

DOI:10.16356/j.1005-2615.2022.05.020

## 具有输入时滞的集群无人机事件触发协同最优控制

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**摘要:** 针对带有输入时滞和外部干扰的集群无人机系统, 提出了一种基于强化学习的集群无人机事件触发分布式自适应最优控制方法。为了实现最优控制, 引入了基于神经网络的强化学习算法, 并设计了一种与系统控制性能有关的动态事件触发策略, 该策略可以在尽可能降低对一致性控制性能不利影响的前提下, 减少通信资源的浪费, 同时该策略不存在 Zeno 行为。此外, 在控制器设计过程中, 引入了一种含有积分项的坐标变换来处理系统的输入时滞问题。在输入时滞和外部干扰的影响下, 所提出的基于干扰观测器的最优分布式协同神经网络控制策略能够保证每个无人机系统所有信号都有界, 并且每个无人机系统的输出能够实现一致性。最后, 仿真结果验证了所提控制方法的有效性。

**关键词:** 集群无人机; 强化学习; 事件触发; 输入时滞; 干扰观测器

中图分类号: V279

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1005-2615(2022)05-0958-11

## Event-Triggered Cooperative Optimal Control of Swarm UAVs with Input Delays

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**Abstract:** Based on the reinforcement learning algorithm, an event-triggered distributed adaptive optimal control method is proposed for swarm unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) with input delays and external disturbances. First, the neural network-based reinforcement learning algorithm is introduced for the optimal control. Second, a dynamic event-triggered strategy with system control performance is designed. This strategy aims to reduce the communication resource waste and the negative effects on consensus control performance, and to eliminate the Zeno behavior. Third, a coordinate transformation with integral terms is introduced to compensate the input delays. Under the influence of the input delays and external disturbances, the proposed optimal distributed cooperative neural network control strategy based on disturbance observers can ensure that all signals of each UAV are bounded, and the output of each UAV system can achieve consensus. Finally, simulation results verify the effectiveness of the proposed control method.

**Key words:** swarm unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs); reinforcement learning; event-triggered; input delay; disturbance observer

收稿日期: 2022-08-23; 修订日期: 2022-09-29

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**引用格式:** 陈谋, 吴颖. 具有输入时滞的集群无人机事件触发协同最优控制[J]. 南京航空航天大学学报, 2022, 54(5): 958-968. CHEN Mou, WU Ying. Event-triggered cooperative optimal control of swarm UAVs with input delays[J]. Journal of Nanjing University of Aeronautics & Astronautics, 2022, 54(5): 958-968.

近年来,集群无人机协同控制因其具有分布并行感知、计算和执行能力,更好的容错性和鲁棒性得到了业内的广泛关注<sup>[1-3]</sup>。针对受输出死区和执行器故障影响的多旋翼无人机,文献[4]提出了一种自适应姿态协同控制策略。文献[5]提出了一种无人机系统分布式自适应差分进化目标跟踪控制方法。文献[6]针对带有执行器故障和输入饱和的集群无人机系统,设计了一种分布式容错协同控制策略。然而,在实际系统应用中,无人机在复杂任务和不确定性影响下,要求无人机群能够以一种最优控制方式完成目标探测、识别,并进行目标分配、任务规划等。

由于神经网络具有良好的逼近和学习能力,自适应动态规划成了处理非线性系统最优控制问题的重要方法之一。近年来涌现了大量关于神经网络强化学习优化控制的研究成果<sup>[7-9]</sup>。例如,文献[10]提出了一种执行-评判-辨识神经网络框架,用于逼近哈密顿-雅可比-贝尔曼(Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman, HJB)方程,以获得不确定非线性系统的最优控制方案。针对单输入单输出非线性严格反馈系统,文献[11]基于强化学习算法提出了一种反步优化控制方法。文献[12]针对车辆云系统,提出了一种基于半马尔可夫决策过程和强化学习算法的自适应云资源分配模型。然而,集群无人机的分布式协同自适应最优一致性控制问题还需进一步深入研究。

另一方面,对于集群无人机协同控制问题,如果一架无人机进行周期采样,并将采集的数据实时传输给其邻居无人机,一旦传输的数据量太大,在信道容量受限的情况极有可能导致通信阻塞,从而影响集群无人机系统的控制性能。因此,事件触发策略作为减少通讯资源浪费的有效途径之一引起了众多学者的关注<sup>[13-17]</sup>。文献[18]提出了一种事件触发协同无迹卡尔曼滤波控制策略,并且将该策略在集群无人机系统中进行了应用。文献[19]针对无线网络控制系统,设计了一种周期事件触发采样和双速率控制问题,并将其应用于多无人机系统。文献[20]提出了一种基于认知无线网络的无人机事件触发输出反馈控制切换方法。然而,值得注意的是,事件触发阈值的设计可能会影响集群无人机系统的控制性能,因此在协同控制器设计的时候需要考虑基于系统控制性能的事件触发策略以减少通信资源的浪费,同时尽可能减少对系统控制性能的影响。

基于以上分析,本文针对受外部干扰和输入时

滞影响的集群无人机系统,研究了动态事件触发协同自适应最优神经网络控制问题。对于六旋翼集群无人机系统,基于最优反步控制技术,本文提出了一种最小能量损耗的协同自适应控制方案。此外,将事件触发控制算法融入本方案以减少执行器的机械磨损,进而利用更少的成本获得系统控制目标。同时设计了一种考虑系统一致性控制性能的动态事件触发策略,该策略包含一致性误差,可以在尽可能降低对一致性控制性能影响的同时,减少通信资源的浪费。此外,所设计的考虑系统控制性能的动态事件触发策略可以排除Zeno行为。

## 1 问题描述与预备知识

### 1.1 系统建模

本文考虑如下六旋翼无人机的位置模型<sup>[21]</sup>

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x} = \frac{1}{m}(\cos\varphi \sin\theta \cos\phi + \sin\varphi \sin\phi)M - \frac{\psi_1}{m}\dot{x} \\ \ddot{y} = \frac{1}{m}(\sin\varphi \sin\theta \cos\phi - \cos\varphi \sin\phi)M - \frac{\psi_2}{m}\dot{y} \\ \ddot{z} = \frac{1}{m}(\cos\theta \cos\phi)M - g - \frac{\psi_3}{m}\dot{z} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中: $x, y, z$ 为位置变量; $m$ 为机身质量; $g$ 为重力加速度; $\psi_1, \psi_2$ 和 $\psi_3$ 为空气阻力系数; $M = \sum_{l=1}^6 s C_l^2$ ,  $C_l$ 表示转子速度, $s$ 为与转速相对应的设计参数; $\phi, \theta$ 和 $\varphi$ 分别为横滚角、俯仰角以及偏航角。

时滞现象<sup>[22-24]</sup>普遍存在于各种系统中。在无人机飞控系统中,各种传感器复杂的数据计算和数据测量都会导致时间延迟。时滞的存在可能导致控制信号无法及时控制系统状态,导致无人机无法达到理想的控制效果,甚至造成事故。另外,无人机在复杂环境飞行过程中不可避免地会遇到强非线性以及未知干扰等问题。基于上述分析,本文考虑了在系统不确定、输入时滞以及外部干扰影响下的六旋翼无人机系统,并且基于式(1),第 $i$ 个六旋翼无人机的位置系统模型可转化为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{p}_{i,h1} = p_{i,h2} + g_{i,h1}(p_{i,h1}) \\ \dot{p}_{i,h2} = l_{i,h}u_{i,h}(t - \tau_h) + g_{i,h2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2}) + d_{i,h}(t) \\ y_{i,h} = p_{i,h1} \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (2)$$

式中; $l_{i,h} = 1/m_i$ ; $\tau_h > 0$ 是已知的常数时延; $\bar{p}_{i,h2} = [p_{i,h1}, p_{i,h2}]^T \in \mathbf{R}^2$  ( $h = 1, 2, 3$ )表示状态向量; $p_{i,11} = x_i, p_{i,21} = y_i, p_{i,31} = z_i, p_{i,12} = v_{x_i}, p_{i,22} =$

