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基于比较系统的永磁同步电机的脉冲稳定性*

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摘要:永磁同步电动机具有体积小,损耗低,效率高等优点,在节约能源和环境保护日益受到重视的今天,对其研究就显得非常必要;然而与普通的非线性系统相比,永磁同步电机对外部负载扰动和参数变化非常敏感,因此主要通过脉冲控制方法来探究永磁同步电机的稳定性问题,得出了其渐进稳定的充分条件,并通过具体实例来验证结果的有效性.

关键词:永磁同步电机;脉冲控制;渐进稳定

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1 永磁同步电机的脉冲建模

永磁同步电机的脉冲控制模型:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{di_d}{dt} = \frac{(-R_1 i_d + \omega L_d i_q)}{L_d} \\ \frac{di_q}{dt} = \frac{(-R_1 i_q - \omega L_d i_d - \omega \psi_r)}{L_q} \\ \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{[n_p \psi_r i_q + n_p (L_d - L_q) i_d i_q - T_L - \beta \omega]}{J} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

模型(1)中, i_d, i_q 分别为 $d-q$ 轴电流; L_d, L_q 分别为 $d-q$ 轴定子电感; R_1 表示定子绕阻; ω 表示转子角频率; T_L 表示外部转矩; ψ_r 表示永久磁通; n_p 表示极对数; β 表示粘性阻尼系数; J 表示转动惯量.

通过仿射变换和时间尺度变换,将模型(1)变换成无量纲的状态方程.即 $x = \lambda \tilde{x}, t = \tau \tilde{t}$,其中:

$$x = [i_d \quad i_q \quad \omega]^T, \tilde{x} = [\tilde{i}_d \quad \tilde{i}_q \quad \tilde{\omega}]^T, \lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_q & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_\omega \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} bk & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & k & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/\tau \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b = \frac{L_q}{L_d}, k = \frac{\beta}{n_p \tau \psi_r}, \tau = \frac{L_q}{r_1}$$

则无量纲的状态方程为

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$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\tilde{i}_d}{dt} = -b\tilde{i}_d + \tilde{\omega}\tilde{i}_q \\ \frac{d\tilde{i}_q}{dt} = -\tilde{i}_q - \tilde{\omega}\tilde{i}_d + \gamma\tilde{\omega} \\ \frac{d\tilde{\omega}}{dt} = \sigma(\tilde{i}_q - \tilde{\omega}) + \varepsilon\tilde{i}_d\tilde{i}_q - \tilde{T}_L \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

式(2)中, $\gamma = -\frac{\psi_r}{kL_q}$, $\sigma = \frac{\beta\tau}{J}$, $\varepsilon = \frac{n_p b \tau^2 k^2 (L_d - L_q)}{J}$, $\tilde{T}_L = \frac{\tau^2}{J} T_L$.

考虑气隙均匀的永磁同步直线电动机混沌模型, 即 $L_d = L_q = L$, 考虑其中参数的不确定性, 并设 $x = [x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3]^T = [\tilde{i}_d \ \tilde{i}_q \ \tilde{\omega}]^T$, 则气隙均匀的参数不确定永磁同步电动机混沌数学模型可写为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + x_3 x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -x_3 x_1 - x_2 + \gamma x_3 \\ \dot{x}_3 = \sigma(x_2 - x_3) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其矩阵表示如下:

$$\dot{x} = Ax + \Phi(x) \quad (4)$$

式(4)中, $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \gamma \\ 0 & \sigma & -\sigma \end{bmatrix}$ 为不确定矩阵, $\Phi(x) = [x_3 x_2 \ -x_1 x_3 \ 0]^T$.

2 预备知识

定义 1 令 $V: \mathbf{R}_+ \times \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_+$, 称 V 属于 V_0 , 如果:

- (1) V 在区间 $(\tau_{i-1}, \tau_i] \times \mathbf{R}^n$ 上连续, 且对任一 $X \in \mathbf{R}^n, i=1, 2, \dots, N$, $\lim_{(t,Y) \rightarrow (\tau_i^+, X)} V(t, Y) = V(\tau_i^+, X)$ 存在;
- (2) V 关于 X 满足局部 Lipschitz 条件.

