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基于状态观测器的分数阶时滞混沌系统同步研究^{*}

贾雅琼¹⁾²⁾ 蒋国平^{1)†}

1) (南京邮电大学自动化学院,南京 210023)

2) (湖南工学院电气与信息工程学院,信号与信息处理重点实验室,衡阳 421002)

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研究分数阶时滞混沌系统同步问题,基于状态观测器方法和分数阶系统稳定性理论,设计分数阶时滞混 沌系统同步控制器,使得分数阶时滞混沌系统达到同步,同时给出了数学证明过程.该同步控制器采用驱动 系统和响应系统的输出变量进行设计,无需驱动系统和响应系统的状态变量,简化了控制器的设计,提高了控 制器的实用性.利用 Lyapunov 稳定性理论和分数阶线性矩阵不等式,研究并给出了同步控制器参数的选择 条件.以分数阶时滞 Chen 混沌系统为例,设计基于状态观测器的同步控制器,实现了分数阶时滞 Chen 混沌 系统同步,并将其应用于保密通信系统中.仿真结果证明了该同步方法的有效性.

关键词: 混沌同步, 分数阶时滞混沌系统, 分数阶状态观测控制器, 线性矩阵不等式 PACS: 05.45.Xt DOI: 10.7498/aps.66.160501

1引言

近十年来,分数阶系统逐渐成为国际上的研究 热点,对分数阶混沌系统的特性及其控制的研究已 成为混沌学领域的一个热点研究课题^[1,2],且分数 阶混沌系统的同步控制比整数阶混沌系统的同步 控制在保密通信、系统控制等领域具有更突出的应 用和发展前景^[3-5].而由于摩擦、惯性、通信延迟 等因素的限制,具有混沌特性的化工、生物、机械、 经济、物理和工程学等实际系统大多都为时滞混 沌系统,并且时滞是影响一个系统动态特性的重要 因素^[6],因此关于时滞分数阶混沌系统的研究得到 了数学、物理、系统控制等多个领域学者的广泛关 注^[7-10].

近年来,针对时滞分数阶混沌系统同步控制的研究,已经出现了很多同步方法,如混合投影同步^[11]、脉冲同步^[12]、自适应同步^[13]等.其中混合投影同步法是将两个状态变量同步到一个比例因子,最终实现两个系统的同步;脉冲同步法通过对

系统施加脉冲作用,从而改变其状态变量使两个混 沌系统同步;自适应同步通过设计自适应控制器改 变状态变量,使驱动系统和响应达到同步.以上的 同步方法存在一个共同的问题,也即处理的对象都 是混沌系统的状态变量,而状态变量不能直接测量 且很难实现实际应用.而基于状态观测器的混沌同 步方法使用的是输出变量,简化了控制器的设计且 可以直接测量,在整数阶混沌系统中已经得到了广 泛的应用^[14,15].本文采用状态观测器方法来研究 时滞分数阶混沌系统的同步控制问题.其优点在 于该同步控制器采用驱动系统和响应系统的输出 变量进行设计,无需驱动系统和响应系统的状态变 量,简化了控制器的设计,提高了控制器的实用性.

本文利用 Lyapunov 稳定性理论和分数阶线性 矩阵不等式,研究并给出了同步控制器参数的选择 条件.以分数阶时滞 Chen 混沌系统为例,设计基 于状态观测器的同步控制器,实现了分数阶时滞 Chen 混沌系统同步,证明了该同步方法的有效性, 并将其应用于混沌保密通信系统.

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[†]通信作者. E-mail: jianggp@njupt.edu.cn

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2 预备知识

常用的分数阶微积分的定义有Grunwald-Letnikov, Riemann-Liouville (RL), Caputo. 其中 Caputo分数阶微积分的定义为^[16]

$$^{C}D^{\alpha}f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}^{n}f(\tau)}{\mathrm{d}t^{n}}}{(t-\tau)^{\alpha-n+1}} \,\mathrm{d}\tau,$$
$$n-1 < \alpha < n, \tag{1}$$