$v_y, p_{i,32} = v_z, v_x, v_y$  和  $v_z$  表示线速度变量;  $g_{i,h1}(p_{i,h1})$  表示无人机系统建模过程中忽略的非线性部分;  $g_{i,12}(\bar{p}_{i,12}), g_{i,22}(\bar{p}_{i,22})$  和  $g_{i,32}(\bar{p}_{i,32})$  分别包含  $\phi_i \dot{x}_i/m, \psi_i \dot{y}_i/m$  和  $\phi_i \dot{z}_i/m$  以及建模过程中忽略的非线性部分, 并且  $d_{i,h}(t)$  表示邻居无人机  $j$  和外界因素对无人机  $i$  产生的总干扰;  $y_{i,h}$  是六旋翼无人机系统的输出。另外六旋翼无人机系统的纵向, 横向以及高度通道的控制输入信号分别为  $u_{i,1} = (\cos \varphi_i \sin \theta_i \cos \phi_i + \sin \varphi_i \sin \phi_i) M_i$ ,  $u_{i,2} = M_i (\sin \varphi_i \sin \theta_i \cos \phi_i - \cos \varphi_i \sin \phi_i)$  和  $u_{i,3} = (\cos \theta_i \cos \phi_i) M_i - m_i g$ 。根据文献[21], 可以反解出期望的姿态角如下

$$\begin{cases} \phi_i = \arcsin\left(\frac{u_{i,1} \sin \varphi_i - u_{i,2} \cos \varphi_i}{M_i}\right) \\ \theta_i = \arctan\left(\frac{u_{i,1} \cos \varphi_i + u_{i,2} \sin \varphi_i}{u_{i,3} + mg}\right) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

式中:  $M_i = \sqrt{u_{i,1}^2 + u_{i,2}^2 + (u_{i,3} + mg)^2}$ ;  $\varphi_i = f_i, \dot{f}_i = F(f_i, t)$ ,  $f_i$  表示六旋翼无人机期望偏航角的状态,  $F(f_i, t)$  是一个有界连续微分函数。基于现有研究无人机姿态控制的结果, 本文假设无人机的姿态子系统是稳定的, 即仿真验证所需的姿态角是期望姿态角。另外, 定义长机的表达式为  $y_{d,h}$ 。

## 1.2 问题描述

对于系统控制输入信号  $u_{i,h}$ , 从图1可以看出  $u_{i,h} = u_{i,h1} + u_{i,h2}$ , 其中  $u_{i,h1}$  表示反馈控制信号,  $u_{i,h2}$  表示前馈干扰补偿控制信号。首先对于反馈控制通道, 为了降低控制器更新的频率进而减少资源损耗, 本文引入了如下考虑一致性控制性能的动态事件触发机制

$$u_{i,h1}(t) = v_{i,h}(t_{i,k}) \quad \forall t \in [t_{i,k}, t_{i,k+1}) \quad (4)$$

$$t_{i,k+1} = \inf\left\{t > t_{i,k} \mid |\omega_{i,h}(t)| \geq \beta_{i,h}(t) (|v_{i,h}(t)| + \kappa_{i,h}) + \zeta_{i,h} \exp(-\check{\epsilon}_{i,h} e_{i,h1}^2)\right\} \quad (5)$$

$$\dot{\beta}_{i,h}(t) = -\check{c}_{i,h1} \exp(-\check{c}_{i,h2} e_{i,h1}^2) \beta_{i,h}^2(t) \quad (6)$$

式中:  $\omega_{i,h}(t) = u_{i,h1}(t) - v_{i,h}(t)$  表示当前反馈控制输入信号  $v_{i,h}(t)$  与采样反馈控制输入信号  $u_{i,h1}(t)$  的差值。  $\kappa_{i,h}, \zeta_{i,h}, \check{\epsilon}_{i,h}, \check{c}_{i,h1}$  和  $\check{c}_{i,h2}$  为待设计的正参数;  $e_{i,h1}$  为系统的一致性误差。此外, 从式(6)可以看出, 对于给定的初值  $\beta_{i,h}(0) \in (0, 1)$ , 可以得到对于任意的  $t \geq 0$  有  $\beta_{i,h}(t) \in (0, 1)$ 。另一方面, 从式(5)可以看出, 本文在传统的事件触发策略基础上加入了关于一致性控制性能的调节项, 可以在减少资源损耗的同时尽可能减少对系统控制性能的影响。

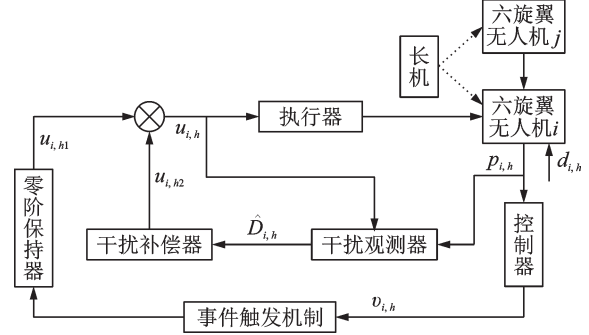


图1 六旋翼无人机自适应事件触发控制方案示意图

Fig.1 Diagram of adaptive event-triggered control scheme of six-rotor UAVs

本文的主要目的是针对复杂环境下六旋翼无人机飞行过程中遇到的不确定性、未知干扰、资源受限以及输入时滞等问题, 设计一种基于动态事件触发的最优分布式协同神经网络控制策略以实现如下控制目标:

- (1) 集群六旋翼无人机系统中所有信号都是半全局一致最终有界;
- (2) 每个六旋翼无人机能够实现一致性控制;
- (3) 对于考虑系统控制性能的动态事件触发策略, 可以证明不存在 Zeno 行为。

为了达到预期的控制目标, 需要满足如下假设条件:

**假设1**<sup>[21]</sup> 从根节点到其他所有节点至少有一条有向路径, 有向图包含以节点0为根的生成树。

**假设2**<sup>[25]</sup> 长机的动态  $y_{d,h}$  及其一阶、二阶导数动态均有界。

**假设3**<sup>[25]</sup> 假设外部干扰  $d_{i,h}(t)$  及其一阶导数是有界的。

## 2 自适应动态事件触发协同最优控制器设计和稳定性分析

### 2.1 自适应动态事件触发协同最优控制器设计

对于受外部干扰和输入时滞影响的六旋翼无人机系统, 本节将基于强化学习和反步控制技术, 设计一种分布式自适应动态事件触发协同优化控制器来确保闭环系统的稳定性。此外, 为了解决输入时滞问题, 在传统坐标变换的基础上加入了积分项来补偿其对系统性能的影响。为了实现控制目标, 定义如下一致性误差和坐标变换

$$e_{i,h1} = \sum_{j=1}^N a_{i,j} (y_{i,h} - y_{j,h}) + a_{i,0} (y_{i,h} - y_{d,h}) \quad (7)$$

$$e_{i,h2} = p_{i,h2} - \hat{\alpha}_{i,h1}^* + l_{i,h} \int_{t-\tau_h}^t u_{i,h}(z) dz \quad (8)$$

式中:  $e_{i,h1}$  和  $e_{i,h2}$  为误差;  $\hat{\alpha}_{i,h1}^*$  为待设计的中间控制

信号; $a_{i,j}$ 表示各个跟随无人机之间进行信息交互关系的权值,如果权值 $a_{i,j} > 0$ 表示无人机*i*可以接收到无人机*j*的信息,否则, $a_{i,j} = 0$ ; $a_{i,0}$ 表示跟随无人机与长机之间信息交互关系的权值,如果权值 $a_{i,0} > 0$ 表示无人机*i*可以接收到长机的信息,否则, $a_{i,0} = 0$ 。

**步骤 1** 定义最优性能指标函数为

$$\Lambda_{i,h1}^*(e_{i,h1}) = \min_{\alpha_{i,h1} \in \Omega} \left( \int_t^\infty O_{i,h1}(e_{i,h1}(z), \alpha_{i,h1}(e_{i,h1})) dz \right) = \int_t^\infty O_{i,h1}(e_{i,h1}(z), \alpha_{i,h1}^*(e_{i,h1})) dz \quad (9)$$

式中: $O_{i,h1}(e_{i,h1}, \alpha_{i,h1}^*) = s_{i,h1}(e_{i,h1}^2 + \alpha_{i,h1}^{*2})$ ,  $s_{i,h1} > 0$ 为待设计参数; $\alpha_{i,h1}^*$ 表示最优虚拟控制信号; $\alpha_{i,h1}$ 表示虚拟控制信号。

受文献[11]的启发,分别对式(9)两边求时间导数得到HJB方程

$$B_{i,h1}(e_{i,h1}, \alpha_{i,h1}^*, \bar{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h1}}^*) = O_{i,h1}(e_{i,h1}, \alpha_{i,h1}^*) + \bar{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h1}}^* \dot{e}_{i,h1} = s_{i,h1}e_{i,h1}^2 + s_{i,h1}\alpha_{i,h1}^{*2} + \bar{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h1}}^* \left( (\check{d}_i + a_{i,0})(\alpha_{i,h1}^* + g_{i,h1}(p_{i,h1})) - a_{i,0}\dot{y}_{d,h} - \sum_{j=1}^N a_{i,j}\dot{y}_{j,h} \right) = 0 \quad (10)$$

式中: $\bar{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h1}}^* = \partial \Lambda_{i,h1}^*(e_{i,h1}) / \partial e_{i,h1}$ ,并且对于第*i*个无人机有 $\check{d}_i = \sum_{j=1}^N a_{i,j}$ 。

