

质量矩拦截弹滑模反演控制律设计

姚春明, 李小兵, 白瑞阳

(空军工程大学防空反导学院, 陕西西安, 710051)

摘要 与传统的舵面控制相比,采用质量矩控制的飞行器在高速飞行下的气动阻力和气动加热都将大大降低,极大地增强了飞行器的机动性和敏捷性,为飞行器的控制效率和控制精度的提高提供了条件。以末段飞行中的质量矩拦截弹为控制对象,在建立其非线性耦合动力学系统数学模型的基础上,针对气动参数和结构总体参数的不确定因素的影响和执行机构在控制过程中存在的抖振现象,采用反演控制和参数提取时自适应律的积分处理算法,设计了快速终端滑模控制律。通过对控制器的稳定性分析和质量块移动指令执行情况的仿真,验证了此方法的有效性和可行性。

关键词 拦截弹;变质心控制;反演控制;滑模控制

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A Design of Sliding Mode Backstepping Control Laws for Moving Mass Interception Missiles

YAO Chun-ming, LI Xiao-bing, BAI Rui-yang

(Air and Missile Defense College, Air Force Engineering University, Xi'an 710051, China)

Abstract: Compared with the conventional aerodynamic control, the aerodynamic resistance and heating can be reduced if a flight vehicle is controlled by adopting mass moving control under condition of flying at a high speed. By so doing the maneuverability and agility of vehicles can be enhanced greatly to provide qualifications for the improvement of the control efficiency and precision of the vehicles. In this paper, taking an interception missile flying at the last stage as a control target, based on the coupled nonlinear system of the missile constructed math model, in view of the influence of the aerodynamic parameters and that of the indeterminate factors of the collectivity parameters, and the chattering of the system in the control process, a quick terminal sliding mode control system is developed via backstepping and integral. Through the stability analysis and the simulation of the masses locomotion, the results show that the method is effective and feasible.

Key words: interception missile; moving mass control; backstepping control; sliding mode control

飞行器的变质心控制通过改变飞行器内部质量块的位置来改变导弹的质心,进而进行姿态控制^[1-2],与气动舵控制相比,它的执行机构在飞行器内部,可保证飞行器良好的气动外形,降低舵面烧蚀和气动阻力,只需微小移动质量块就能获得较大的控制力和控制力矩^[3-4]。

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作者简介:姚春明(1988—),湖北丹江口人,硕士生,主要从事导航、制导与控制研究.E-mail:ycmfau@163.com

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尽管变质心控制有很多优点,但由质量块移动带来的非线性、耦合性和在气动、质量、结构总体和执行机构参数的不确定性,使控制器的设计非常复杂^[5]。本文以一种质量矩拦截弹的典型数学模型^[3,5]进行简化得到了标准仿射模型,引入各类参数引起的不确定因素,设计快速终端滑模控制律,并对自适应律进行积分处理,能够在稳定、准确、快速的跟踪前提下,有效地抑制高频抖振现象。

1 质量矩拦截弹的数学模型

本文研究的是质量矩拦截弹,其内部质量块分为沿导弹纵轴的一个质量块和垂直导弹纵轴的 2 个质量块,分别控制拦截弹的攻角、侧滑角和滚转角。

1.1 坐标系定义

地面坐标系 $Oxyz$ 、弹体坐标系 $Ax_1y_1z_1$ 与经典坐标系定义一致,在此不再赘述。

1) 随导弹运动坐标系 $Axyz$ 。设原点取导弹质心 A , Ax 轴平行于 Ox 轴, Ay 轴平行于 Oy 轴, Oz 轴根据右手定则得到。

2) 速度坐标系 $Ax_vy_vz_v$ 。该坐标系原点为导弹质心 A , Ax_v 轴为导弹实时速度方向一致, Ay_v 轴沿弹体对称平面向上垂直于 Ax_v , Az_v 根据右手定则得到。

1.2 质量矩拦截弹运动学和动力学模型的建立

设拦截弹的弹壳质量为 m_B , 沿纵轴 Ax_1 方向的质量块的质量为 m_1 , 沿 Ay_1 的质量块的质量为 m_2 , 沿 Az_1 的质量块的质量为 m_3 , 拦截弹整体质量为 m_c , 则有: $m_c = m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + m_B$, 无量纲参数质量比: $\mu_1 = \frac{m_1}{m_c}, \mu_2 = \frac{m_2}{m_c}, \mu_3 = \frac{m_3}{m_c}$ 弹壳质心处所受的气动力为: $\mathbf{R}_1 = [R_{X1}, R_{Y1}, R_{Z1}]^T$, 弹壳质心受力矩: $\mathbf{M}_{B1} = [M_{BX1}, M_{BY1}, M_{BZ1}]^T$ 。

