



# 基于扩张观测器的航天器无速度旋量信息 姿轨一体化控制

## 摘要

针对在轨飞行期间无法精确获得速度信息(角速度与质心速度)的情况,设计了基于扩张状态观测器的航天器姿轨一体化控制器。首先给出了基于对偶四元数的航天器姿轨一体运动学与动力学模型;然后针对速度旋量信息缺失的情形并考虑模型参数误差与外界扰动设计了扩张状态观测器,并利用 Lyapunov 稳定性定理分析观测误差的有限时间收敛性;最后基于该扩张观测器设计航天器姿轨一体快速终端滑模控制器,分析该控制系统的有限时间收敛性,并进行数值仿真验证。

## 关键词

姿轨一体化控制;对偶四元数;速度信息;扩张状态观测器;有限时间收敛

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## 0 引言

随着航天技术的快速发展,小推力推进技术的日益成熟,以及航天器空间在轨服务、交会对接、高精度观测等复杂航天任务的相继出现,对航天器动力学建模以及控制系统设计等问题提出了更严苛的要求。航天器姿轨一体化建模与控制策略充分考虑了航天器姿轨耦合动力学特性,可以实现姿态以及轨道的同步控制,并能够保证更优良的控制精度、更强的机动性能和更高的控制效率,因此受到了国内外学者的广泛关注<sup>[1-4]</sup>。特别是基于对偶四元数建立的航天器姿轨一体动力学模型,具有形式简洁、结构紧凑、清晰明了等优势,近年来越来越多的学者进行了深入研究,并且已产出了丰富的理论成果<sup>[6-11]</sup>。

另一方面,从实际工程角度出发,受到航天器成本、体积、质量、可靠性以及技术的限制,或者由于测量元件的故障、失效等情况,很多航天器的速度信息都无法精确测得,所以在角/线速度信息未知的情况下进行航天器姿轨控制器的设计具有很大的工程意义。目前针对速度信息缺失问题的航天器控制方式主要有三种:一种是利用卡尔曼滤波及其衍生算法对速度信息进行估计,而后利用估计的速度进行控制器的设计<sup>[12-14]</sup>,但卡尔曼滤波器具有计算量较大、参数选取无固定方法、观测状态的收敛性无法严格论证等缺陷,限制了其在高精度速度估计方面的进一步应用;第二种方法是结合无源理论设计无需速度信息的输出反馈控制器<sup>[15-17]</sup>,但控制系统收敛速度较慢,难以在较短的时间内到达期望状态,且对外界干扰的鲁棒性较差;第三种也是最为常用的方式为利用已知的航天器状态信息设计基于模型的状态观测器,再基于该观测器设计航天器姿轨控制器,这种状态观测器因其较快的收敛速度、较高的收敛精度而得到广泛的应用,特别是针对无角速度的航天器姿态控制问题有着较为完善的研究成果<sup>[18-23]</sup>。值得注意的是,目前已存在的文献中,大量的研究均是围绕无角速度的航天器姿态控制问题,而针对速度信息缺失下航天器姿轨一体化控制器设计的相关研究虽然也取得了一定的进展<sup>[24-31]</sup>,但同时考虑了模型参数不确定性、外界干扰等因素的研究成果较少。

本文针对航天器在轨运行期间由于测量装置故障等原因导致无法精确获得速度旋量信息的情况,基于对偶四元数建立航天器姿轨

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一体化模型,考虑模型参数不确定性与外界干扰的影响因素,设计了扩张状态观测器并基于 Lyapunov 稳定性定理分析了观测器观测误差的有限时间收敛性;接着基于该扩张观测器,设计了航天器姿轨一体快速终端滑模控制器,并论证了该控制系统的有限时间收敛性;最后通过数值仿真,验证了该观测器与控制器的有效性.

## 1 航天器姿轨一体化动力学模型

本节给出基于对偶四元数的航天器姿轨一体化动力学建模.为便于描述,首先给出对偶数、旋量与对偶四元数的运算规则.

对于对偶数  $\hat{a} = a + \varepsilon a'$ ,  $\hat{a}_i = a_i + \varepsilon a'_i$ , 其中  $\varepsilon$  为对偶单元,满足  $\varepsilon^2 = 0$ , 因此其加法运算、数乘运算与乘法运算规则分别为

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{a}_1 + \hat{a}_2 &= a_1 + a_2 + \varepsilon(a'_1 + a'_2), \\ \lambda \hat{a} &= \lambda a + \varepsilon \lambda a', \\ \hat{a}_1 \hat{a}_2 &= a_1 a_2 + \varepsilon(a'_1 a_2 + a_1 a'_2).\end{aligned}$$

相似的,对偶矩阵  $\hat{A} = A + \varepsilon A'$ ,  $\hat{A}_i = A_i + \varepsilon A'_i$  的加法、数乘与乘法运算都有着相同的规则.而转置、求逆运算分别为

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{A}^T &= A^T + \varepsilon A'^T, \\ \hat{A}^{-1} &= A^{-1} - \varepsilon A^{-1} A' A^{-1}.\end{aligned}$$

对旋量  $\hat{v} = v + \varepsilon v'$ ,  $\hat{v}_i = v_i + \varepsilon v'_i$ , 其对偶叉乘矩阵、对偶数与旋量之间和旋量之间的乘法规则分别为

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{v} \times \hat{v}' &= v \times v' + \varepsilon v' \times v', \\ \hat{a} \odot \hat{v} &= a v + \varepsilon a' v', \\ \hat{v}_1 \times \hat{v}_2 &= v_1 \times v_2 + \varepsilon(v'_1 \times v_2 + v_1 \times v'_2), \\ (\hat{v}_1, \hat{v}_2) &= v_1^T v_2 + v'_1{}^T v_2', \\ [\hat{v}_1 | \hat{v}_2] &= v_1^T v_2' + v'_1{}^T v_2.\end{aligned}$$

而对于对偶四元数  $\hat{Q} = Q + \varepsilon Q' = [\hat{q}_0 \quad \hat{q}^T]^T$ ,  $\hat{Q}_i = Q_i + \varepsilon Q'_i = [\hat{q}_{i0} \quad \hat{q}_i^T]^T$ , 其运算规则接近于四元数,其加法、数乘、乘法、共轭、求逆以及对数运算分别为