定义 2 考虑如下的脉冲控制系统

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = f(t, x) + u(t, x) & t \neq \tau_k \\ \Delta x = U(k, x) & t = \tau_k \\ x(t_0^+) = x_0 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

令 $V \in V_0$, 并且满足 $\begin{cases} D_+ V(t, X) \leq g(t, V(t, X)) \\ V(t, X+B_k X) \leq \psi_k(V(t, X)) \end{cases}$, 其中 $g: \mathbf{R}_+ \times \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, 在区间 $(\tau_{k-1}, \tau_k] \times \mathbf{R}$ 上连续, 且对任一 $x \in \mathbf{R}, k=1, 2, \dots, n$, $\lim_{(t,Y) \rightarrow (\tau_k^+, x)} g(t, Y) = g(\tau_k^+, x)$ 存在; ψ_k 是 $\mathbf{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_+$ 上的不减函数, 则系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\omega} = g(t, \omega) & t \neq \tau_k \\ \omega(\tau_k^+) = \psi_k(\omega(\tau_k)) \\ \omega(t_0) = \omega_0 \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

称为系统(5)的比较系统.

定理 1^[1] 对系统(5), 如果

- (1) $f(t, 0) = 0, u(t, 0) = 0, g(t, 0) = 0$, 对所有 k 满足 $U(k, 0) = 0$;
- (2) $V: \mathbf{R}_+ \times S_\rho \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_+, \rho > 0, V \in V_0, d_+ V(t, x) \leq g(t, V(t, x)), t \neq \tau_k$;
- (3) 存在一个 $\rho_0 > 0$, 则对所有 $k, x \in \rho_0$ 蕴含着 $x + U(k, x) \in S_\rho$, 且 $V(t, x + U(k, x)) \leq \psi_k(V(t, x))$, $t = \tau_k, x \in S_{\rho_0}$;
- (4) 在 $\mathbf{R}_+ \times S_\rho$ 上满足 $\beta(\|x\|) \leq V(t, x) \leq \alpha(\|x\|)$, 其中 $\alpha(\cdot), \beta(\cdot) \in K$. (K 是 $\mathbf{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_+$ 上的连续且严

格递增函数, $K(0) = 0$), 则比较系统 (6) 平凡解的稳定性蕴含系统 (5) 的平凡解的相应的稳定性.

3 永磁同步电机的脉冲稳定性

考虑带有脉冲控制的永磁同步电机模型:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + \varphi(x) & t \neq \tau_i \\ \Delta x = x(\tau_k^+) - x(\tau_k^-) = Bx \end{cases}$$

定理 2 令 P 是 $n \times n$ 对称正定矩阵, $\lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 > 0$ 分别为 P 的最小与最大特征值; 令 $Q = PA + A^T P$; q, d 分别为矩阵 $P^{-1}Q, P^{-1}(I + B^T)P(I + B)$ 的最大特征值, $0 \leq \delta_k = \tau_k - \tau_{k-1} < \infty$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$) 为脉冲间距, 则系统 (3) 是渐进稳定的, 如果存在一个常数 $\gamma > 1$ 满足: $q\delta_k \leq -\ln(\gamma d)$.

证明 令 $V(t, x) = x^T P x$, 则当 $t \neq \tau$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} D^+(V(t, x)) &= (Ax + \varphi(x))^T P x + x^T P (Ax + \varphi(x)) = \\ &= x^T A^T P x + \varphi^T(x) P x + x^T P A x + x^T P \varphi(x) = \\ &= x^T (A^T P + P A) x + \varphi^T(x) P x + x^T P \varphi(x) = \\ &= x^T Q x + \varphi^T(x) P x + x^T P \varphi(x) \leq \\ &= \lambda_{\max}(P^{-1}Q) V(t, x) + \lambda_{\max}(P) (\varphi^T(x) x + x^T \varphi(x)) = qV(t, x) \end{aligned}$$

因此, 定理 1 的条件 2 就满足了, 且 $g(t, \omega) = q\omega$, $\|x + \Delta x\| = \|x + Bx\| \leq \|I + B\| \|x\|$. 所以, 存在一个 $\rho_0 > 0$, 当 $x \in S_{\rho_0}$, 则 $x + Bx \in S_{\rho_0}$.

当 $t = \tau_i$ 时, $V(\tau_i, x + Bx) = x^T (I + B^T) P (I + B) x \leq dV(\tau_i, x)$, 则定理 1 的条件 3 就满足了, 且 $\psi_k(\omega) = d\omega$.

又 $\lambda_1 \|x\|^2 \leq V(t, x) \leq \lambda_2 \|x\|^2$, 条件 1 显然满足, 则由定理 1 可知系统 (3) 的稳定性是由其比较系统来确定的.

