \\ & \eta^T \text{diag}(-1, 0, 0, 0, R_k^{-1}, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0) \eta \leq 0 \\ & \eta^T \text{diag}(-1, 0, 0, 0, 0, S_k^{-1}, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0) \eta \leq 0 \\ & \eta^T \text{diag}(-1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, S_{k+1}^{-1}, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0) \eta \leq 0 \\ & \eta^T \text{diag}(-\hat{x}_k^T E_1^T E_1 \hat{x}_k, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, I, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0) \eta \leq 0 \\ & \eta^T \text{diag}(0, -\Xi_k^T E_1^T E_1 \Xi_k, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, I, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0) \eta \leq 0 \\ & \eta^T \text{diag}(0, 0, 0, -E_2^T E_2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, I, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0) \eta \leq 0 \\ & \eta^T \text{diag}(0, 0, 0, 0, -E_3^T E_3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, I, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0) \eta \leq 0 \\ & \eta^T \text{diag}(-\hat{x}_k^T E_4^T E_4 x_k, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, I, 0, 0, 0, 0) \eta \leq 0 \\ & \eta^T \text{diag}(0, -\Xi_k^T E_4^T E_4 \Xi_k, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, I, 0, 0, 0) \eta \leq 0 \\ & \eta^T \text{diag}(0, 0, 0, 0, -E_5^T E_5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, I, 0, 0) \eta \leq 0 \\ & \eta^T \text{diag}(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -E_6^T E_6, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, I, 0) \eta \leq 0 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (25)$$

将式(22)和式(25)应用于 S-procedure 引理可得: 存在 $\tau_1 \geq 0, \tau_2 \geq 0, \dots, \tau_{14} \geq 0, a_1 \geq 0, a_2 \geq 0, \dots, a_{14} \geq 0$, 使得式(26)成立。

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \Phi_{ij}^T(\hat{x}_k) P_{k+1}^{-1} \Phi_{ij}(\hat{x}_k) - \Theta_1(\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_{13}, \tau_{14}) \leq 0 \\ & \prod_{ij}^T(\hat{x}_k) G_{k+1}^{-1} \prod_{ij}(\hat{x}_k) - \Theta_2(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{13}, a_{14}) \leq 0 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (26)$$

运用 Schur 补引理式(26)可得到式(12)、(13), 得证。

注1:定理1给出了存在集员滤波器的线性矩阵不等式(linear matrix inequality, LMI)条件和由式(9)所示的椭球集员滤波器参数的设计方法, 通过 MATLAB 工具可以得到所需要的集员滤波器。

利用 MATLAB 工具的优化功能, 解决如下的凸优化问题, 进一步优化集员椭球滤波器的设计:

$$\min \quad \text{trace}(P_{k+1} + G_{k+1}) \quad (27)$$

$P_{k+1}, \hat{A}_k, \hat{B}_k, \tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_{13}, \tau_{14}$
 $G_{k+1}, \hat{C}_k, \hat{D}_k, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{13}, a_{14}$

注2:本文针对未知但有界的过程噪声、测量噪声、故障信号, 设计了基于椭球集员的故障滤波器, 能够保证系统的状态、故障信号的真实值、估计值 100% 包含在上下界内, 并且能够检测出故障信号的类型, 根据参考文献[11], 可以判断系统是否有故障。

4 仿真研究

针对式(1)所示的系统, 给出以下系统:

$$\begin{cases} x_{k+1,1} = 0.2x_{k,1} - 0.3(x_{k,2} - x_{k,1}^2) + w_k + f_k \\ x_{k+1,2} = 0.3x_{k,1} + 0.2(x_{k,2} - x_{k,1}^2) + w_k + f_k \\ y_k = x_{k,1} + 0.1x_{k,1}^2 + x_{k,2} + 0.1x_{k,2}^2 + v_k + f_k \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

用以下模糊模型近似表示式(28)所示的非线性系统:

(1) If $x_{k,1}$ is about 1, then

$$x_{k+1} = A_1 x_k + B_1 w_k + L_1 f_k, y_k = C_1 x_k + D_1 v_k + M_1 f_k$$

(2) If $x_{k,1}$ is about 0, then

$$x_{k+1} = A_2 x_k + B_2 w_k + L_2 f_k, y_k = C_2 x_k + D_2 v_k + M_2 f_k$$

其中:

$$A1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & -0.3 \\ 0.1 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & -0.3 \\ 0.3 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B1 = B2 = L1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L2 = [1 \quad , 1]^T$$

$$C1 = [1.1, 1.1]$$

$$C2 = [1, 1], D1 = D2 = 1$$

$$M1 = M2 = 1$$

在仿真例子中,采取三角形隶属函数,非线性与模糊模型之间的误差假定如下:

$$H1 = [0.1, 0.1]^T, H2 = H3 = [0, 0]^T, H4 = 0.1, H5 = H6 = 0, E1 = [0, 0.5], E2 = 0, E3 = 0.1, E4 = [0, 0.5], E5 = 0, E6 = 0.1。$$

初始数据 $x_0 = [0, 0]^T, \hat{x}_0 = [1, 1]^T, G_0 = 0.35, r_0 = 0, P_0 = \text{diag}(50, 50)$, 对于所有的 $k, w_k = 0.5 \sin(2k), v_k = 0.5 \sin(30k), Q_k = 1 - k/100, R_k = 1, S_k = 1, S_{k+1} = 1$ 。