设 3 滑块在弹体坐标系下的坐标分别为: $\mathbf{r}_{m1} = [\delta_{x1} \ 0 \ 0]^T, \mathbf{r}_{m2} = [l_2 \ \delta_{y1} \ 0]^T, \mathbf{r}_{m3} = [l_3 \ 0 \ \delta_{z1}]^T$, 由图 1 可以得 l_2, l_3 分别为纵向 2 个滑块在轴向 Ax_1 方向上的坐标, $\delta_{x1}, \delta_{y1}, \delta_{z1}$ 为滑块的坐标。

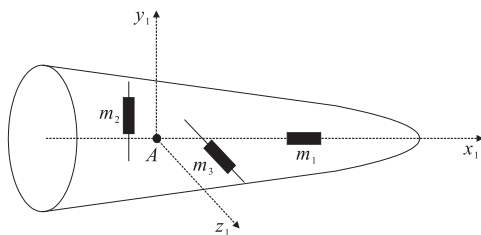


图 1 弹体结构图

Fig.1 Picture of moving massintegration missile

弹体相对于地面坐标系的旋转角速度在弹体坐

标系下的分量 $\boldsymbol{\omega}_1 = [\omega_{x1} \ \omega_{y1} \ \omega_{z1}]^T$, 弹体坐标系下弹体质心速度为 $\mathbf{V}_{B1} = [V_{Bx1} \ V_{By1} \ V_{Bz1}]^T$, 在弹体坐标系下的转动惯量为 J_1 , 则可得拦截弹的平动方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\mathbf{V}}_{B1} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_1^* \mathbf{V}_{B1} + \mu_1 \mathbf{K}_{m1} + \mu_2 \mathbf{K}_{m2} + \\ \mu_3 \mathbf{K}_{m3} = \mathbf{R}_1 / m_c + \begin{bmatrix} -g \sin \vartheta \\ -g \cos \vartheta \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

式中 $\boldsymbol{\omega}_1^*$ 为 $\boldsymbol{\omega}_1$ 的反对称阵。

拦截弹绕弹体纵轴的转动方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} J_1 \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_1 + \boldsymbol{\omega}_1^* J_1 \boldsymbol{\omega}_1 + [\mu_1(m_1 + m_2 + m_3) \mathbf{r}_{m1}^* - \\ \mu_2 m_1 \mathbf{r}_{m2}^* - \mu_3 m_1 \mathbf{r}_{m3}^*] \mathbf{K}_{m1} + \\ [\mu_2(m_1 + m_2 + m_3) \mathbf{r}_{m2}^* - \\ \mu_1 m_2 \mathbf{r}_{m1}^* - \mu_3 m_2 \mathbf{r}_{m3}^*] \mathbf{K}_{m2} + \\ [\mu_3(m_1 + m_2 + m_3) \mathbf{r}_{m3}^* - \\ \mu_1 m_3 \mathbf{r}_{m1}^* - \mu_2 m_3 \mathbf{r}_{m2}^*] \mathbf{K}_{m3} = \\ \mathbf{M}_{B1} - (\mu_1 \mathbf{r}_{m1}^* + \mu_2 \mathbf{r}_{m2}^* + \mu_3 \mathbf{r}_{m3}^*) \mathbf{R}_1 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

式中: $\mathbf{r}_{m1}^*, \mathbf{r}_{m2}^*, \mathbf{r}_{m3}^*$ 分别为 $\mathbf{r}_{m1}, \mathbf{r}_{m2}, \mathbf{r}_{m3}$ 的反对称阵; $\mathbf{K}_{m1}, \mathbf{K}_{m2}, \mathbf{K}_{m3}$, 分别为:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{K}_{m1} = \ddot{\mathbf{r}}_{m1} + 2\boldsymbol{\omega}_1^* \dot{\mathbf{r}}_{m1} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_1^* \mathbf{r}_{m1} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_1^* (\boldsymbol{\omega}_1^* \mathbf{r}_{m1}) \\ \mathbf{K}_{m2} = \ddot{\mathbf{r}}_{m2} + 2\boldsymbol{\omega}_1^* \dot{\mathbf{r}}_{m2} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_1^* \mathbf{r}_{m2} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_1^* (\boldsymbol{\omega}_1^* \mathbf{r}_{m2}) \\ \mathbf{K}_{m3} = \ddot{\mathbf{r}}_{m3} + 2\boldsymbol{\omega}_1^* \dot{\mathbf{r}}_{m3} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_1^* \mathbf{r}_{m3} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_1^* (\boldsymbol{\omega}_1^* \mathbf{r}_{m3}) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