Riemann-Liouville 分数阶微积分的定义为^[16]

$${}^{\mathrm{R}}\mathrm{D}^{\alpha}f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \frac{\mathrm{d}^{n}}{\mathrm{d}t^{n}} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{f(\tau)}{(t-\tau)^{\alpha-n+1}} \mathrm{d}\tau,$$
$$n-1 < \alpha < n, \tag{2}$$

式 中 α 为 分 数 阶 阶 数, $\Gamma(\cdot)$ 是 gamma 函 数, 其 定义为

$$\Gamma(z) = \int_0^\infty e^{-t} t^{z-1} dt.$$
 (3)

为了得出分数阶系统的数值仿真,本文采用基于Adams-Bashforth-Moulton的预估校正算法^[17]的Grunwald-Letnikov法^[18]对分数阶系统进行数值求解. 根据文献[16,19],分数阶微积分的Riemann-Liouville和Caputo定义之间存在如下关系式:

$${}^{\mathrm{R}}\mathrm{D}^{\alpha}f(t) = {}^{\mathrm{C}}\mathrm{D}^{\alpha}f(t) + \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{t^{k-\alpha}}{\Gamma(k-\alpha+1)} f^{(k)}(0),$$
$$n-1 < \alpha < n, \tag{4}$$

$$^{C}\mathbf{D}^{\alpha}f(t) = {}^{\mathbf{R}}\mathbf{D}^{\alpha}\left[f(t) - \sum_{k=0}^{n} f^{(k)}(0)\frac{t^{k}}{k!}\right],$$
$$n - 1 < \alpha < n,$$
(5)

$${}^{\mathrm{R}}\mathrm{D}^{\alpha}(b) = \frac{bt^{-\alpha}}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)},\tag{6}$$

(**6**) 式中*b*是正常数.

引理1^[12,19] X和Y是相同维数的实向量, 对于任意标量 $\varepsilon > 0$,存在如下不等式:

$$X^{\mathrm{T}}Y + Y^{\mathrm{T}}X \leqslant \varepsilon X^{\mathrm{T}}X + \varepsilon^{-1}Y^{\mathrm{T}}Y.$$
 (7)

引理2^[20] x = 0为如下非自治分数阶系统的平衡点:

$$D^{\alpha}x(t) = f(t, x), \quad 0 < \alpha < 1.$$
 (8)

假设存在一个Lyapunov函数V(t, x(t))和 class-k函数 β_i (i = 1, 2, 3),满足

$$\beta_1(\|x\|) \leqslant V(t, x(t)) \leqslant \beta_2(\|x\|) \tag{9}$$

和

$$D^{\alpha}V(t,x) \leqslant -\beta_3(\|x\|), \tag{10}$$

则非线性分数阶系统(8)是渐近稳定的,也即 $\lim_{t \to \infty} x(t) = 0.$

3 分数阶时滞混沌系统的状态观测器同步

考虑如下的非线性时滞分数阶系统:

$$\begin{cases} D^{\alpha} \boldsymbol{x}(t) = \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{x}(t) + f(\boldsymbol{x}(t), \boldsymbol{y}(t)) + \boldsymbol{x}(t-\tau) \\ \boldsymbol{y}(t) = \boldsymbol{C} \boldsymbol{x}(t), \\ \boldsymbol{x}(t) = \boldsymbol{x}(0), \quad t \in [-\tau, 0] \\ 0 < \alpha < 1. \end{cases}$$
(11)

此处, 状态向量 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 输出 $y \in \mathbb{R}^m$, 时滞 $\tau > 0$, A 和 C 是已知的参数矩阵, f(x(t), y(t)) 满足 Lipschitz 条件, 也即^[21]

引理3^[22]如果如下条件满足,则分数阶系 统是存在的:

$$\operatorname{rank} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma I_n - \mathbf{A} & 0 \\ \mathbf{C} & 0 \end{bmatrix} = n,$$

with $|\arg(\sigma)| \leq \alpha \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \forall \sigma \in \mathbf{IC}.$ (13)

引理3给出了分数阶观测系统存在的必要性条件.