利用 MATLAB LMI Toolbox 对式(27)所示的优化问题进行寻优,图 1 和图 2 给出了状态变量的真实值、估计值、上界线、下界线比较图,可见状态变量 $x_{k,1}, x_{k,2}$ 100% 在上下界内,即满足硬界描述^[10]。图 3 和图 4 分别是基于正弦信号和基于阶跃信号的 r_k 真实值、上下界线与 f_k 比较图。图 3、图 4 表明故障信号的值 100% 在上下界内,也满足硬界描述。

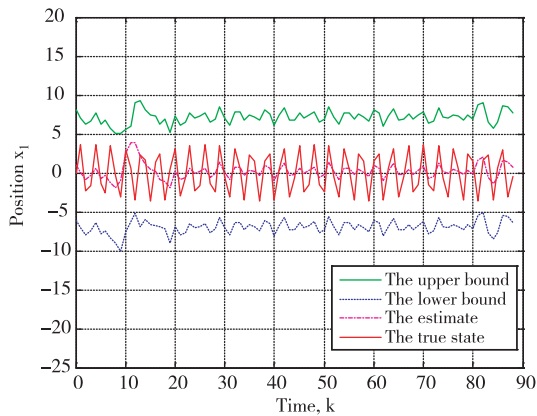


图 1 $x_{k,1}$ 真实值、估计值、上下界线比较图

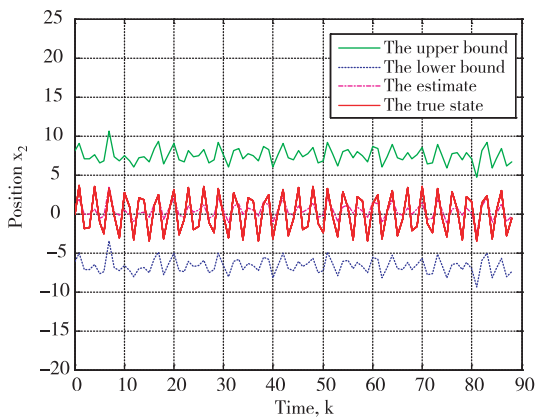


图 2 $x_{k,2}$ 真实值、估计值、上下界线比较图

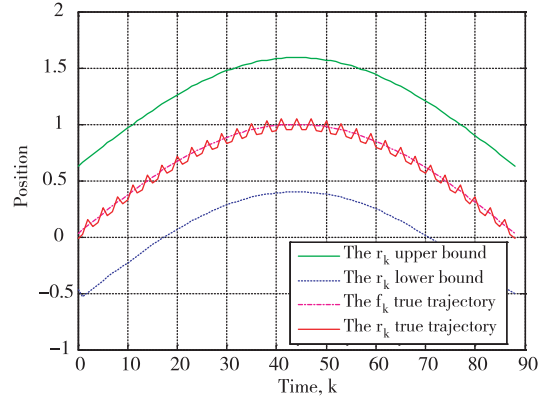


图 3 r_k 真实值、估计值、上下界线比较图

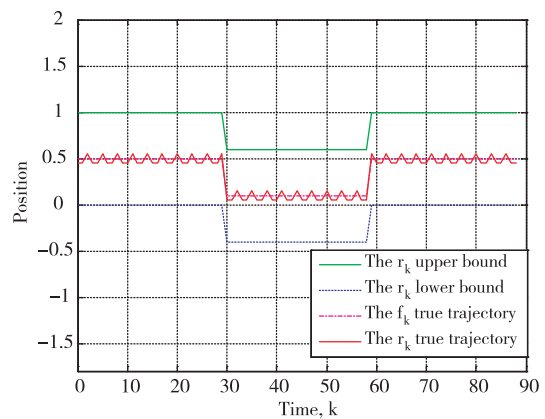


图 4 r_k 真实值、估计值、上下界线比较图

可以明显看出,故障信号的类型不同,波形图也不同。当故障发生时,集员滤波器便能很好地对故障的大小进行确切的估计,观察故障信号值的波形图判断故障信号的类型。

5 结论

本文研究了一种基于 T-S 模型的非线性系统故障诊断集员滤波器的设计问题,针对带有未知但有界的故障的离散非线性时变系统,提出了基于集员的滤波器的设计方法。用 T-S 模糊模型对实际系统建模,使非线性函数线性化。由于集员滤波器是可以给出不确定性的硬界描述,所以基于集员滤波的故障诊断的方法也具有保证性,即保证状态变量和故障信号的估计值、真实值 100% 包含在上下界内,本方法不仅可以对故障大小进行估计,还能够检测出故障信号的类型。例子仿真说明了该方法的有效性。

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Design of fault diagnosis set membership filter for nonlinear systems based on T-S model

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Abstract

A method for design of a set-membership filter for fault diagnosis of a nonlinear system with unknown but bounded faults was proposed to ensure all the values of state and fault signals of the system to be within the range from a low bound to an upper bound. The Takagi Sugeno(T-S) fuzzy model was employed to approximate the nonlinear system, with the assumption that the values of process noises, measurement noises, fault signals, and approximate errors were bounded, and then the S-procedure and the linear matrix inequality (LMI) method were applied to design of the set-membership filter. Finally, a recursive algorithm was developed for computing the state estimate ellipsoid. The method for fault diagnosis based on the set membership filter using ellipsoid can not only estimate fault sizes, but also can detect the types of fault signals. The simulation results show that the method presented is available and effective.

Key words: set membership filter, nonlinear system, linear matrix inequality(LMI), T-S model, fault diagnosis