通过解 $\partial B_{i,h1}(e_{i,h1}, \alpha_{i,h1}^*, \bar{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h1}}^*) / \partial \alpha_{i,h1}^* = 0$ ,可以得到最优虚拟控制信号为<sup>[11]</sup>

$$\alpha_{i,h1}^* = -\frac{\check{d}_i + a_{i,0}}{2s_{i,h1}} \bar{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h1}}^* \quad (11)$$

为了实现控制目标,将 $\bar{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h1}}^*$ 分解为

$$\bar{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h1}}^* = \frac{s_{i,h1}}{(\check{d}_i + a_{i,0})^2} \left( 2\tilde{\omega}_{i,h1}e_{i,h1} + 2(\check{d}_i + a_{i,0})g_{i,h1}(p_{i,h1}) - 2\sum_{j=1}^N a_{i,j}\dot{y}_{j,h} + \Lambda_{i,h1}^0(p_{i,h1}, e_{i,h1}) \right) \quad (12)$$

式中: $\Lambda_{i,h1}^0(p_{i,h1}, e_{i,h1}) = -2\tilde{\omega}_{i,h1}e_{i,h1} - 2\left( (\check{d}_i + a_{i,0})g_{i,h1}(p_{i,h1}) - \sum_{j=1}^N a_{i,j}\dot{y}_{j,h} \right) + (\check{d}_i + a_{i,0})^2 \times \bar{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h1}}^* / s_{i,h1}$ ,并且 $\tilde{\omega}_{i,h1} > 0$ 是待设计的参数。

将式(12)代入式(11)有

$$\alpha_{i,h1}^* = \frac{1}{\check{d}_i + a_{i,0}} \left( -\tilde{\omega}_{i,h1}e_{i,h1} - G_{i,h1} - \frac{1}{2}\Lambda_{i,h1}^0(p_{i,h1}, e_{i,h1}) \right) \quad (13)$$

式中 $G_{i,h1} = (\check{d}_i + a_{i,0})g_{i,h1}(p_{i,h1}) - \sum_{j=1}^N a_{i,j}(p_{j,h2} + g_{j,h1}(p_{j,h1}))$ 。

从式(13)可以看出 $G_{i,h1}$ 和 $\Lambda_{i,h1}^0(p_{i,h1}, e_{i,h1})$ 是未知的非线性函数。因此,引入径向基函数神经网络对其进行逼近,表达式如下

$$G_{i,h1} = \delta_{i,hg1}^{*T} \xi_{i,hg1}(p_{i,h1}) + \sigma_{i,hg1}(p_{i,h1}) \quad (14)$$

$$\Lambda_{i,h1}^0 = \delta_{i,h\Delta 1}^{*T} \xi_{i,h\Delta 1}(p_{i,h1}, e_{i,h1}) + \sigma_{i,h\Delta 1}(p_{i,h1}, e_{i,h1}) \quad (15)$$

式中: $\delta_{i,hg1}^*$ 和 $\delta_{i,h\Delta 1}^*$ 表示理想的权值; $\xi_{i,hg1}$ 和 $\xi_{i,h\Delta 1}$ 表示基函数,并且 $|\sigma_{i,hg1}| \leq \bar{\sigma}$ 和 $|\sigma_{i,h\Delta 1}| \leq \bar{\sigma}$ 表示逼近误差, $\bar{\sigma} > 0$ 是一个正常数。基于上述分析, $\bar{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h1}}^*$ 和 $\alpha_{i,h1}^*$ 可以整理为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h1}}^* &= \frac{s_{i,h1}}{(\check{d}_i + a_{i,0})^2} (2\tilde{\omega}_{i,h1}e_{i,h1} + 2(\delta_{i,hg1}^{*T} \xi_{i,hg1}(p_{i,h1}) + \sigma_{i,hg1}(p_{i,h1})) + \delta_{i,h\Delta 1}^{*T} \xi_{i,h\Delta 1}(p_{i,h1}, e_{i,h1}) + \sigma_{i,h\Delta 1}(p_{i,h1}, e_{i,h1})) \\ \alpha_{i,h1}^* &= \frac{1}{\check{d}_i + a_{i,0}} \left( -\tilde{\omega}_{i,h1}e_{i,h1} - (\delta_{i,hg1}^{*T} \xi_{i,hg1}(p_{i,h1}) + \sigma_{i,hg1}(p_{i,h1})) - \frac{1}{2}(\delta_{i,h\Delta 1}^{*T} \xi_{i,h\Delta 1}(p_{i,h1}, e_{i,h1}) + \sigma_{i,h\Delta 1}(p_{i,h1}, e_{i,h1})) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

然而最优虚拟控制信号式(17)中存在两个未知的理想权值 $\delta_{i,hg1}^*$ 和 $\delta_{i,h\Delta 1}^*$ ,这使得虚拟控制信号不可用。因此,本文引入了辨识-评判-执行神经网络来实现强化学习控制。

首先,为了逼近未知的非线性函数,引入如下辨识神经网络

$$\hat{G}_{i,h1} = \hat{\delta}_{i,hg1}^T \xi_{i,hg1}(p_{i,h1}) \quad (18)$$

式中: $\hat{G}_{i,h1}$ 为辨识神经网络的输出, $\hat{\delta}_{i,hg1}$ 表示辨识神经网络的输入。此外,辨识神经网络的权值更新律被设计为

$$\dot{\hat{\delta}}_{i,hg1} = c_{i,h11}(\xi_{i,hg1}(p_{i,h1})e_{i,h1} - \mu_{i,hg1}\hat{\delta}_{i,hg1}) \quad (19)$$

式中 $c_{i,h11} > 0$ 和 $\mu_{i,hg1} > 0$ 是待设计参数。

为了评判系统的控制性能,引入了如下评判神经网络

$$\hat{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h1}}^* = \frac{s_{i,h1}}{(\check{d}_i + a_{i,0})^2} (2\tilde{\omega}_{i,h1}e_{i,h1} + 2\hat{\delta}_{i,hg1}^T \xi_{i,hg1}(p_{i,h1}) + \hat{\delta}_{i,h\Delta 1}^T \xi_{i,h\Delta 1}(p_{i,h1}, e_{i,h1})) \quad (20)$$

式中: $\hat{\delta}_{i,h\Delta 1}$ 表示评判神经网络的权值; $\hat{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h1}}^* = \partial \hat{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h1}}^* / \partial e_{i,h1}$ 是 $\bar{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h1}}^*$ 的估计。

受文献[11]中所介绍的优化控制算法启发,评判神经网络的权值更新律可以设计为



$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\hat{\delta}}_{i,hc1} = & -\mu_{i,hc1} \xi_{i,hA1}(p_{i,h1}, e_{i,h1}) \xi_{i,hA1}^T(p_{i,h1}, e_{i,h1}) \hat{\delta}_{i,hc1} - \\ & \frac{1}{2} \check{\theta}_{i,h1} e_{i,h1} \xi_{i,hA1}(p_{i,h1}, e_{i,h1}) \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

式中  $\mu_{i,hc1} > 0$  和  $\check{\theta}_{i,h1} > 0$  是待设计的参数。

为了执行控制任务,使用如下执行神经网络

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\alpha}_{i,h1}^* = & \frac{1}{\check{d}_i + a_{i,0}} (-\tilde{\omega}_{i,h1} e_{i,h1} - \hat{\delta}_{i,hg1}^T \xi_{i,hg1}(p_{i,h1}) - \\ & \frac{1}{2} \hat{\delta}_{i,ha1}^T \xi_{i,hA1}(p_{i,h1}, e_{i,h1})) \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

式中,  $\hat{\delta}_{i,ha1}$  表示执行神经网络的权值,并且  $\hat{\alpha}_{i,h1}^*$  是  $\alpha_{i,h1}^*$  的估计。

执行神经网络的权值更新律为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\hat{\delta}}_{i,ha1} = & -\xi_{i,hA1}(p_{i,h1}, e_{i,h1}) \xi_{i,hA1}^T(p_{i,h1}, e_{i,h1}) \\ & (\mu_{i,ha1} (\hat{\delta}_{i,ha1} - \hat{\delta}_{i,hc1}) + \mu_{i,hc1} \hat{\delta}_{i,hc1}) \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

式中  $\mu_{i,ha1} > 1/2$  是待设计的参数,并且  $\mu_{i,hc1}$  和  $\mu_{i,ha1}$  的关系满足  $\mu_{i,ha1} > \mu_{i,hc1} > \mu_{i,ha1}/2$ 。

**步骤2** 基于式(2,8),可以得到

$$\dot{e}_{i,h2} = l_{i,h} u_{i,h}(t) + g_{i,h2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2}) + d_{i,h}(t) - \hat{\alpha}_{i,h1}^* \quad (24)$$