1.3 精确反馈控制模型

参考文献[1~3]的建模方法,若把拦截弹的平动和转动方程都解出,将非常复杂,不利于进行仿真验证和实际应用。因此,以忽略重力、设弹体轴对称、控制量一、二阶项为简化原则^[2],对姿态运动模型进行简化。

简化后的变质心控制拦截弹姿态的模型为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\omega}_{x1} = k_1 \alpha \delta_{z1} + k_2 \beta \delta_{y1} \\ \dot{\omega}_{y1} = k_3 \beta \delta_{x1} + k_4 \delta_{z1} \\ \dot{\omega}_{z1} = k_5 \alpha \delta_{x1} + k_6 \delta_{y1} \\ \dot{\gamma} = \omega_{x1} - \tan \vartheta (\omega_{y1} \cos \gamma - \omega_{z1} \sin \gamma) \\ \dot{\alpha} = k_7 \alpha + \omega_{z1} + \beta \omega_{x1} + k_9 \alpha \delta_{x1} + k_{10} \delta_{y1} \\ \dot{\beta} = k_8 \beta - \omega_{y1} - \alpha \omega_{x1} + k_{11} \beta \delta_{x1} + k_{12} \delta_{z1} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

辅助方程为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\vartheta} = \omega_{y1} \sin \gamma + \omega_{z1} \cos \gamma \\ \dot{\psi} = \frac{1}{\cos \vartheta} (\omega_{y1} \cos \gamma - \omega_{z1} \sin \gamma) \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

式中 $k_i (1 \leq i \leq 12)$ 为与拦截弹总体参数、气动参数

有关的参数^[6-7]。

取状态变量 $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2$, 控制变量为 \mathbf{u} , 定义 $\mathbf{x}_1 = (\alpha, \beta, \gamma)^T, \mathbf{x}_2 = (\omega_{x1}, \omega_{y1}, \omega_{z1})^T, \mathbf{u} = (\delta_{x1}, \delta_{y1}, \delta_{z1})^T$ 得到质量矩拦截弹运动的标准仿射模型为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}}_1 = \mathbf{f}_1(\mathbf{x}_1) + \mathbf{f}_2(\mathbf{x}_1)\mathbf{x}_2 + \mathbf{g}_1(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{u}) \\ \dot{\mathbf{x}}_2 = \mathbf{g}_2(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2)\mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x}_1 \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

式中:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{f}_1(\cdot) &= \begin{bmatrix} k_7\alpha \\ k_8\beta \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}; \\ \mathbf{f}_2(\cdot) &= \begin{bmatrix} \beta & 0 & 1 \\ -\alpha & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -\tan\vartheta\cos\gamma & \tan\vartheta\sin\gamma \end{bmatrix} \quad (7) \\ \mathbf{g}_1(\cdot) &= \begin{bmatrix} k_9\alpha\delta_{x1} + k_{10}\delta_{y1} \\ k_{11}\beta\delta_{x1} + k_{12}\delta_{z1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}; \\ \mathbf{g}_2(\cdot) &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & k_2\beta & k_1\alpha \\ k_3\beta & 0 & k_4 \\ k_5\alpha & k_6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

即可对拦截弹进行控制器设计。

2 滑模反演控制律设计

2.1 质量矩拦截弹不确定性分析

与气动舵控制相似,质量矩拦截弹在进行变质心控制过程中同样存在不确定性,反映在模型的状态空间中就是 f_1, g_1, g_2, g_3 均存在不确定性,加上执行机构的引入,使拦截弹系统存在干扰力矩、转动惯量偏差、变质心机构安装位置偏差等引起的独特的不确定性。