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{Q}_1 + \hat{Q}_2 &= Q_1 + Q_2 + \varepsilon(Q'_1 + Q'_2), \\ \lambda \hat{Q} &= [\lambda \hat{q}_0 \quad \lambda \hat{q}^T]^T, \\ \hat{Q}_1 \circ \hat{Q}_2 &= [\hat{q}_{10} \hat{q}_{20} - \hat{q}_1 \cdot \hat{q}_2 \quad (\hat{q}_{10} \hat{q}_2 + \hat{q}_{20} \hat{q}_1 + \hat{q}_1 \times \hat{q}_2)^T]^T, \\ \hat{Q}^* &= [\hat{q}_0 \quad -\hat{q}^T]^T, \hat{Q}^{-1} = \|\hat{Q}\|^{-1} \cdot \hat{Q}^*,\end{aligned}$$

$$\ln \hat{Q} = \ln Q + \varepsilon(Q^{-1} \circ Q'),$$

其中,四元数  $Q = [q_0 \quad q^T]^T$  与  $Q_i = [q_{i0} \quad q_i^T]^T$  的对数运算与乘法运算分别如下:

$$\ln Q = \frac{\arccos q_0}{2\sqrt{1-q_0^2}} q,$$

$$Q_1 \circ Q_2 = [q_{10} q_{20} - q_1 \cdot q_2 \quad (q_{10} q_2 + q_{20} q_1 + q_1 \times q_2)^T]^T,$$

则航天器的运动状态可由  $(\hat{Q}(t), \hat{\omega}(t))$  表示.其中,

$$\hat{Q}(t) = Q(t) + \varepsilon \frac{1}{2} Q(t) \circ \rho(t),$$

$$\hat{\omega}(t) = \omega(t) + \varepsilon v(t),$$

$\hat{Q}(t)$  为表示航天器位移信息的对偶四元数,  $Q(t)$  为其姿态四元数,  $\rho(t)$  为其质心的位置矢量,  $\hat{\omega}(t)$  为航天器的速度旋量,  $\omega(t)$  为其角速度,  $v(t)$  为质心速度.

设航天器的期望运动状态为  $(\hat{Q}_d(t), \hat{\omega}_d(t))$ . 则  $\hat{Q}_e = \hat{Q}_d^{-1} \circ \hat{Q}$  和  $\hat{\omega}_e = \hat{\omega}_d + \varepsilon v_e$  分别表示误差对偶四元数和误差速度旋量.

此时,航天器姿轨一体化误差动力学方程可如下表示:

$$\dot{\hat{Q}}_e = \frac{1}{2} \hat{Q}_e \circ \hat{\omega}_e,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{J} \dot{\hat{\omega}}_e &= \hat{T} - (\hat{\omega}_e + \hat{Q}_e^* \circ \hat{\omega}_d \circ \hat{Q}_e) \times \hat{J} (\hat{\omega}_e + \hat{Q}_e^* \circ \hat{\omega}_d \circ \hat{Q}_e) - \\ &\quad \hat{J} (\hat{Q}_e^* \circ \hat{\omega}_d \circ \hat{Q}_e) + \hat{J} \hat{\omega}_e \times (\hat{Q}_e^* \circ \hat{\omega}_d \circ \hat{Q}_e),\end{aligned}\quad (1)$$

其中  $\hat{T} = \hat{T}_g + \hat{T}_u + \hat{T}_d$  为航天器所受的力旋量,  $\hat{T}_g = f_g + \varepsilon \tau_g$ ,  $f_g = -\mu_{\oplus} m R / \|R\|^3$  为万有引力,  $\tau_g = -\mu_{\oplus} R \times JR / \|R\|^5$  为重力梯度力矩;  $\hat{T}_u = f_u + \varepsilon \tau_u$  和  $\hat{T}_d = f_d + \varepsilon \tau_d$  分别表示航天器所受控制力旋量与干扰力旋量.  $\hat{J} = \frac{dm}{d\varepsilon} E_3 + \varepsilon J$  为对偶惯量矩阵, 其逆矩

$$\text{阵为 } \hat{J}^{-1} = \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} J^{-1} + \varepsilon \frac{1}{m} E_3.$$

## 2 扩张状态观测器设计

本节针对无速度旋量信息反馈的问题,同时考虑模型参数误差与外界扰动,设计扩张状态观测器.

考虑到模型惯量参数的不确定性,有  $\hat{J} = \hat{J}_0 + \Delta \hat{J}$ , 其中  $\hat{J}_0 = \frac{dm_0}{d\varepsilon} E_3 + \varepsilon J_0$  为标称值,  $\Delta \hat{J}$  为误差. 再由

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\hat{Q}}_e &= \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\hat{q}}_{e0} \\ \dot{\hat{q}}_e \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \hat{Q}_e \circ \hat{\omega}_e = \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -q_e^T \omega_e - \varepsilon(q_e^T v'_e + q_e'^T \omega_e) \\ q_{e0} \omega_e + q_e \times \omega_e + \varepsilon(q_{e0} v'_e + q_e \times v'_e + \\ q_{e0}' \omega_e + q_e' \times \omega_e) \end{bmatrix} =\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\hat{q}_e^T \\ \hat{q}_{e_0} \cdot E_3 + \hat{q}_e^x \end{bmatrix} \hat{\omega}_e,$$

可得如下方程组:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{q}}_e = \frac{1}{2} \hat{\Xi}_e \cdot \hat{\omega}_e, \\ \hat{J}_0 \dot{\hat{\omega}}_e = -\hat{J}_0(\hat{Q}_e^* \circ \hat{\omega}_d \circ \hat{Q}_e) + \hat{J}_0 \hat{D} + \hat{T}_u + \hat{T}_g, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中

$$\hat{\Xi}_e = \hat{q}_{e_0} \cdot E_3 + \hat{q}_e^x,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{D} = & \hat{\omega}_e \times (\hat{Q}_e^* \circ \hat{\omega}_d \circ \hat{Q}_e) - \hat{J}_0^{-1}((\hat{\omega}_e + \hat{Q}_e^* \circ \hat{\omega}_d \circ \hat{Q}_e) \times \\ & \hat{J}(\hat{\omega}_e + \hat{Q}_e^* \circ \hat{\omega}_d \circ \hat{Q}_e)) - \hat{J}_0^{-1} \Delta \hat{J}(\hat{Q}_e^* \circ \hat{\omega}_d \circ \hat{Q}_e) + \\ & \hat{J}_0^{-1} \Delta \hat{J} \hat{\omega}_e \times (\hat{Q}_e^* \circ \hat{\omega}_d \circ \hat{Q}_e) - \hat{J}_0^{-1} \Delta \hat{J} \hat{\omega}_e + \hat{J}_0^{-1} \hat{T}_d. \end{aligned}$$