根据1.2节对动态事件触发的描述,即式(4~6),可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} u_{i,h1}(t) = & (1 + \gamma_{i,h1}(t) \beta_{i,h}(t)) v_{i,h}(t) + \\ & \gamma_{i,h1}(t) \beta_{i,h}(t) \kappa_{i,h} + \\ & \gamma_{i,h2}(t) \zeta_{i,h} \exp(-\check{\epsilon}_{i,h} e_{i,h1}^2) \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

式中  $|\gamma_{i,h1}(t)| \leq 1$  和  $|\gamma_{i,h2}(t)| \leq 1$  是时变参数。

与步骤1类似,定义最优性能指标函数为<sup>[11]</sup>

$$\begin{aligned} J_{i,h2}^*(e_{i,h2}) = & \min_{v_{i,h} \in \Omega} \left( \int_t^\infty O_{i,h2}(e_{i,h2}(z), v_{i,h}(e_{i,h2})) dz \right) = \\ & \int_t^\infty O_{i,h2}(e_{i,h2}(z), v_{i,h}^*(e_{i,h2})) dz \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

式中:  $O_{i,h2}(e_{i,h2}, v_{i,h}^*) = s_{i,h2}(e_{i,h2}^2 + v_{i,h}^{*2})$ ,  $s_{i,h2} > 0$  为待设计参数;  $v_{i,h}^*$  表示最优控制信号。

然后可以得到如下HJB方程

$$\begin{aligned} B_{i,h2}(e_{i,h2}, v_{i,h}^*, \bar{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h2}}^*) = & O_{i,h2}(e_{i,h2}, v_{i,h}^*) + \bar{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h2}}^* \dot{e}_{i,h2} = \\ & s_{i,h2}(e_{i,h2}^2 + v_{i,h}^{*2}) + \bar{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h2}}^* (l_{i,h} u_{i,h}(t) + \\ & g_{i,h2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2}) + d_{i,h}(t) - \hat{\alpha}_{i,h1}^*) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

式中  $\bar{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h2}}^* = \partial \Lambda_{i,h2}^*(e_{i,h2}) / \partial e_{i,h2}$

通过解  $\partial B_{i,h2}(e_{i,h2}, v_{i,h}^*, \bar{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h2}}^*) / \partial v_{i,h}^* = 0$ , 可以得到最优控制信号为<sup>[11]</sup>

$$v_{i,h}^* = -\frac{l_{i,h}(1 + \gamma_{i,h1}(t) \beta_{i,h}(t))}{2s_{i,h2}} \bar{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h2}}^* \quad (28)$$

为了实现控制目标,将  $\bar{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h2}}^*$  分解为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h2}}^* = & \frac{2s_{i,h2}}{l_{i,h}^2(1 + \gamma_{i,h1}(t) \beta_{i,h}(t))} (\tilde{\omega}_{i,h2} e_{i,h2} + \\ & \frac{1}{2} \Lambda_{i,h2}^0(p_{i,h2}, e_{i,h2}) + g_{i,h2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2}) - \\ & \frac{1}{o_{i,h}} \sigma_{i,h2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2}) - \hat{\alpha}_{i,h1}^*) \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

式中:  $\tilde{\omega}_{i,h2} > 0$  和  $o_{i,h} > 0$  为待设计的参数;  $\sigma_{i,h2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2})$  表示神经网络逼近误差;  $\Lambda_{i,h2}^0(p_{i,h2}, e_{i,h2}) = -2\tilde{\omega}_{i,h2} e_{i,h2} + 2\hat{\alpha}_{i,h1}^* + l_{i,h}^2(1 + \gamma_{i,h1}(t) \beta_{i,h}(t)) \bar{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h2}}^* / s_{i,h2} - 2(g_{i,h2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2}) - \sigma_{i,h2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2}) / o_{i,h})$ 。

将式(29)代入式(28)有如下式子成立

$$v_{i,h}^* = \frac{1}{l_{i,h}} \left( -\tilde{\omega}_{i,h2} e_{i,h2} - G_{i,h2} - \frac{1}{2} \Lambda_{i,h2}^0(p_{i,h2}, e_{i,h2}) \right) \quad (30)$$

式中  $G_{i,h2} = g_{i,h2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2}) - \sigma_{i,h2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2}) / o_{i,h} - \hat{\alpha}_{i,h1}^*$ 。

从式(30)可以看出  $G_{i,h2}$  和  $\Lambda_{i,h2}^0(p_{i,h2}, e_{i,h2})$  是未知的非线性函数。因此,引入径向基函数神经网络对它们进行逼近,具体表达式如下

$$G_{i,h2} = \delta_{i,hg2}^{*T} \xi_{i,hg2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2}) + \sigma_{i,hg2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2}) \quad (31)$$

$$\Lambda_{i,h2}^0 = \delta_{i,hA2}^{*T} \xi_{i,hA2}(p_{i,h2}, e_{i,h2}) + \sigma_{i,hA2}(p_{i,h2}, e_{i,h2}) \quad (32)$$

式中:  $\delta_{i,hg2}^*$  和  $\delta_{i,hA2}^*$  表示理想的权值;  $\xi_{i,hg2}$  和  $\xi_{i,hA2}$  表示基函数,并且  $|\sigma_{i,hg2}| \leq \bar{\sigma}$  和  $|\sigma_{i,hA2}| \leq \bar{\sigma}$  表示逼近误差。基于上述分析,  $\bar{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h2}}^*$  和  $v_{i,h}^*$  可以整理为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h2}}^* = & \frac{2s_{i,h2}}{l_{i,h}^2(1 + \gamma_{i,h1}(t) \beta_{i,h}(t))} \left( \tilde{\omega}_{i,h2} e_{i,h2} + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{2} (\delta_{i,hA2}^{*T} \xi_{i,hA2}(p_{i,h2}, e_{i,h2}) + \sigma_{i,hA2}(p_{i,h2}, e_{i,h2})) + \right. \\ & \left. \delta_{i,hg2}^{*T} \xi_{i,hg2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2}) + \sigma_{i,hg2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2}) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_{i,h}^* = & \frac{1}{l_{i,h}} \left( -\tilde{\omega}_{i,h2} e_{i,h2} - (\delta_{i,hg2}^{*T} \xi_{i,hg2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2}) + \right. \\ & \left. \sigma_{i,hg2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2})) - \frac{1}{2} (\delta_{i,hA2}^{*T} \xi_{i,hA2}(p_{i,h2}, e_{i,h2}) + \right. \\ & \left. \sigma_{i,hA2}(p_{i,h2}, e_{i,h2})) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

与步骤1类似,引入辨识-评判-执行神经网络来实现强化学习控制。具体如下

$$\hat{G}_{i,h2} = \hat{\delta}_{i,hg2}^T \xi_{i,hg2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2}) \quad (35)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Lambda}_{e_{i,h2}}^* = & \frac{2s_{i,h2}}{l_{i,h}^2(1 + \gamma_{i,h1}(t) \beta_{i,h}(t))} (\tilde{\omega}_{i,h2} e_{i,h2} + \\ & \frac{1}{2} \hat{\delta}_{i,hc2}^T \xi_{i,hA2}(p_{i,h2}, e_{i,h2}) + \hat{\delta}_{i,hg2}^T \xi_{i,hg2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2})) \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_{i,h} = & \frac{1}{l_{i,h}} \left( -\tilde{\omega}_{i,h2} e_{i,h2} - \hat{\delta}_{i,hg2}^T \xi_{i,hg2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2}) - \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{2} \hat{\delta}_{i,ha2}^T \xi_{i,hA2}(p_{i,h2}, e_{i,h2}) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

式中:  $\hat{G}_{i,h2}$  为辨识神经网络的输出;  $\hat{\delta}_{i,hg2}$ 、 $\hat{\delta}_{i,hc2}$  和  $\hat{\delta}_{i,ha2}$  分别表示辨识、评判和执行神经网络的权值;  $\hat{\Lambda}_{i,h2}^* = \partial \hat{\Lambda}_{i,h2}^* / \partial e_{i,h2}$  是  $\bar{\Lambda}_{i,h2}^*$  的估计。

此外, 辨识、评判和执行神经网络权值更新律分别被设计为

$$\dot{\hat{\delta}}_{i,hg2} = c_{i,h12} (\xi_{i,hg2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2}) e_{i,h2} - \mu_{i,hg2} \hat{\delta}_{i,hg2}) \quad (38)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\hat{\delta}}_{i,hc2} = & -\mu_{i,hc2} \xi_{i,ha2}(p_{i,h2}, e_{i,h2}) \xi_{i,h\Delta 2}^T(p_{i,h2}, e_{i,h2}) \hat{\delta}_{i,hc2} - \\ & \frac{1}{2} \check{\theta}_{i,h2} e_{i,h2} \xi_{i,ha2}(p_{i,h2}, e_{i,h2}) \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\hat{\delta}}_{i,ha2} = & -\xi_{i,h\Delta 2}(p_{i,h2}, e_{i,h2}) \xi_{i,h\Delta 2}^T(p_{i,h2}, e_{i,h2}) \cdot \\ & (\mu_{i,ha2}(\hat{\delta}_{i,ha2} - \hat{\delta}_{i,hc2}) + \mu_{i,hc2} \hat{\delta}_{i,hc2}) \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