因此,可以得到修正的质量矩拦截弹仿射模型:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}}_1 = \mathbf{f}_1(\mathbf{x}_1) + \Delta\mathbf{f}_1 + \mathbf{f}_2(\mathbf{x}_1)\mathbf{x}_2 + \mathbf{g}_1(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{u}) + \Delta\mathbf{g}_1 \\ \dot{\mathbf{x}}_2 = \mathbf{g}_2(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2)\mathbf{u} + \Delta\mathbf{g}_2\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{d}_2 \\ \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x}_1 \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

式中: $\Delta\mathbf{f}_1$ 为拦截弹自气动参数和总体参数引起的不确定性; $\Delta\mathbf{g}_1, \Delta\mathbf{g}_2$ 分别为输入不确定项,它们的和设为 $\mathbf{d}_1, \mathbf{d}_2$ 为变质心机构引起的不确定项。

2.2 快速终端滑模反演控制律设计

结合全局快速终端滑模面,质量矩拦截弹内部的质量块移动位移是有界的,滑块移动的速度也是

有界的,即 $\|\mathbf{u}\| \leq U_1, \|\dot{\mathbf{u}}\| \leq U_2, U_1, U_2$ 为质量块移动距离和速率的上界,设 $\|\mathbf{d}_1\| \leq \rho_1$, 变质心机构引起的不确定项也为有界的,即 $\|\mathbf{d}_2\| \leq \rho_2$ 。误差状态方程为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{z}}_1 = \mathbf{f}_1(\mathbf{x}_1) + \Delta\mathbf{f}_1 + \mathbf{f}_2(\mathbf{x}_1)\mathbf{x}_2 + \mathbf{g}_1(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{u}) + \Delta\mathbf{g}_1 - \dot{\mathbf{x}}_{1d} \\ \dot{\mathbf{z}}_2 = \mathbf{g}_2(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2)\mathbf{u} + \Delta\mathbf{g}_2\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{d}_2 - \dot{\mathbf{x}}_{2d} \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

可得虚拟控制量:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{2d} &= \mathbf{f}_2^{-1}(\mathbf{x}_1) [-\mathbf{k}\mathbf{z}_1 - \mathbf{f}_1(\mathbf{x}_1) + \\ &\quad \mathbf{g}_1(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{u})\dot{\mathbf{x}}_{1d} - \rho_1 \text{sgn}(\mathbf{z}_1)] \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

考虑到符号函数的不连续性将导致期望信号无法被精确跟踪,而造成较大的误差,因此,利用切换函数代替符号函数,可得修正的虚拟控制律为:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{2d} &= \mathbf{f}_2^{-1}(\mathbf{x}_1) [-\mathbf{k}\mathbf{z}_1 - \mathbf{f}_1(\mathbf{x}_1) + \\ &\quad \mathbf{g}_1(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{u})\dot{\mathbf{x}}_{1d} - \rho_1 \frac{c_1 \mathbf{z}_1}{\sqrt{\mathbf{z}_1^T \mathbf{z}_1 + \epsilon_1^2}}] \quad (12) \end{aligned}$$

对 ρ_1 进行估计计算式为:

$$\hat{\rho}_1 = r_1 \frac{c_1 \|\mathbf{z}_1\|^2}{\sqrt{\mathbf{z}_1^T \mathbf{z}_1 + \epsilon_1^2}} \quad (13)$$

设计全局终端滑模面为 $\mathbf{s} = \dot{\mathbf{z}}_2 + \lambda_1 \mathbf{z}_2 + \lambda_2 \mathbf{z}_2^{\frac{q}{p}}$, λ_1, λ_2 为设计参数; p, q 为奇数, $p \geq q$ 。

将实际控制量分为等效线性控制和非线性控制 2 部分进行设计,等效线性控制为:

$$\mathbf{u}_{eq} = \mathbf{g}_2^{-1}(-\lambda_1 \mathbf{z}_1 - \lambda_2 \mathbf{z}_2^{\frac{q}{p}} + \dot{\mathbf{x}}_{2d}) \quad (14)$$

式中 \mathbf{x}_{2d} 为虚拟控制量 \mathbf{x}_{2d} 的估计值,其估计方法为:

$$\begin{cases} \tau \dot{\mathbf{x}}_{2d} + \mathbf{x}_{2d} = \mathbf{x}_{2d} \\ \mathbf{x}_{2d}(0) = \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{2d}(0) \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

非线性控制部分及其自适应律选取如下:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{u}}_s = -(\hat{\rho}_2 + \epsilon_2)\mathbf{g}_2^{-1} \text{sgn}(\mathbf{s}) \\ \dot{\hat{\rho}}_2 = r_2 \|\mathbf{s}\| \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