当  $\hat{\Xi}_e^{-1}$  存在,即  $q_{e_0} \neq 0$  时,针对该二阶非线性系统设计三阶扩张状态观测器如下:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{e}_1 = \hat{z}_1 - \hat{q}_e, \\ \dot{\hat{z}}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \hat{\Xi}_e \cdot \hat{z}_2 - \hat{x}_{e_1}, \\ \dot{\hat{z}}_2 = \hat{z}_3 - (\hat{Q}_e^* \circ \hat{\omega}_d \circ \hat{Q}_e) + \hat{J}_0^{-1}(\hat{T}_u + \hat{T}_g) - \hat{x}_{e_2}, \\ \dot{\hat{z}}_3 = -\hat{\beta}_3 \odot \hat{x}_{e_2} - \hat{\beta}_4 \odot \text{sgn}(\hat{x}_{e_2}), \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中  $\hat{x}_{e_1} = \hat{\beta}_1 \odot \text{sgn}(\hat{e}_1)$ ,  $\hat{x}_{e_2} = \hat{\beta}_2 \odot \text{sgn}(2\hat{\Xi}_e^{-1} \cdot \hat{x}_{e_1})$ ,  $\hat{\beta}_1 = \beta_1 + \varepsilon\beta'_1$ ,  $\hat{\beta}_2 = \beta_2 + \varepsilon\beta'_2$ ,  $\hat{\beta}_3 = \beta_3 + \varepsilon\beta'_3$  与  $\hat{\beta}_4 = \beta_4 + \varepsilon\beta'_4$  均为待调观测器参数.令  $\hat{e}_1 = \hat{z}_1 - \hat{q}_e$ ,  $\hat{e}_2 = \hat{z}_2 - \hat{\omega}_e$ ,  $\hat{e}_3 = \hat{z}_3 - \hat{D}$ , 可得出观测误差动力学方程组(4):

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{e}}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \hat{\Xi}_e \cdot \hat{e}_2 - \hat{x}_{e_1} = \frac{1}{2} \hat{\Xi}_e \cdot \hat{e}_2 - \hat{\beta}_1 \odot \text{sgn}(\hat{e}_1), \\ \dot{\hat{e}}_2 = \hat{e}_3 - \hat{x}_{e_2} = \hat{e}_3 - \hat{\beta}_2 \odot \text{sgn}(2\hat{\Xi}_e^{-1} \cdot \hat{x}_{e_1}), \\ \dot{\hat{e}}_3 = -\hat{D} - \hat{\beta}_3 \odot \hat{x}_{e_2} - \hat{\beta}_4 \odot \text{sgn}(\hat{x}_{e_2}). \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

**注1** 对于旋量  $\hat{v} = [v_1 + \varepsilon v'_1 \quad v_2 + \varepsilon v'_2 \quad v_3 + \varepsilon v'_3]^T$ , 规定其符号函数为

$$\text{sgn}(\hat{v}) = \begin{bmatrix} \text{sgnv}_1 + \varepsilon \text{sgnv}'_1 \\ \text{sgnv}_2 + \varepsilon \text{sgnv}'_2 \\ \text{sgnv}_3 + \varepsilon \text{sgnv}'_3 \end{bmatrix},$$

其中

$$\text{sgn}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0, \\ -1, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

但由于仿真过程中容易产生控制器的抖振,影响控制性能与控制效率,因此在仿真中由饱和函数  $\text{sat}(\cdot)$  代替符号函数.其中  $\delta$  为一个充分小的正数.

$$\text{sat}(x) = \frac{x}{|x| + \delta}.$$

**注2** 考虑到在实际情况中,观测量速度旋量

$\hat{\omega}_e$  与总干扰  $\hat{D}$  及其导数  $\dot{\hat{D}}$  均有界,因此为加快观测误差的收敛速度,对  $\hat{z}_2, \hat{z}_3$  设置上下界.首先对任意对偶数  $\hat{x} = x + \varepsilon x'$ ,  $\dot{\hat{x}} = \dot{x} + \varepsilon \dot{x}'$ ,  $\hat{\bar{x}} = \bar{x} + \varepsilon \bar{x}'$  定义函数

$$\hat{g}(\hat{x}, \dot{\hat{x}}, \hat{\bar{x}}) = g(x, \dot{x}, \bar{x}) + \varepsilon g(x', \dot{x}', \bar{x}'), \quad (5)$$

其中

$$g(x, \dot{x}, \bar{x}) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \geq \bar{x}, \dot{x} \geq 0, \\ 0, & x \leq -\bar{x}, \dot{x} \leq 0, \\ \dot{x}, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

在通过积分计算  $x$  时,以  $g(x, \dot{x}, \bar{x})$  替换  $\dot{x}$  可使  $x \in [-\bar{x}, \bar{x}]$ , 从而实现变量  $x$  设置上下界.

本文在仿真与推导中使用  $\hat{g}(\hat{z}_2, \dot{\hat{z}}_2, \hat{\bar{z}}_2)$  替换  $\dot{\hat{z}}_2$ ,  $\hat{g}(\hat{z}_3, \dot{\hat{z}}_3, \hat{\bar{z}}_3)$  替换  $\dot{\hat{z}}_3$ ,  $i = 1, 2, 3$ , 从而实现对  $\hat{z}_2, \hat{z}_3$  设界,即对  $\hat{z}_2, \hat{z}_3$  设界.进一步可知观测误差旋量  $\hat{e}_2, \hat{e}_3$  均有界.

**定理1** 对由式(2)描述的航天器动力学系统,若  $q_{e_0} \neq 0$ ,采用如式(3)所示扩张观测器,能够保证观测器误差  $\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2$  及  $\hat{e}_3$  在有限时间  $T_{e_1} + T_{e_2} + T_{e_3}$  内相继收敛于  $\hat{0}$ ,即在有限时间  $T_{e_1} + T_{e_2} + T_{e_3}$  之后,  $\hat{z}_1 = \hat{q}_e, \hat{z}_2 = \hat{\omega}_e, \hat{z}_3 = \hat{D}$ . 其中  $\hat{0} = [0 + \varepsilon 0 \quad 0 + \varepsilon 0 \quad 0 + \varepsilon 0]^T$ .

**证明**

1) 证明  $\hat{e}_1$  在有限时间  $T_{e_1}$  内可收敛至  $\hat{0}$ .