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\omega} = q\omega & t \neq \tau_i \\ \omega(\tau_i^+) = d\omega \\ \omega(\tau_0^+) = \omega_0 \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

令 $\omega(t)$ 为系统 (6) 在满足初始条件 $\omega(\tau_0^+) = \omega_0$ 的任一解, 则可以得出:

当 $t \in (\tau_k, \tau_{k+1}]$ 时, $\omega(t) = d^k \omega(\tau_0) \exp(q(t - \tau_0))$, 又 $q\delta_k \leq -\ln(\gamma d)$, 即 $d \exp(q\delta_k) \leq \frac{1}{\gamma}$, 则:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(t) &= d^k \omega(\tau_0) \exp(q(t - \tau_0)) = \omega(\tau_0) [d \exp(q\delta_k)] [d \exp(q\delta_{k-1})] \dots [d \exp(q\delta_1)] \exp(q(t - \tau_k)) \leq \\ &= \omega(\tau_0) \frac{1}{\gamma^k} \exp(q(t - \tau_k)) \end{aligned}$$

而 $\gamma > 1$, 故当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $k \rightarrow \infty$, $\omega(t) \rightarrow 0$, 定理得证.

4 数值仿真实验

考虑如下的参数不确定的永磁同步电机

$$\dot{x} = Ax + \Phi(x)$$

其中 $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \gamma \\ 0 & \sigma & -\sigma \end{bmatrix}$, 取 $\sigma = 5, \gamma = 20$, 未加控制时, 其状态见图 1, 从图 1 中可知, 未加控制的系统具有混沌性, 是不稳定的.

$$\text{取 } B = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & & \\ & -0.5 & \\ & & -0.5 \end{bmatrix}, P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}, x_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.01 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.01 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 则 } d = 0.16, q \approx 15.47$$

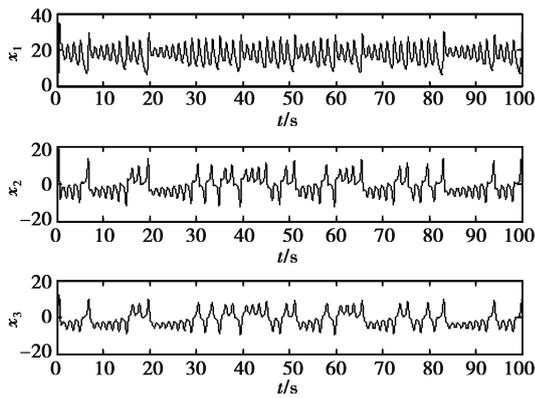


图 1 未加控制状态

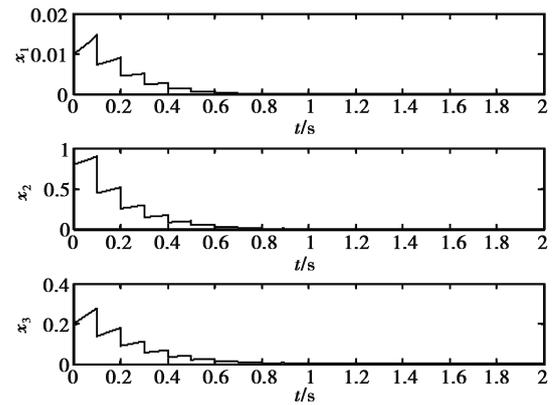


图 2 加入脉冲控制状态

$\delta_k = \delta = 0.1, \gamma = 1.3$, 则 $q\delta_k \leq -\ln(\gamma d)$ 满足, 加入脉冲控制后, 其状态见图 2, 从图 2 可知, 系统在定理所示的条件下是稳定的.

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Impulsive Stability of Permanent Magnetic Synchronous Motor Based on Comparative System

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Abstract: It's necessary to research permanent magnetic synchronous motor with the advantages such as small volume, low wastage, high efficiency and so on, because energy conservation and environment protection are currently more and more emphasized. Compared with common nonlinear system, however, the permanent magnetic synchronous motor is very sensitive to external load perturbation and parameter change, thus, the stability of permanent magnetic synchronous motor is studied mainly by impulsive control method, the sufficient condition for its asymptotic stability is obtained, and the validity of the results is verified by real examples.

Key words: permanent magnetic synchronous motor; impulsive control; asymptotic stability

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