则 $\mathbf{u}_s = \int \dot{\mathbf{u}}_s dt$, 得到的非线性自适应律是对符号函数的积分,可以有效地抑制抖振现象。

2.3 控制器的稳定性分析

由滑模控制器的设计可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{s} &= \mathbf{g}_2 \mathbf{u}_{eq} + \mathbf{g}_2 \mathbf{u}_s + \mathbf{d}_2 - \dot{\mathbf{x}}_{2d} + \\ &\quad \lambda_1 \mathbf{z}_2 + \lambda_2 \mathbf{z}_2^{\frac{q}{p}} = \mathbf{g}_2 \mathbf{u}_s + \mathbf{d}_2 \quad (17) \end{aligned}$$

求导得 $\dot{\mathbf{s}} = \mathbf{g}_2 \dot{\mathbf{u}}_s + \dot{\mathbf{d}}_2$, 且:

$$\mathbf{V} = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{s} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{z}_1^T \mathbf{z}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{z}_2^T \mathbf{z}_2 + \frac{1}{2r_1} \tilde{\rho}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2r_2} \tilde{\rho}_2^2 \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= s^T \dot{s} + z_1^T \dot{z}_1 + z_2^T \dot{z}_2 + \frac{1}{r_1} \hat{\rho}_1 \dot{\hat{\rho}}_1 + \frac{1}{r_2} \hat{\rho}_2 \dot{\hat{\rho}}_2 = \\
 & s^T (-\hat{\rho}_2 + \varepsilon_2) \operatorname{sgn}(s) + \dot{d}_2 + z_1^T (f_1 + f_2 x_2 + \\
 & g_1 - \dot{x}_{1d}) + \frac{1}{r_1} \hat{\rho}_1 \dot{\hat{\rho}}_1 + \frac{1}{r_2} \hat{\rho}_2 \dot{\hat{\rho}}_2 \leq \\
 & -(\hat{\rho}_2 + \varepsilon_2) \|s\| + \|\dot{d}_2\| \|s\| - k \|z_1\|^2 + \|z_1\| \|d_1\| - \\
 & \hat{\rho}_1 \frac{c_1 \|z_1\|^2}{\sqrt{z_1^T z_1 + \varepsilon_1^2}} + (\hat{\rho}_1 - \rho_1) \frac{c_1 \|z_1\|^2}{\sqrt{z_1^T z_1 + \varepsilon_1^2}} - \\
 & \rho_2 r_2 \|s\| + (\hat{\rho}_2 - \rho_2) \|s\| \leq \\
 & -\varepsilon_2 \|s\| - k \|z_1\|^2 + \rho_1 \|z_1\| - \\
 & \rho_1 \frac{c_1 \|z_1\|^2}{\sqrt{z_1^T z_1 + \varepsilon_1^2}} - \rho_2 r_2 \|s\| - \rho_2 \|s\| \leq 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

当 s 收敛到原点后, 虚拟控制量 x_{2d} 将在有限时间 t_s 内到达原点, 其中:

$$t_s = \max \left(\frac{p}{\lambda_{1i}(p-q)} \right) \ln \frac{\lambda_{1i} x_{2i}(0) + \lambda_{2i}}{\lambda_{2i}} \tag{20}$$

滑模面趋近于 0, 为稳定滑模面, 系统全局稳定。

3 仿真验证

建立拦截弹非线性动力学模型对拦截弹末段飞行过程进行仿真^[6]。拦截弹飞行模型参数选择如下: 飞行初速度为 1 250 m/s, 总重量为 160 kg, 3 个质量块的质量分别为 20 kg、10 kg、10 kg, 3 个导轨的设计长度分别为 0.3 m、0.16 m、0.16 m。仿真初始攻角和侧滑角分别为 1° , 滚转角初值为 0, 指令攻角和侧滑角分别为 4° , 仿真结果见图 2~图 7。

从图 2~图 7 可得控制系统在 0.5 s 内即可使拦截弹的姿态角得到稳定跟踪, 在拦截弹末制导阶段可以发挥较好的修正跟踪效果。在跟踪姿态角的同时, 由于气动参数摄动的原因, 质量块仍然存在允许范围之内、微小的、频率较高的运动, 执行机构是可以满足这种运动要求的。