选取如式(6)所示 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V_{e_1} = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_1), \quad (6)$$

则其关于时间的导数

$$\dot{V}_{e_1} = (\hat{e}_1, \dot{\hat{e}}_1) = \left( \hat{e}_1, \frac{1}{2} \hat{\Xi}_e \cdot \hat{e}_2 - \hat{\beta}_1 \odot \text{sgn}(\hat{e}_1) \right). \quad (7)$$

假设

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{l}_1 = & \frac{1}{2} \sup(\|\hat{\Xi}_e\| \cdot \|\hat{e}_2\|) + \\ & \varepsilon \frac{1}{2} \sup(\|\hat{\Xi}_e\| \cdot \|\hat{e}_2\| + \|\hat{\Xi}_e\| \cdot \|\hat{e}'_2\|), \end{aligned}$$

则可知

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{e_1} \leq & (\hat{e}_1, -(\hat{\beta}_1 - \hat{l}_1) \odot \text{sgn}(\hat{e}_1)) \leq \\ & -(\beta_1 - l_1) \|\hat{e}_1\| - (\beta'_1 - l'_1) \|\hat{e}'_1\|. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

设  $\sigma_{e_1} = \sqrt{2} \min\{\beta_1 - l_1, \beta'_1 - l'_1\}$ , 则由式(6)与式(8)可知:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{e_1} + \sigma_{e_1} V_{e_1}^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq & -(\beta_1 - l_1) \|\hat{e}_1\| - (\beta'_1 - l'_1) \|\hat{e}'_1\| + \\ & \sigma_{e_1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\|\hat{e}_1\|^2 + \|\hat{e}'_1\|^2} \leq -(\beta_1 - l_1) \|\hat{e}_1\| - \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\beta'_1 - l'_1) \|\hat{e}'_1\| + \frac{\sigma_{e_1}}{\sqrt{2}} (\|\hat{e}_1\| + \|\hat{e}'_1\|) \leq \\
 & -(\beta_1 - l_1) \|\hat{e}_1\| - (\beta'_1 - l'_1) \|\hat{e}'_1\| + \\
 & (\beta_1 - l_1) \|\hat{e}_1\| + (\beta'_1 - l'_1) \|\hat{e}'_1\| = 0. \quad (9)
 \end{aligned}$$

由式(9)有,  $\hat{e}_1$  在有限时间  $T_{e_1}$  内可收敛至  $\hat{\mathbf{0}}$ , 其

$$\text{中 } T_{e_1} = \frac{2\sqrt{V_{e_1}(0)}}{\sigma_{e_1}}.$$

2) 证明  $\hat{e}_2$  在  $\hat{e}_1 = \hat{\mathbf{0}}$  之后有限时间  $T_{e_2}$  内可收敛至  $\hat{\mathbf{0}}$ , 即  $\hat{e}_2$  在有限时间  $T_{e_1} + T_{e_2}$  内可收敛至  $\hat{\mathbf{0}}$ . 在  $T_{e_1}$  时刻之后, 由于  $\hat{e}_1 = \hat{\mathbf{0}}$ , 根据 Barbalat 引理有  $\dot{\hat{e}}_1 = \hat{\mathbf{0}}$ , 由方程组(4)可得:  $\dot{\hat{e}}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \hat{\Sigma}_e \cdot \hat{e}_2 - \hat{x}_{e_1} = \hat{\mathbf{0}}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} \hat{\Sigma}_e \cdot \hat{e}_2 = \hat{x}_{e_1}$ . 因此  $\hat{e}_2 = 2\hat{\Sigma}_e^{-1} \cdot \hat{x}_{e_1}$ . 进一步有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{\hat{e}}_2 &= \dot{\hat{e}}_3 - \dot{\hat{x}}_{e_2} = \dot{\hat{e}}_3 - \hat{\beta}_2 \odot \text{sgn}(2\hat{\Sigma}_e^{-1} \cdot \hat{x}_{e_1}) = \\
 & \dot{\hat{e}}_3 - \hat{\beta}_2 \odot \text{sgn}(\hat{e}_2). \quad (10)
 \end{aligned}$$

选取如式(11)所示 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V_{e_2} = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{e}_2, \hat{e}_2), \quad (11)$$

则其导数为

$$\dot{V}_{e_2} = (\hat{e}_2, \dot{\hat{e}}_2) = (\hat{e}_2, \dot{\hat{e}}_3 - \hat{\beta}_2 \odot \text{sgn}(\hat{e}_2)). \quad (12)$$

假设  $l_2 = \sup(\|\hat{e}_3\|) + \varepsilon \sup(\|\hat{e}'_3\|)$ , 则有

$$\dot{V}_{e_2} \leq (\hat{e}_2, -(\hat{\beta}_2 - l_2) \odot \text{sgn}(\hat{e}_2)). \quad (13)$$

类似1)中结论, 可知  $\hat{e}_2$  在  $T_{e_1}$  后有限时间  $T_{e_2}$  内可收敛至  $\hat{\mathbf{0}}$ .

$$T_{e_2} = \frac{2\sqrt{V_{e_2}(T_{e_1})}}{\sigma_{e_2}}, \sigma_{e_2} = \sqrt{2} \min\{\beta_2 - l_2, \beta'_2 - l'_2\}.$$

3) 证明  $\hat{e}_3$  在  $\hat{e}_2 = \hat{\mathbf{0}}$  之后有限时间  $T_{e_3}$  内可收敛至  $\hat{\mathbf{0}}$ , 即  $\hat{e}_3$  在有限时间  $T_{e_1} + T_{e_2} + T_{e_3}$  内可收敛至  $\hat{\mathbf{0}}$ . 在  $T_{e_1} + T_{e_2}$  时刻之后, 由于  $\hat{e}_2 = \hat{\mathbf{0}}$ , 根据 Barbalat 引理有  $\dot{\hat{e}}_2 = \hat{\mathbf{0}}$ , 由方程组(4)可知:  $\dot{\hat{e}}_2 = \hat{e}_3 - \hat{x}_{e_2} = \hat{\mathbf{0}}$ ,  $\hat{x}_{e_2} = \hat{e}_3$ . 因此有

$$\dot{\hat{e}}_3 = -\hat{D} - \hat{\beta}_3 \odot \hat{e}_3 - \hat{\beta}_4 \odot \text{sgn}(\hat{e}_3). \quad (14)$$

选取如式(15)所示 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V_{e_3} = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{e}_3, \hat{e}_3), \quad (15)$$

则其导数为

$$\dot{V}_{e_3} = (\hat{e}_3, \dot{\hat{e}}_3) = (\hat{e}_3, -\hat{D} - \hat{\beta}_3 \odot \hat{e}_3 - \hat{\beta}_4 \odot \text{sgn}(\hat{e}_3)). \quad (16)$$

设  $l_3 = \sup(\|\hat{D}\|) + \varepsilon \sup(\|\hat{D}'\|)$ , 则有

$$\dot{V}_{e_3} \leq -(\hat{e}_3, \hat{\beta}_3 \odot \hat{e}_3) - (\hat{e}_3, (\hat{\beta}_4 - l_3) \odot \text{sgn}(\hat{e}_3)) \leq$$

$$-(\hat{e}_3, (\hat{\beta}_4 - l_3) \odot \text{sgn}(\hat{e}_3)). \quad (17)$$

类似1), 2), 可得  $\hat{e}_3$  在  $T_{e_1} + T_{e_2}$  后有限时间  $T_{e_3}$  内可收敛至  $\hat{\mathbf{0}}$ .

$$T_{e_3} = \frac{2\sqrt{V_{e_3}(T_{e_1} + T_{e_2})}}{\sigma_{e_3}}, \sigma_{e_3} = \sqrt{2} \min\{\beta_4 - l_3, \beta'_4 - l'_3\}.$$

综上, 观测器误差  $\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2, \hat{e}_3$  内能于有限时间  $T_{e_1} + T_{e_2} + T_{e_3}$  收敛于  $\hat{\mathbf{0}}$ , 即在有限时间  $T_{e_1} + T_{e_2} + T_{e_3}$  之后,  $\hat{z}_1 = \hat{q}_e, \hat{z}_2 = \hat{\omega}_e, \hat{z}_3 = \hat{D}$ .