式中  $c_{i,h12} > 0$ ,  $\mu_{i,hc2} > 0$ ,  $\mu_{i,ha2} > 1/2$ ,  $\mu_{i,hg2} > 0$  和  $\check{\theta}_{i,h2} > 0$  是待设计参数, 并且  $\mu_{i,hc2}$  和  $\mu_{i,ha2}$  的关系满足  $\mu_{i,hc2} > \mu_{i,hc2} > \mu_{i,ha2}/2$ 。

为了补偿外部干扰对六旋翼无人机带来的影响, 设计以下干扰观测器<sup>[25]</sup>

$$\dot{D}_{i,h} = \theta_{i,h} + o_{i,h} p_{i,h2} \quad (41)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\theta}_{i,h} = & -o_{i,h} \theta_{i,h} - o_{i,h} (l_{i,h} u_{i,h}(t - \tau_h) + \\ & \frac{1}{o_{i,h}} \hat{\delta}_{i,h2}^T \xi_{i,h2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2}) + o_{i,h} p_{i,h2}) + e_{i,h2} \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

式中:  $\hat{D}_{i,h}$  为  $D_{i,h} = d_{i,h} + (1/o_{i,h}) \sigma_{i,h2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2})$  的估计;  $\hat{\delta}_{i,h2}$  为权值  $\delta_{i,h2}$  的估计。考虑式(41, 42), 整理可得

$$\dot{D}_{i,h} = -\check{\delta}_{i,h2}^T \xi_{i,h2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2}) + e_{i,h2} - o_{i,h} \hat{D}_{i,h} \quad (43)$$

式中  $\check{D}_{i,h} = \hat{D}_{i,h} - D_{i,h}$  表示估计误差, 并且权值更新律被设计为

$$\dot{\hat{\delta}}_{i,h2} = c_{i,h3} (\xi_{i,h2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2}) e_{i,h2} - \mu_{i,h2} \hat{\delta}_{i,h2}) \quad (44)$$

式中  $c_{i,h3} > 0$  和  $\mu_{i,h2} > 0$  是待设计的参数。则前馈干扰补偿控制律为

$$u_{i,h2}(t) = -\frac{1}{l_{i,h}} \hat{D}_{i,h} \quad (45)$$

## 2.2 稳定性分析

集群六旋翼无人机系统的事件触发协同最优控制闭环系统稳定性结论可归纳为如下定理。

**定理 1** 基于给出的假设和设计的动态事件触发机制式(4~6), 对于受输入时滞和外部干扰影响的六旋翼集群无人机系统, 按式(37~45)设计每个六旋翼无人机的最优控制信号、权值更新律和干扰观测器, 则可以得到以下性质:

(1) 集群六旋翼无人机系统中所有信号都是半全局一致最终有界;

(2) 每个六旋翼无人机系统的输出能够实现一致;

(3) 对于所设计的动态事件触发机制, 闭环系统不存在 Zeno 行为。

### 证明

**步骤 1** 根据积分中值定理<sup>[26]</sup>, 可以得到

$$\int_{t-\tau_h}^t u_{i,h}(z) dz = \tau_h u_{i,h}(\lambda) \quad \lambda \in [t - \tau_h, t] \quad (46)$$

因为  $u_{i,h}$  是一个连续函数, 则在闭区间  $[t - \tau_h, t]$  上对其进行积分, 可以得到  $|\tau_h u_{i,h}(\lambda)| \leq v_\tau$ , 其中  $v_\tau$  是一个常数。由于  $|\tau_h u_{i,h}(\lambda)| \leq v_\tau$ , 可以得到  $|\tau_h u_{i,h}(\lambda)| \leq u_\tau$ , 并且  $u_\tau$  是一个常数。

选取李雅普诺夫函数为

$$V_{i,h1} = \frac{e_{i,h1}^2}{2} + \frac{\check{\delta}_{i,hg1}^T \check{\delta}_{i,hg1}}{2c_{i,h11}} + \frac{\check{\delta}_{i,ha1}^T \check{\delta}_{i,ha1}}{2c_{i,h21}} + \frac{\check{\delta}_{i,hc1}^T \check{\delta}_{i,hc1}}{2c_{i,h21}}$$

式中:  $c_{i,h21} > 0$  表示待设计的常数,  $\check{\delta}_{i,hg1} = \hat{\delta}_{i,hg1} - \delta_{i,hg1}^*$ ,  $\check{\delta}_{i,ha1} = \hat{\delta}_{i,ha1} - \delta_{i,ha1}^*$  和  $\check{\delta}_{i,hc1} = \hat{\delta}_{i,hc1} - \delta_{i,hc1}^*$  表示估计误差。基于上述的分析, 可以得到如下关系式

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{i,h1} = & (\check{d}_i + a_{i,0}) e_{i,h1} e_{i,h2} - \tilde{\omega}_{i,h1} e_{i,h1}^2 - \\ & \frac{1}{2} e_{i,h1} \hat{\delta}_{i,ha1}^T \xi_{i,h\Delta 1} + e_{i,h1} \sigma_{i,hg1} - e_{i,h1} a_{i,0} \dot{y}_{d,h} - \\ & \frac{\mu_{i,hc1}}{c_{i,h21}} \check{\delta}_{i,hc1}^T \xi_{i,h\Delta 1} \xi_{i,h\Delta 1}^T \hat{\delta}_{i,hc1} - \mu_{i,hg1} \check{\delta}_{i,hg1} \hat{\delta}_{i,hg1} - \\ & \frac{\mu_{i,ha1}}{c_{i,h21}} \check{\delta}_{i,ha1}^T \xi_{i,h\Delta 1} \xi_{i,h\Delta 1}^T \hat{\delta}_{i,ha1} - \\ & \frac{(\mu_{i,hc1} - \mu_{i,ha1})}{c_{i,h21}} \check{\delta}_{i,ha1}^T \xi_{i,h\Delta 1} \xi_{i,h\Delta 1}^T \hat{\delta}_{i,hc1} - \\ & \frac{1}{2c_{i,h21}} \check{\theta}_{i,h1} e_{i,h1} \check{\delta}_{i,hc1}^T \xi_{i,h\Delta 1} - (\check{d}_i + \\ & a_{i,0}) e_{i,h1} \int_{t-\tau_h}^t u_{i,h}(z) dz \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

根据杨氏不等式, 可以得到

$$(\check{d}_i + a_{i,0}) e_{i,h1} e_{i,h2} \leq \frac{\check{d}_i + a_{i,0}}{2} e_{i,h1}^2 + \frac{\check{d}_i + a_{i,0}}{2} e_{i,h2}^2 \quad (48)$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{2} e_{i,h1} \hat{\delta}_{i,ha1}^T \xi_{i,h\Delta 1} \leq & \frac{1}{2} e_{i,h1}^2 + \frac{1}{4} \epsilon_{i,h} \|\delta_{i,ha1}^*\|^2 + \\ & \frac{1}{4} \epsilon_{i,h} \check{\delta}_{i,ha1}^T \check{\delta}_{i,ha1} \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

$$e_{i,h1} \sigma_{i,hg1} \leq \frac{1}{2} e_{i,h1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\sigma}_{i,hg1}^2 \quad (50)$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\mu_{i,hc1}}{c_{i,h21}} \check{\delta}_{i,hc1}^T \xi_{i,h\Delta 1} \xi_{i,h\Delta 1}^T \hat{\delta}_{i,hc1} \leq & -\frac{\mu_{i,hc1}}{2c_{i,h21}} \epsilon_{\min} \check{\delta}_{i,hc1}^T \check{\delta}_{i,hc1} + \\ & \frac{\mu_{i,hc1}}{2c_{i,h21}} \epsilon_{\min} \|\delta_{i,ha1}^*\|^2 \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

$$-\frac{\mu_{i,ha1}}{C_{i,h21}} \tilde{\delta}_{i,ha1}^T \xi_{i,ha1} \xi_{i,ha1}^T \hat{\delta}_{i,ha1} \leq -\frac{\mu_{i,ha1}}{2C_{i,h21}} \epsilon_{\min} \tilde{\delta}_{i,ha1}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,ha1} + \frac{\mu_{i,ha1}}{2C_{i,h21}} \epsilon_{\min} \|\delta_{i,ha1}^*\|^2 \quad (52)$$

$$-\mu_{i,hg1} \tilde{\delta}_{i,hg1}^T \hat{\delta}_{i,hg1} \leq -\frac{\mu_{i,hg1}}{2} \tilde{\delta}_{i,hg1}^2 + \frac{\mu_{i,hg1}}{2} \|\delta_{i,hg1}^*\|^2 \quad (53)$$