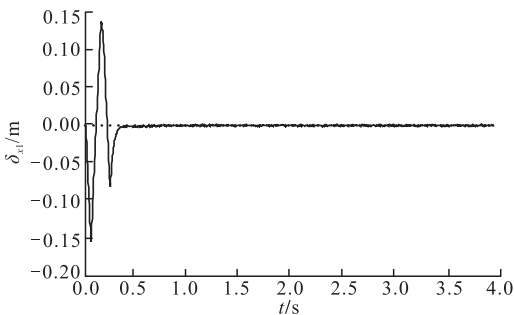


图 2 Ax_1 轴向滑块位移曲线

Fig.2 Plot of Ax_1 axis moving mass displacement

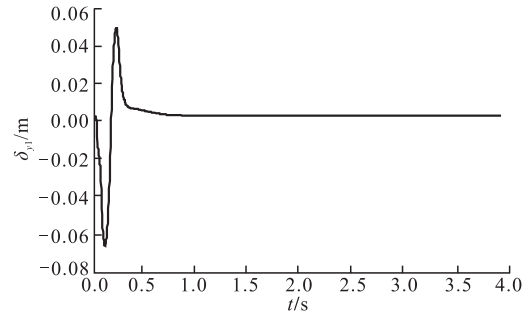


图 3 Ay_1 轴向滑块位移曲线

Fig.3 Plot of Ay_1 axis moving mass displacement

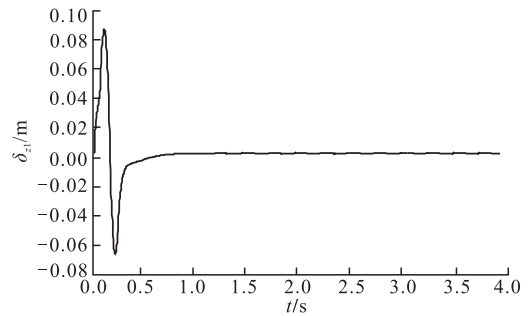


图 4 Az_1 轴向滑块位移曲线

Fig.4 Plot of Az_1 axis moving mass displacement

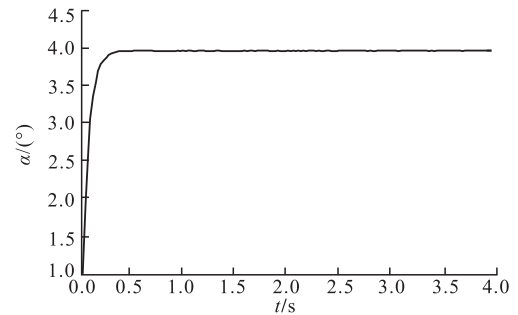


图 5 跟踪攻角指令曲线

Fig.5 Plot of attack angle

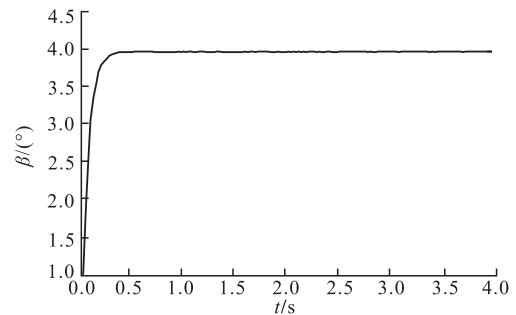


图 6 跟踪侧滑角指令曲线

Fig.6 Plot of sideslip angle

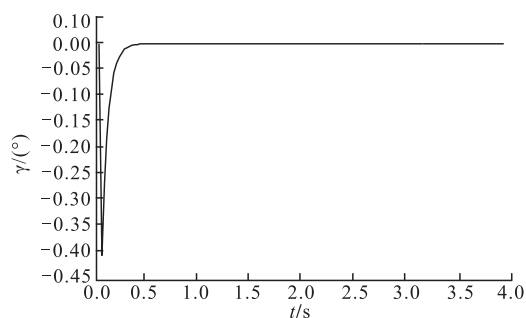


图7 滚转角变化曲线
Fig.7 Plot of roll angle

4 结语

本文以建立的质量矩拦截弹变质心控制的数学模型为基础,引入各类参数引起的不确定因素,设计了滑模控制律,利用积分抑制控制作动阶段自适应律的高频抖动。仿真结果验证了控制器设计的有效性,但控制器的设计是建立在不确定性在一定范围内变化的条件下,难以准确地模拟拦截弹真实飞行的不确定参数,因此要考虑参数的自适应变化律,以更接近实际。

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