### 3 基于扩张观测器的航天器姿轨一体化终端滑模控制

设如式(18)所示快速终端滑模面:

$$\hat{s} = [\hat{s}_1 \quad \hat{s}_2 \quad \hat{s}_3]^T = \hat{\mathbf{0}}, \quad (18)$$

其中  $\hat{s}_i = \hat{z}_{2_i} + \hat{\lambda}_1 \odot \hat{r}_{e_i} + \hat{\lambda}_{2_i} \odot \text{sgn}(\hat{r}_{e_i})^\alpha, \alpha \in (0.5, 1), i \in \{1, 2, 3\}, \hat{r}_e = [\hat{r}_{e_1} \quad \hat{r}_{e_2} \quad \hat{r}_{e_3}]^T = \Gamma_e + \varepsilon \Gamma'_e = 2\ln(\hat{Q}_e), \hat{\lambda}_1$  与  $\hat{\lambda}_2 = [\hat{\lambda}_{2_1} \quad \hat{\lambda}_{2_2} \quad \hat{\lambda}_{2_3}]^T$  为待调滑模面参数.

设计如式(19)所示控制器:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{T}_u &= \hat{J}_0(\hat{Q}_e^* \circ \hat{\omega}_d \circ \hat{Q}_e) - \hat{J}_0 \hat{z}_3 - \\
 & \alpha \hat{J}_0(\text{diag}(\hat{\lambda}_{2_i} \odot |\hat{r}_{e_i}|^{\alpha-1}) \odot \hat{Z}_{\Omega_e}) - \hat{J}_0(\hat{\lambda}_1 \odot \hat{Z}_{\Omega_e}) - \\
 & \hat{T}_g - \left( \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \right) (\hat{k} \odot \hat{s} + \hat{\beta} \odot \text{sgn}(\hat{s})), \quad (19)
 \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\hat{k} = k + \varepsilon k'$  与  $\hat{\beta} = \beta + \varepsilon \beta'$  为控制器参数,

$$\phi_e = \sqrt{\Gamma_e^T \Gamma_e},$$

$$\hat{Z}_{\Omega_e} = z_2 + \frac{1}{2} \Gamma_e \times z_2 + \frac{1}{\phi_e^2} \left( \left( 1 - \frac{\phi_e}{2} \cot \frac{\phi_e}{2} \right) \Gamma_e \times (\Gamma_e \times z_2) \right) +$$

$$\varepsilon (z_2' - z_2 \times \Gamma_e').$$

**定理 2** 由式(2)描述的航天器系统, 采用如式(19)所示控制策略, 可使得跟踪误差  $(\hat{Q}_e(t), \hat{\omega}_e(t))$  在有限时间  $T_{e_1} + T_{e_2} + T_{e_3}$  之后再经过有限时间抵达设定滑模面, 再经过有限时间可收敛, 即存在  $T_1, T_2$ , 使得  $t > T_1 + T_{e_1} + T_{e_2} + T_{e_3}$  时,  $\hat{s}(t) = \hat{\mathbf{0}}$ . 抵达滑模面后, 在时间  $T_2$  内抵达期望状态, 误差状态有限时间收敛, 即  $t > T_{e_1} + T_{e_2} + T_{e_3} + T_1 + T_2$  时,  $\hat{Q}_e = \hat{\mathbf{1}}, \hat{\omega}_e = \hat{r}_e = \hat{\mathbf{0}}$ . 即被控航天器运动状态可在有限的时间内完成对期望状态的跟踪. 其中  $\hat{\mathbf{1}} = [1 + \varepsilon 0 \quad 0 + \varepsilon 0 \quad 0 + \varepsilon 0 \quad 0 + \varepsilon 0]^T$ .

**证明**

由上节结论可知在  $T_{e_1} + T_{e_2} + T_{e_3}$  时刻后,  $\hat{z}_1 = \hat{q}_e,$

$\hat{z}_2 = \hat{\omega}_e, \hat{z}_3 = \hat{D}$ . 因此可知此时终端滑模面(18)可写作:

$$\hat{s}_i = \hat{z}_{2_i} + \hat{\lambda}_1 \odot \hat{\Gamma}_{e_i} + \hat{\lambda}_{2_i} \odot \text{sgn}(\hat{\Gamma}_{e_i})^\alpha = \hat{\omega}_{e_i} + \hat{\lambda}_1 \odot \hat{\Gamma}_{e_i} + \hat{\lambda}_{2_i} \odot \text{sgn}(\hat{\Gamma}_{e_i})^\alpha,$$

其中  $\alpha \in (0.5, 1), i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ , 由于此时  $\hat{z}_2 = \hat{\omega}_e$ , 因此结合文献[9]可知:

$$\hat{Z}_{\Omega_e} = \omega_e + \frac{1}{2} \Gamma_e \times \omega_e + \frac{1}{\phi_e^2} \left( \left( 1 - \frac{\phi_e}{2} \cot \frac{\phi_e}{2} \right) \Gamma_e \times (\Gamma_e \times \omega_e) \right) + \mathcal{E}(\mathbf{v}_e - \omega_e \times \rho_e) = \hat{\Omega}_e.$$

同理控制器(19)可写作:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{T}_u = & \hat{J}_0(\hat{Q}_e^* \circ \hat{\omega}_d \circ \hat{Q}_e) - \hat{J}_0 \hat{z}_3 - \alpha \hat{J}_0(\text{diag}(\hat{\lambda}_i \odot |\hat{\Gamma}_{e_i}|^{\alpha-1}) \odot \hat{Z}_{\Omega_e}) - \\ & \hat{J}_0(\hat{\lambda}_i \odot \hat{Z}_{\Omega_e}) - \hat{T}_g - \left( \frac{d}{d\mathcal{E}} + \mathcal{E} \right) (\hat{k} \odot \hat{s} + \hat{\beta} \odot \text{sgn}(\hat{s})) = \\ & \hat{J}_0(\hat{Q}_e^* \circ \hat{\omega}_d \circ \hat{Q}_e) - \hat{J}_0 \hat{D} - \alpha \hat{J}_0(\text{diag}(\hat{\lambda}_i \odot |\hat{\Gamma}_{e_i}|^{\alpha-1}) \odot \hat{\Omega}_e) - \\ & \hat{J}_0(\hat{\lambda}_i \odot \hat{\Omega}_e) - \hat{T}_g - \left( \frac{d}{d\mathcal{E}} + \mathcal{E} \right) (\hat{k} \odot \hat{s} + \hat{\beta} \odot \text{sgn}(\hat{s})). \end{aligned}$$