$$-\frac{(\mu_{i,hc1} - \mu_{i,ha1})}{C_{i,h21}} \tilde{\delta}_{i,ha1}^T \xi_{i,ha1} \xi_{i,ha1}^T \hat{\delta}_{i,hc1} \leq \frac{(\mu_{i,hc1} - \mu_{i,ha1})}{C_{i,h21}} \epsilon_{\min} \tilde{\delta}_{i,ha1}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,ha1} + \frac{\mu_{i,hc1} - \mu_{i,ha1}}{2C_{i,h21}} \epsilon_{\min} \|\delta_{i,ha1}^*\|^2 + \frac{\mu_{i,hc1} - \mu_{i,ha1}}{2C_{i,h21}} \epsilon_{\min} \tilde{\delta}_{i,hc1}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,hc1} \quad (54)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2C_{i,h21}} \check{\theta}_{i,h1} e_{i,h1} \tilde{\delta}_{i,hc1}^T \xi_{i,ha1} \leq \frac{1}{2} e_{i,h1}^2 + \frac{1}{2C_{i,h21}^2} \epsilon_{i,h} \check{\theta}_{i,h1}^2 \tilde{\delta}_{i,hc1}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,hc1} \quad (55)$$

$$-e_{i,h1} a_{i,0} \dot{y}_{d,h} \leq \frac{1}{2} e_{i,h1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} a_{i,0}^2 \Delta_{i,h} \quad (56)$$

$$-(\check{d}_i + a_{i,0}) e_{i,h1} \int_{t-\tau_a}^t u_{i,h}(z) dz \leq \frac{\check{d}_i + a_{i,0}}{2} e_{i,h1}^2 + \frac{\check{d}_i + a_{i,0}}{2} u_{\tau}^2 \quad (57)$$

式中： $\epsilon_{i,h}$ 表示神经网络节点数； $\Delta_{i,h} > 0$ 是 $\dot{y}_{d,h}$ 的上界； $\epsilon_{\min}$ 为 $\xi_{i,ha1} \xi_{i,ha1}^T$ 的最小特征值。

将式(48~57)代入式(47),可得

$$\dot{V}_{i,h1} \leq -(\check{\omega}_{i,h1} - 2 - (\check{d}_i + a_{i,0})) e_{i,h1}^2 + \frac{\check{d}_i + a_{i,0}}{2} e_{i,h2}^2 - \frac{\mu_{i,hg1}}{2} \tilde{\delta}_{i,hg1}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,hg1} - \left( \frac{3\mu_{i,ha1}}{2C_{i,h21}} \epsilon_{\min} - \frac{\epsilon_{i,h}}{4} - \frac{\mu_{i,hc1}}{C_{i,h21}} \epsilon_{\min} \right) \tilde{\delta}_{i,ha1}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,ha1} - \frac{\mu_{i,ha1} \epsilon_{\min} - (\check{\theta}_{i,h1}^2 \epsilon_{i,h}) / C_{i,h21}}{2C_{i,h21}} \tilde{\delta}_{i,hc1}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,hc1} + R_{i,h1} \quad (58)$$

式中  $R_{i,h1} = \epsilon_{i,h} \|\delta_{i,ha1}^*\|^2 / 4 + \mu_{i,hc1} \epsilon_{\min} \|\delta_{i,ha1}^*\|^2 / C_{i,h21} + \bar{\sigma}_{i,hg1}^2 / 2 + \mu_{i,hg1} \|\delta_{i,hg1}^*\|^2 / 2 + a_{i,0}^2 \Delta_{i,h} / 2 + u_{\tau}^2 (\check{d}_i + a_{i,0}) / 2$ 。

**步骤2** 选取李雅普诺夫函数为

$$V_{i,h2} = \frac{e_{i,h2}^2}{2} + \frac{\tilde{\delta}_{i,hg2}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,hg2}}{2C_{i,h12}} + \frac{\tilde{\delta}_{i,ha2}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,ha2}}{2C_{i,h22}} + \frac{\tilde{\delta}_{i,hc2}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,hc2}}{2C_{i,h22}} + \frac{\tilde{\delta}_{i,h2}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2}}{2C_{i,h3}} + \frac{\tilde{D}_{i,h}}{2}$$

式中： $c_{i,h22} > 0$ 表示待设计的常数， $\tilde{\delta}_{i,hg2} = \hat{\delta}_{i,hg2} - \delta_{i,hg2}^*$ ， $\tilde{\delta}_{i,ha2} = \hat{\delta}_{i,ha2} - \delta_{i,ha2}^*$ 和 $\tilde{\delta}_{i,hc2} = \hat{\delta}_{i,hc2} - \delta_{i,hc2}^*$ 表

示估计误差。基于上述的分析,可以得到如下关系式

$$\dot{V}_{i,h2} = \dot{V}_{i,h1} - \check{\omega}_{i,h2} (1 + \gamma_{i,h1}(t) \beta_{i,h}(t)) e_{i,h2}^2 - \frac{1}{2} (1 + \gamma_{i,h1}(t) \beta_{i,h}(t)) e_{i,h2} \tilde{\delta}_{i,ha2}^T \xi_{i,ha2} + e_{i,h2} \sigma_{i,hg2} + l_{i,h} e_{i,h2} \gamma_{i,h1}(t) \beta_{i,h}(t) \kappa_{i,h} + l_{i,h} e_{i,h2} \gamma_{i,h2}(t) \zeta_{i,h} \exp(-\check{\epsilon}_{i,h} e_{i,h1}^2) - \frac{\mu_{i,hc2}}{C_{i,h22}} \tilde{\delta}_{i,hc2}^T \xi_{i,ha2} \xi_{i,ha2}^T \hat{\delta}_{i,hc2} - \mu_{i,hg2} \tilde{\delta}_{i,hg2}^T \hat{\delta}_{i,hg2} - \frac{\mu_{i,ha2}}{C_{i,h22}} \tilde{\delta}_{i,ha2}^T \xi_{i,ha2} \xi_{i,ha2}^T \hat{\delta}_{i,ha2} - \frac{(\mu_{i,hc2} - \mu_{i,ha2})}{C_{i,h22}} \tilde{\delta}_{i,ha2}^T \xi_{i,ha2} \xi_{i,ha2}^T \hat{\delta}_{i,hc2} - \frac{1}{2C_{i,h22}} \check{\theta}_{i,h2} e_{i,h2} \tilde{\delta}_{i,hc2}^T \xi_{i,ha2} - \mu_{i,h2} \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2}^T \hat{\delta}_{i,h2} - \gamma_{i,h1}(t) \beta_{i,h}(t) e_{i,h2} \tilde{\delta}_{i,hg2}^T \xi_{i,hg2} - \tilde{D}_{i,h} \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2}^T \xi_{i,h2} - o_{i,h} \tilde{D}_{i,h}^2 - \tilde{D}_{i,h} \dot{D}_{i,h} + e_{i,h2} \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2}^T \xi_{i,h2} \quad (59)$$

根据杨氏不等式,可以得到

$$-\frac{1}{2} (1 + \gamma_{i,h1}(t) \beta_{i,h}(t)) e_{i,h2} \tilde{\delta}_{i,ha2}^T \xi_{i,ha2} \leq e_{i,h2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{i,h} \|\delta_{i,ha2}^*\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{i,h} \tilde{\delta}_{i,ha2}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,ha2} \quad (60)$$

$$e_{i,h2} \sigma_{i,hg2} \leq \frac{1}{2} e_{i,h2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\sigma}_{i,hg2}^2 \quad (61)$$

$$-\frac{\mu_{i,hc2}}{C_{i,h22}} \tilde{\delta}_{i,hc2}^T \xi_{i,ha2} \xi_{i,ha2}^T \hat{\delta}_{i,hc2} \leq -\frac{\mu_{i,hc2}}{2C_{i,h22}} \epsilon_{\min} \tilde{\delta}_{i,hc2}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,hc2} + \frac{\mu_{i,hc2}}{2C_{i,h22}} \epsilon_{\min} \|\delta_{i,ha2}^*\|^2 \quad (62)$$

$$-\frac{\mu_{i,ha2}}{C_{i,h22}} \tilde{\delta}_{i,ha2}^T \xi_{i,ha2} \xi_{i,ha2}^T \hat{\delta}_{i,ha2} \leq -\frac{\mu_{i,ha2}}{2C_{i,h22}} \epsilon_{\min} \tilde{\delta}_{i,ha2}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,ha2} + \frac{\mu_{i,ha2}}{2C_{i,h22}} \epsilon_{\min} \|\delta_{i,ha2}^*\|^2 \quad (63)$$

$$-\mu_{i,hg2} \tilde{\delta}_{i,hg2}^T \hat{\delta}_{i,hg2} \leq -\frac{\mu_{i,hg2}}{2} \tilde{\delta}_{i,hg2}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,hg2} + \frac{\mu_{i,hg2}}{2} \|\delta_{i,hg2}^*\|^2 \quad (64)$$