选取 Lyapunov 函数如下:

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{2} [\hat{s} | \hat{J}_0 \hat{s}], \quad (20)$$

其导数为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1 = & [\hat{s} | \hat{J}_0 \dot{\hat{s}}] = [\hat{s} | -\hat{J}_0(\hat{Q}_e^* \circ \hat{\omega}_d \circ \hat{Q}_e) + \hat{J}_0 \hat{D} + \\ & \hat{J}_0(\hat{\lambda}_1 \odot \hat{\Omega}_e) + \alpha \hat{J}_0(\text{diag}(\hat{\lambda}_{2_i} \odot |\hat{\Gamma}_{e_i}|^{\alpha-1}) \odot \hat{\Omega}_e) + \\ & \hat{T}_g + \hat{T}_u] = [\hat{s} | \hat{T}_g - \hat{J}_0(\hat{Q}_e^* \circ \hat{\omega}_d \circ \hat{Q}_e) + \\ & \hat{J}_0 \hat{D} + \alpha \hat{J}_0(\text{diag}(\hat{\lambda}_{2_i} \odot |\hat{\Gamma}_{e_i}|^{\alpha-1}) \odot \hat{\Omega}_e) + \\ & \hat{J}_0(\hat{\lambda}_1 \odot \hat{\Omega}_e) - \hat{T}_g + \hat{J}_0(\hat{Q}_e^* \circ \hat{\omega}_d \circ \hat{Q}_e) - \hat{J}_0 \hat{D} - \\ & \hat{J}_0(\hat{\lambda}_1 \odot \hat{\Omega}_e) - \alpha \hat{J}_0(\text{diag}(\hat{\lambda}_{2_i} \odot |\hat{\Gamma}_{e_i}|^{\alpha-1}) \odot \hat{\Omega}_e) - \\ & \left( \frac{d}{d\mathcal{E}} + \mathcal{E} \right) (\hat{k} \odot \hat{s} + \hat{\beta} \odot \text{sgn}(\hat{s}))] = \\ & - \left[ \hat{s} \left| \left( \frac{d}{d\mathcal{E}} + \mathcal{E} \right) (\hat{k} \odot \hat{s}) \right. \right] - \left[ \hat{s} \left| \left( \frac{d}{d\mathcal{E}} + \mathcal{E} \right) (\hat{\beta} \odot \text{sgn}(\hat{s})) \right. \right] \leq \\ & - \left[ \hat{s} \left| \left( \frac{d}{d\mathcal{E}} + \mathcal{E} \right) (\hat{\beta} \odot \text{sgn}(\hat{s})) \right. \right] < 0. \quad (21) \end{aligned}$$

记  $\sigma_1 = \min \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{2}{\|J_0\|}} \beta, \sqrt{\frac{2}{m_0}} \beta' \right\}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1 + \sigma_1 V_1^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq & -(\beta \|s\| + \beta' \|s'\|) + \\ & \sigma_1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} s^T J_0 s + \frac{m_0}{2} s'^T s'} \leq -\sqrt{\beta^2 \|s\|^2 + \beta'^2 \|s'\|^2} + \\ & \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} (\|J_0\| \|s\|^2 + m_0 \|s'\|^2)}. \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} \|J_0\| \leq \beta^2, \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} m_0 \leq \beta'^2$ , 因此可得:

$$\dot{V}_1 + \sigma_1 V_1^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq 0.$$

系统状态可在观测器收敛后有限时间内到达滑模面, 记  $T_e = T_{e_1} + T_{e_2} + T_{e_3}$ , 则到达滑模面时间为

$$T_1 = \frac{2\sqrt{V(T_e)}}{\sigma_1},$$

其中  $\sigma_1 = \min \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{2}{\|J_0\|}} \beta, \sqrt{\frac{2}{m_0}} \beta' \right\}$ .

接下来证明控制系统可在抵达滑模面后有限时间内抵达期望状态. 选取如式(22)的 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V_s = (\hat{\Gamma}_e, \hat{\Gamma}_e), \quad (22)$$

其导数为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_s = & 2(\hat{\Gamma}_e, \dot{\hat{\Gamma}}_e) = 2(\hat{\Gamma}_e, \hat{\omega}_e) = \\ & -2(\hat{\Gamma}_e, \lambda_1 \odot \hat{\Gamma}_e) - 2 \sum_{i=1}^3 (\lambda_{2_i} |\Gamma_{e_i}|^{\alpha+1} + \lambda'_{2_i} |\Gamma'_{e_i}|^{\alpha+1}) \leq \\ & -2 \sum_{i=1}^3 (\lambda_{2_i} |\Gamma_{e_i}|^{\alpha+1} + \lambda'_{2_i} |\Gamma'_{e_i}|^{\alpha+1}). \end{aligned}$$

记  $\sigma_2 = \min \{2\lambda_{2_i}, 2\lambda'_{2_i}\}, i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ , 有

$$\dot{V}_s + \sigma_2 V_s^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}} \leq -2 \sum_{i=1}^3 (\lambda_{2_i} |\Gamma_{e_i}|^{\alpha+1} + \lambda'_{2_i} |\Gamma'_{e_i}|^{\alpha+1}) +$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sigma_2 \left[ \sum_{i=1}^3 (|\Gamma_{e_i}|^2 + |\Gamma'_{e_i}|^2) \right]^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}} \leq \\ & -2 \sum_{i=1}^3 (\lambda_{2_i} |\Gamma_{e_i}|^{\alpha+1} + \lambda'_{2_i} |\Gamma'_{e_i}|^{\alpha+1}) + \\ & \sigma_2 \sum_{i=1}^3 (|\Gamma_{e_i}|^{\alpha+1} + |\Gamma'_{e_i}|^{\alpha+1}) \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

因此可得结论, 系统到达滑模面之后, 系统在有限时间  $T_2$  内即可到达期望状态:

$$T_2 = \frac{2}{\sigma_2(1-\alpha)} V_s(T_e + T_1)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{2}}.$$

综上所述, 基于扩张观测器(3)的控制系统可在有限时间  $T_e + T_1 + T_2$  内收敛.