$$-\frac{(\mu_{i,hc2} - \mu_{i,ha2})}{C_{i,h22}} \tilde{\delta}_{i,ha2}^T \xi_{i,ha2} \xi_{i,ha2}^T \hat{\delta}_{i,hc2} \leq \frac{(\mu_{i,hc2} - \mu_{i,ha2})}{C_{i,h22}} \epsilon_{\min} \tilde{\delta}_{i,ha2}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,ha2} + \frac{\mu_{i,hc2} - \mu_{i,ha2}}{2C_{i,h22}} \epsilon_{\min} \|\delta_{i,ha2}^*\|^2 + \frac{\mu_{i,hc2} - \mu_{i,ha2}}{2C_{i,h22}} \epsilon_{\min} \tilde{\delta}_{i,hc2}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,hc2} \quad (65)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2C_{i,h22}} \check{\theta}_{i,h2} e_{i,h2} \tilde{\delta}_{i,hc2}^T \xi_{i,ha2} \leq \frac{1}{2} e_{i,h2}^2 + \frac{1}{2C_{i,h22}^2} \check{\theta}_{i,h2}^2 \epsilon_{i,h} \tilde{\delta}_{i,hc2}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,hc2} \quad (66)$$

$$l_{i,h} e_{i,h2} \gamma_{i,h1}(t) \beta_{i,h}(t) \kappa_{i,h} \leq \frac{1}{2} e_{i,h2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \kappa_{i,h}^2 l_{i,h}^2 \quad (67)$$

$$l_{i,h} e_{i,h2} \gamma_{i,h2}(t) \zeta_{i,h} \exp(-\check{\epsilon}_{i,h} e_{i,h1}^2) \leq \frac{1}{2} e_{i,h2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \zeta_{i,h}^2 l_{i,h}^2 \quad (68)$$

$$-\mu_{i,h2} \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2} \leq -\frac{\mu_{i,h2}}{2} \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2} + \frac{\mu_{i,h2}}{2} \|\delta_{i,h2}^*\|^2 \quad (69)$$

$$-\tilde{D}_{i,h} \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2}^T \tilde{\xi}_{i,h2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \tilde{D}_{i,h}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{i,h} \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2} \quad (70)$$

$$-\tilde{D}_{i,h} \dot{D}_{i,h} \leq \frac{1}{2} \tilde{D}_{i,h}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{D}_i^2 \quad (71)$$

$$e_{i,h2} \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2}^T \tilde{\xi}_{i,h2} \leq \frac{1}{2} e_{i,h2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{i,h} \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2} \quad (72)$$

$$-\gamma_{i,h1}(t) \beta_{i,h}(t) e_{i,h2} \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2}^T \tilde{\xi}_{i,h2} \leq e_{i,h2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{i,h} \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2} + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{i,h} \|\delta_{i,h2}^*\|^2 \quad (73)$$

式中  $\bar{D}_i > 0$  是  $\dot{D}_{i,h}$  的上界。将式(60~73)代入式(59)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{i,h2} \leq & -\sum_{j=1}^2 \check{\omega}_{i,h} e_{i,hj}^2 - \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{\mu_{i,h2j}}{2} \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2j}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2j} - \\ & \sum_{j=1}^2 \left( \frac{3\mu_{i,h2j}}{2c_{i,h2j}} \epsilon_{\min} - \frac{\epsilon_{i,h}}{4} - \frac{\mu_{i,h2j}}{c_{i,h2j}} \epsilon_{\min} \right) \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2j}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2j} - \\ & \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{\mu_{i,h2j} \epsilon_{\min} - (\check{\theta}_{i,h2j}^2 \epsilon_{i,h}) / c_{i,h2j}}{2c_{i,h2j}} \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2j}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2j} - \\ & \left( \frac{\mu_{i,h2}}{2} - \epsilon_{i,h} \right) \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2}^T \tilde{\delta}_{i,h2} - (o_{i,h} - 1) \tilde{D}_{i,h}^2 + R_{i,h2} \end{aligned} \quad (74)$$

式中： $\check{\omega}_{i,h} = \min\{\check{\omega}_{i,h1} - 2 - (\check{d}_i + a_{i,0}), \check{\omega}_{i,h2} - 3 - (\check{d}_i + a_{i,0})/2\}$ ;  
 $R_{i,h2} = R_{i,h1} + \epsilon_{i,h}/2 \times \|\delta_{i,h2}^*\|^2 + \mu_{i,h2} \epsilon_{\min} \|\delta_{i,h2}^*\|^2 / c_{i,h2} + \bar{\sigma}_{i,h2}^2 / 2 + \mu_{i,h2} \|\delta_{i,h2}^*\|^2 / 2 + \kappa_{i,h}^2 l_{i,h}^2 / 2 + \zeta_{i,h}^2 l_{i,h}^2 / 2 + \bar{D}_i^2 / 2 + \mu_{i,h2} \|\delta_{i,h2}^*\|^2 / 2 + \epsilon_{i,h} \|\delta_{i,h2}^*\|^2 / 2$ 。

根据式(74),可以得到

$$\dot{V}_{i,h2} \leq -K_{i,h} V_{i,h2} + R_{i,h2} \quad (75)$$

式中： $K_{i,h} = \min\{2\check{\omega}_{i,h}, \mu_{i,h2j} c_{i,h2j}, (3\mu_{i,h2j} \epsilon_{\min} - c_{i,h2j} \epsilon_{i,h} / 2 - \mu_{i,h2j} \epsilon_{\min}), (\mu_{i,h2j} \epsilon_{\min} - \epsilon_{i,h} \times (\check{\theta}_{i,h2j}^2 / c_{i,h2j})), \mu_{i,h2} c_{i,h2} - 2c_{i,h2} \epsilon_{i,h}, 2(o_{i,h} - 1)\}$ 。

考虑所有的李雅普诺夫函数为

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{h=1}^3 V_{i,h2}$$

根据式(75),可以整理得到

$$\dot{V} \leq -KV + \bar{R}$$

式中： $K = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{h=1}^3 K_{i,h}$ ; $\bar{R} = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{h=1}^3 R_{i,h2}$ 。然后,根据文献[11]可知,六旋翼无人机中所有信号都是半全

局一致最终有界,一致性误差可以收敛到原点的一个小邻域。此外,对于本文所设计考虑一致性控制性能的动态事件触发机制,可以得到

$$\frac{d}{dt} |\omega_{i,h}(t)| = \text{sign}(\omega_{i,h}(t)) \dot{\omega}_{i,h}(t) \leq |\dot{v}_{i,h}(t)|$$

式中  $\forall t \in [t_{i,k}, t_{i,k+1})$ 。基于上述证明,可以得到所有信号是有界的,则  $|\dot{v}_{i,h}(t)| \leq \Psi$ , 并且  $\Psi > 0$  是一个常数。此外  $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_{i,k+1}} (u_{i,h1} - v_{i,h}) = \beta_{i,h}(t)(|v_{i,h}(t)| + \kappa_{i,h}) + \zeta_{i,h} \exp(e_{i,h1}^2) > 0$ , 则可以得到  $t^* > 0$ ,  $t^*$  是两个触发时刻间隔的下界。基于上述分析,可以证明所设计的事件触发机制不存在 Zeno 行为。

### 3 验证结果

基于图 2 中给出的通信拓扑图,给出仿真结果来验证所提出控制方案的有效性。

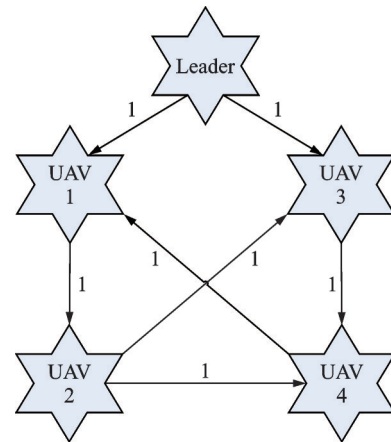


图 2 通信拓扑图

Fig.2 Communication topology

长机的轨迹定义如下

$$\begin{cases} y_{d,1} = 2\sin t \\ y_{d,2} = \cos t \\ y_{d,3} = 0.5t \end{cases}$$