## 4 仿真分析

为验证如式(3)所示观测器与式(19)所示航天器姿轨一体化控制器的有效性, 本节进行该航天器系统的数值仿真验证. 如表1所示为航天器目标轨道的轨道根数. 初始真近点角  $\theta(0) = 0^\circ$ .

表1 航天器目标轨道根数

Table 1 Expected spacecraft orbital elements

a/km	e	i/deg	$\Omega$ /deg	$\omega$ /deg
6 878.14	0	97.406 5	0	0

该航天器期望姿态为对地定向,期望角速度为  $\boldsymbol{\omega}_d = [0 \ 0 \ 0.001 \ 1]^T$  rad/s.其对偶惯量矩阵标称

$$\text{值 } \hat{\boldsymbol{J}}_0 = \frac{dm_0}{d\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{E}_3 + \varepsilon \boldsymbol{J}_0 \text{ 与误差 } \Delta \hat{\boldsymbol{J}} = \frac{d\Delta m}{d\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{E}_3 + \varepsilon \Delta \boldsymbol{J},$$

$$\boldsymbol{J}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & & \\ & 16 & \\ & & 17 \end{bmatrix} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2, \quad m_0 = 100 \text{ kg},$$

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.11 & & \\ & 0.2 & \\ & & 0.23 \end{bmatrix} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2, \quad \Delta m = 2 \text{ kg}.$$

航天器受环境干扰力与干扰力矩分别为

$$\boldsymbol{f}_d = \begin{bmatrix} 0.06 + 0.03\sin(0.5t) \\ 0.05 + 0.04\sin(0.5t) \\ 0.04 + 0.01\sin(0.5t) \end{bmatrix} \text{ N},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_d = \begin{bmatrix} 0.002 + 0.004\sin(0.5t) \\ 0.006 + 0.003\sin(0.5t) \\ 0.001 + 0.007\sin(0.5t) \end{bmatrix} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}.$$

设初始状态误差为

$$\boldsymbol{Q}_e(0) = [0.377 \ 2 \ -0.432 \ 9 \ 0.664 \ 5 \ 0.478 \ 3]^T,$$

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}_e(0) = [0 \ 0 \ 0]^T \text{ rad/s},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\rho}_e(0) = [-20 \ -10 \ 10]^T \text{ m},$$

$$\boldsymbol{v}_e(0) = [0 \ 0 \ 0]^T \text{ m/s}.$$

观测器参数与控制器参数设置如下:

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = 10 + \varepsilon 20, \quad \hat{\beta}_2 = 15 + \varepsilon 30,$$

$$\hat{\beta}_3 = 20 + \varepsilon 20, \quad \hat{\beta}_4 = 3 + \varepsilon 3,$$

$$\alpha = 0.5, \quad \hat{k} = 30 + \varepsilon 30, \quad \hat{\beta} = 2 + \varepsilon 1,$$

$$\hat{\lambda}_1 = 0.015 + \varepsilon 0.015,$$

$$\hat{\lambda}_2 = [0.1 + \varepsilon 0.1 \ 0.1 + \varepsilon 0.1 \ 0.1 + \varepsilon 0.1]^T.$$

考虑实际航天器任务中,控制输入为有限值,因此在仿真中设置

$$|(\boldsymbol{f}_u)| \leq 1 \text{ N}, \quad |(\boldsymbol{\tau}_u)| \leq 0.1 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}, \quad i \in \{1, 2, 3\}.$$

为使仿真结果展示更为直观,本文直接将对偶四元数与旋量等变量解算、分解为姿态四元数与矢量形式.仿真结果如图 1—6 所示.

图 1—3 为观测器观测误差曲线,上部表示实部,下部表示对偶部.其中,图 1 为观测器误差旋量  $\hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_1$  的变化曲线,由图 1 中可看出  $\hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_1$  的实部约在 0.08 s 收敛,最终收敛精度约为  $2 \times 10^{-13}$ ,对偶部约在 0.5 s 收敛,最终收敛精度约为  $5 \times 10^{-14}$ ;图 2 为观测器误差旋量  $\hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_2$  的变化曲线,由图 2 中可看出  $\hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_2$  的实部约在 0.1 s 收敛,对偶部约在 0.6 s 收敛,最终收敛精度约为  $5 \times 10^{-10}$ ;图 3 为观测器误差旋量  $\hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_3$  的变化曲线,由图 3 中可看出  $\hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_3$  的实部约在 0.3 s 收敛,对偶

部约在 0.7 s 收敛,最终收敛精度约为  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ .因此可看出在极短的时间内,观测器变量  $\hat{\boldsymbol{z}}_1, \hat{\boldsymbol{z}}_2$  与  $\hat{\boldsymbol{z}}_3$  分别以极高的精度收敛到了  $\hat{\boldsymbol{q}}_e, \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_e$  与  $\hat{\boldsymbol{D}}$ ,可以准确地观测待观测的速度误差旋量  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_e$  与不可测的总干扰  $\hat{\boldsymbol{D}}$ .由此验证了该观测器的有效性.

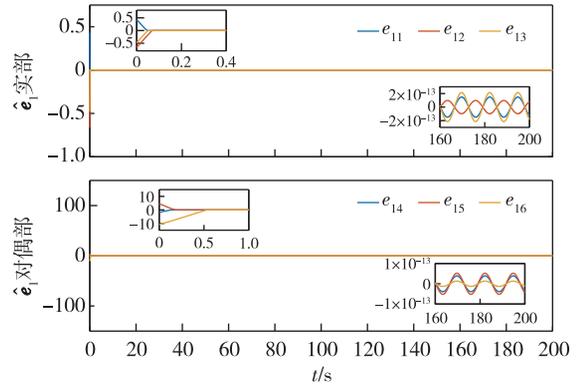


图 1 扩张观测器的观测误差  $\hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_1$  (实部(上)与对偶部(下))

Fig. 1 Observation error  $\hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_1$  of ESO (real part (upper) and dual part (lower))

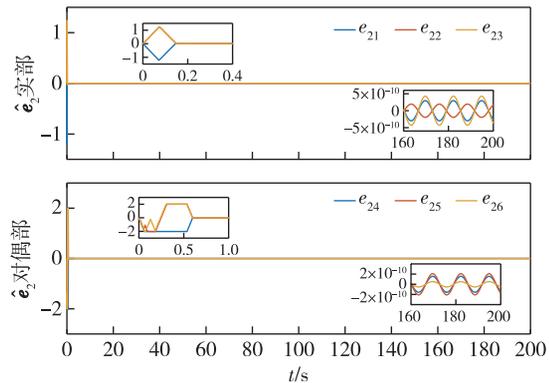


图 2 扩张观测器的观测误差  $\hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_2$  (实部(上)与对偶部(下))

Fig. 2 Observation error  $\hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_2$  of ESO (real part (upper) and dual part (lower))

图 4、图 5 展示了航天器姿轨控制系统的状态误差曲线,图 4 中曲线表示航天器误差对偶四元数解算为误差四元数与误差位置矢量,上部表示航天器姿态误差变化轨线,下部表示航天器位置误差变化轨线.图 5 中曲线表示航天器速度旋量信息,上部表示航天器角速度误差变化轨线,下部表示航天器速度误差变化轨线.图 6 中曲线表示航天器控制力旋量信息,上部表示控制力矩,下部表示控制力.由此可看出航天器姿态误差约在 50 s 处收敛,姿态与角速度收敛精度可分别达  $2 \times 10^{-5}$  与  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  rad/s,且误差仍在持续衰减;航天器位置误差约在 90 s 处收敛,

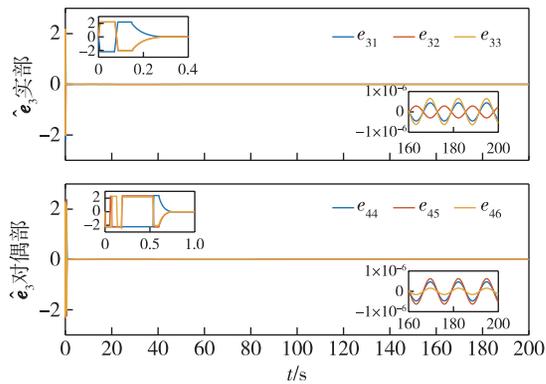


图3 扩张观测器的观测误差  $\hat{e}_3$ (实部(上)与对偶部(下))

Fig. 3 Observation error  $\hat{e}_3$  of ESO (real part (upper) and dual part (lower))

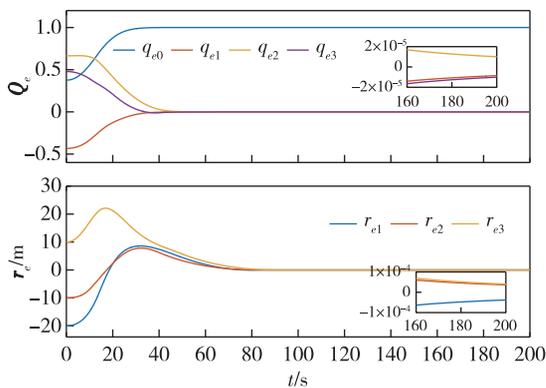


图4 误差四元数(上)与位置误差(下)

Fig. 4 Error quaternion (upper) and position error (lower)

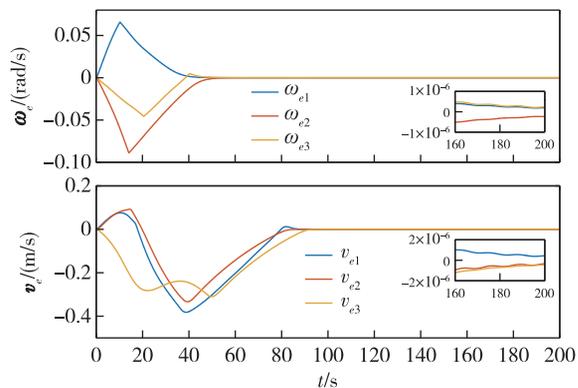


图5 角速度误差(上)与速度误差(下)

Fig. 5 Angular velocity error (upper) and velocity error (lower)

位置与速度收敛精度可分别达  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  m 与  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  m/s 且误差仍在持续衰减.因此,本文基于扩张状态观测器设计的航天器姿轨一体快速终端滑模控制系统具有较快的收敛速度,可在较短的时间内得到较

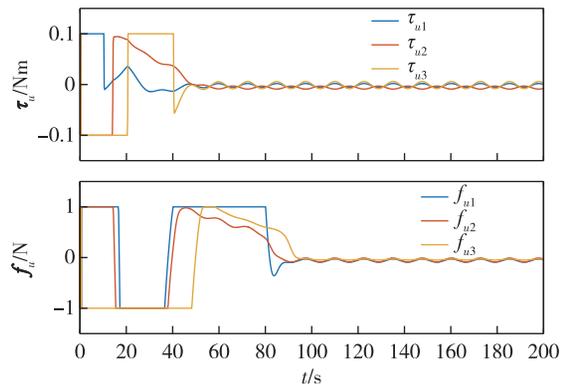


图6 控制力矩(上)与控制力(下)

Fig. 6 Control torque (upper) and control force (lower)

高的控制精度,航天器系统状态( $\hat{Q}(t), \hat{\omega}(t)$ )可快速、精确地到达期望运动状态( $\hat{Q}_d(t), \hat{\omega}_d(t)$ ).

由以上仿真分析可知,本文所设计的扩张状态观测器与航天器姿轨一体快速终端滑模控制器有效解决了在轨运行中航天器速度信息不可知的控制问题,并补偿了由于模型参数不确定性与外界扰动引起的无法测量的干扰因素,使得航天器在速度信息缺失且模型参数存在误差和外界干扰的情况下仍可以充分满足快速、高精度的控制需求,从而验证了本文所设计扩张观测器与快速终端滑模控制器的可行性与有效性.

## 5 结论

针对航天器在轨运行期间无法获得精确速度旋量信息的情况,考虑存在模型参数不确定与外界干扰的影响,本文设计了基于扩张观测器的航天器无速度旋量信息姿轨一体化控制方法.首先基于对偶四元数建立航天器姿轨一体误差动力学模型,设计了扩张状态观测器,接着基于该扩张观测器设计了航天器姿轨一体快速终端滑模控制器,并利用 Lyapunov 稳定性定理分析了航天器控制系统的有限时间稳定性.最后通过数值仿真验证了本文所设计扩张观测器与控制策略的可行性与有效性.

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## Integrated attitude-orbit control for spacecraft without velocity screw information based on extended state observer

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**Abstract** An integrated attitude-orbit controller based on extended state observer (ESO) is designed for spacecraft to settle down the unavailability of angular velocity and centroid velocity during on-orbit flight. First, the spacecraft's integrated attitude-orbit kinematics and dynamics model is presented based on dual quaternion. Second, an extended state observer is designed for the case of velocity screw information missing, which takes the model parameter error and external disturbance into account, and the finite time convergence of the observation error is analyzed by using Lyapunov stability theorem. Then a fast terminal sliding mode controller for integrated attitude-orbit control is designed based on the above extended state observer, and its finite time convergence is analyzed. Finally, a numerical simulation is given to verify the effectiveness of the control system.

**Key words** integrated attitude-orbit control; dual quaternion; velocity information; extended state observer (ESO); finite time convergence