六旋翼无人机系统未建模的部分定义为  $g_{i,h1}(p_{i,h1}) = 0.5\sin(p_{i,h1})$ ,  $g_{i,h2}(\bar{p}_{i,h2}) = -\sin(p_{i,h1}) + 0.2p_{i,h2}$ , 机身质量  $m = 2$  kg, 空气阻力系数  $\phi_h = 2$ , 并且外部干扰选定为  $d_{i,h} = 0.5\sin t$ 。接下来定义如下参数： $\check{\omega}_{1,h1} = \check{\omega}_{3,h1} = \check{\omega}_{1,h2} = \check{\omega}_{3,h2} = 38$ ,  $\check{\omega}_{2,h1} = \check{\omega}_{4,h1} = \check{\omega}_{2,h2} = \check{\omega}_{4,h2} = 156$ ;  $\mu_{i,hg1} = 15$ ,  $\mu_{i,hg2} = 1$ ,  $\mu_{i,hc1} = 0.6$ ,  $\mu_{i,hc2} = 0.4$ ,  $\mu_{i,ha1} = 0.8$ ,  $\mu_{i,ha2} = 0.6$ ;  $\tau_h = 0.514$ ;  $\check{c}_{i,h} = 2$ ;  $\kappa_{i,1} = \kappa_{i,2} = 1$ ,  $\kappa_{i,3} = 2$ ;  $\zeta_{1,1} = \zeta_{3,1} = \zeta_{i,2} = \zeta_{1,3} = \zeta_{3,3} = 0.8$ ,  $\zeta_{2,1} = \zeta_{4,1} = \zeta_{2,3} = \zeta_{4,3} = 1$ ;  $\check{\epsilon}_{i,h} = 0.2$ 。

变量的初值选择为  $p_{i,1}(0) = [0, -1, 1]^T$  m,



$p_{i,2}(0)=[0, -1, 1]^T$  m/s,  $\hat{\delta}_{i,hc1}(0)=\hat{\delta}_{i,hc2}(0)=[0.4, 0.4, 0.4, 0.4, 0.4, 0.4]^T$ ,  $\hat{\delta}_{i,ha1}(0)=\hat{\delta}_{i,ha2}(0)=[1.2, 1.2, 1.2, 1.2, 1.2, 1.2]^T$ , 并且  $\hat{\delta}_{i,hg1}(0)=\hat{\delta}_{i,hg2}(0)=[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]^T$ 。图3~8为仿真验证结果。图3为六旋翼无人机的3维跟踪轨迹图,可以看到一致性控制性能得以实现。图4为跟随者无人机和长机的输出图。图5是每架六旋翼无人机的总推力轨迹。图6,7是自适应更新律的轨迹。

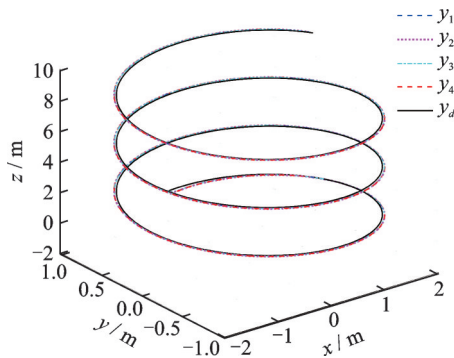


图3 六旋翼无人机的3维跟踪轨迹图

Fig.3 Three dimensional tracking trajectories of six-rotor UAVs

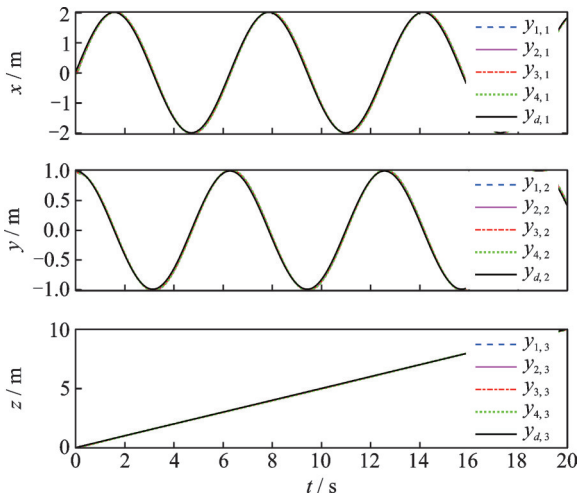


图4 跟随机  $y_{i,h}$  和长机  $y_{d,h}$  的轨迹图

Fig.4 Trajectories of followers  $y_{i,h}$  and leaders  $y_{d,h}$

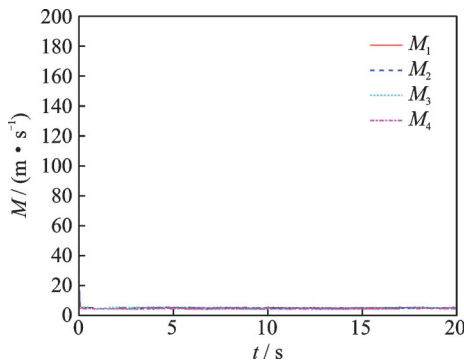


图5 六旋翼无人机的总推力轨迹

Fig.5 Trajectories of total thrust for six-rotor UAVs

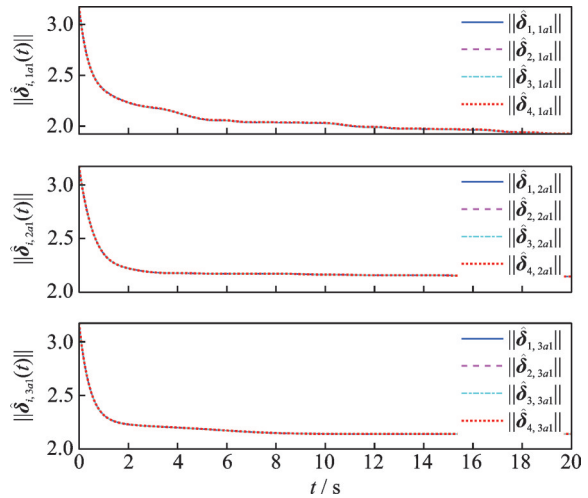


图6  $\|\hat{\delta}_{i,ha1}(t)\|$  的轨迹

Fig.6 Trajectories of  $\|\hat{\delta}_{i,ha1}(t)\|$

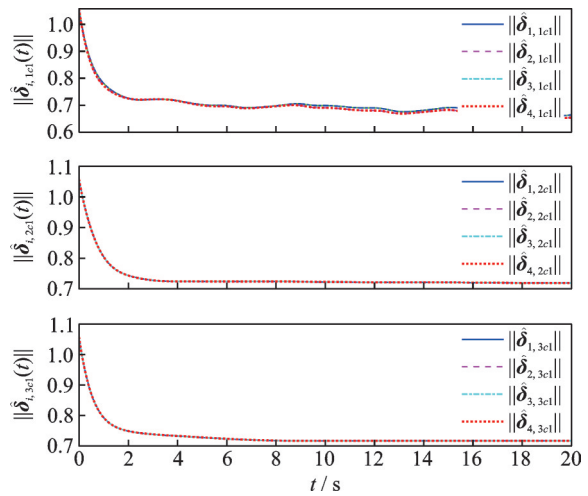


图7  $\|\hat{\delta}_{i,hc1}(t)\|$  的轨迹

Fig.7 Trajectories of  $\|\hat{\delta}_{i,hc1}(t)\|$

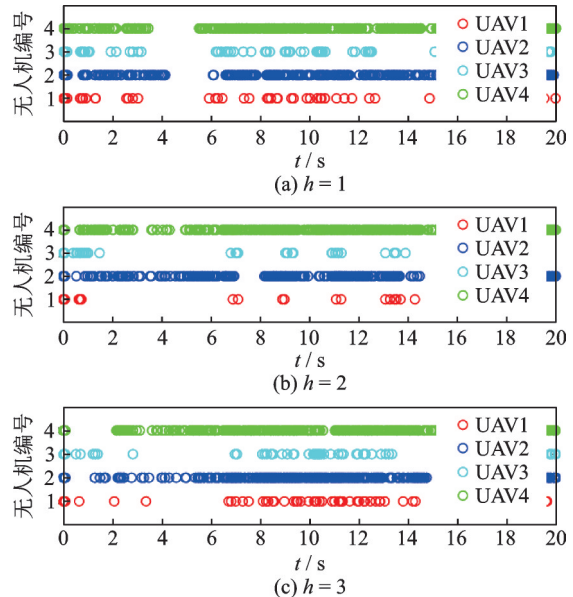


图8 六旋翼无人机的触发时刻图

Fig.8 Triggering instants of six-rotor UAVs

图8为触发时刻图。从图8中可以看出,六旋翼无人机系统中所有信号都是半全局一致最终有界的,六旋翼无人机系统的输出能够实现一致,并且通讯资源得以节省。

## 4 结 论

针对受输入时滞和外部干扰影响的六旋翼无人机,提出了一种基于强化学习算法的分布式自适应动态事件触发最优控制策略。首先设计了一种改进的事件触发策略来减少通信资源浪费,同时尽可能降低对系统控制性能的影响,并且该策略可以排除Zeno行为。本文所提出的基于干扰观测器的最优分布式协同控制策略保证了六旋翼无人机系统的所有信号都有半全局一致最终有界,并且一致性误差能够收敛到原点的小邻域内。

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(编辑:张蓓)