在分数阶时滞混沌系统的状态观测器同步中, 驱动系统的模型如(11)式所示,输出 *y*(*t*)作为输 入去驱动响应系统.考虑(11)式的分数阶状态观 测器为

$$\begin{cases} D^{\alpha} \hat{x}(t) = A \hat{x}(t) + f(\hat{x}(t), y(t)) \\ &+ \hat{x}(t - \tau) + L(y(t) - \hat{y}(t)) \\ y(t) = C \hat{x}(t) \\ \hat{x}(t) = \hat{x}(0), \quad t \in [-\tau, 0] \\ &0 < \alpha < 1, \end{cases}$$
(14)

其中 $\hat{x}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n \notin x(t)$ 的观测值, $\hat{y}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^m \notin x(t)$ 测器的输出向量. 矩阵 \mathbf{L} 是未知矩阵, 设置 \mathbf{L} 使 $\hat{x}(t)$ 渐近收敛于x(t).

定义误差系统为

$$e(t) = x(t) - \hat{x}(t),$$
 (15)

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则其动力学方程为

$$D^{\alpha}\boldsymbol{e}(t) = (\boldsymbol{A} - \boldsymbol{L}\boldsymbol{C})\boldsymbol{e}(t) + f(\boldsymbol{x}(t), \boldsymbol{y}(t)) - f(\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}(t), \boldsymbol{y}(t)) + \boldsymbol{e}(t - \tau), \quad (16)$$

其中 $e(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是误差向量, $e(t - \tau) = x(t - \tau) - \hat{x}(t - \tau)$ 是时滞的误差向量.

定理1 假设引理3满足(也即矩阵(*C*, *A*)存 在),则存在一个分数阶渐近稳定的状态观测器 (14),如果矩阵*L*和正标量ρ满足以下线性矩阵不 等式:

$$(\boldsymbol{A} - \boldsymbol{L}\boldsymbol{C})^{\mathrm{T}} + (\boldsymbol{A} - \boldsymbol{L}\boldsymbol{C}) + \rho \boldsymbol{I} < 0, \qquad (17)$$

其中 $\rho = \varepsilon \lambda^2 + \varepsilon + 2\varepsilon^{-1} + 2\mu$. 证明 考虑 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V(t) = 2\boldsymbol{e}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-\tau)\boldsymbol{e}(t-\tau), \qquad (18)$$

(18) 式的 Caputo 分数阶导数为

$$^{C}D^{\alpha}V(t)$$

$$= (^{R}D^{\alpha}e^{T}(t-\tau))e(t-\tau)$$

$$+ e^{T}(t-\tau)(^{R}D^{\alpha}e(t-\tau))$$

$$-^{R}D^{\alpha}2e^{T}(-\tau)e(-\tau)$$

$$+ 2\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{\Gamma(1+\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+k)\Gamma(1-k+\alpha)}$$

$$\times (^{R}D^{k}e(t-\tau))(^{R}D^{\alpha-k}e(t-\tau)), \qquad (19)$$

其中 $e(-\tau) = x(-\tau) - \hat{x}(-\tau) = x(0) - \hat{x}(0) = e(0).$ 根据 (6) 式, 有

^RD^{$$\alpha$$}2 $e^{\mathrm{T}}(-\tau)e(-\tau) = 2||e(0)||^2 \frac{t^{-\alpha}}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)}.$ (20)

将(20)式代入(19)式可得

$$^{\mathrm{C}}\mathrm{D}^{\alpha}V(t)$$

$$= (^{\mathrm{C}}\mathrm{D}^{\alpha}\boldsymbol{e}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-\tau))\boldsymbol{e}(t-\tau)$$

$$+ \boldsymbol{e}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-\tau)(^{\mathrm{C}}\mathrm{D}^{\alpha}\boldsymbol{e}(t-\tau))$$

$$- 2\frac{t^{-\alpha}}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)}\|\boldsymbol{e}(0)\|^{2} + 2r_{\mathrm{e}}(t-\tau), \qquad (21)$$

其中

$$r_{\rm e}(t-\tau) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(1+\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+k)\Gamma(1-k+\alpha)} \times^{\rm C} {\rm D}^{\rm k} \boldsymbol{e}(t-\tau)^{\rm C} {\rm D}^{\alpha-k} \boldsymbol{e}(t-\tau).$$
(22)

考虑如下的边界条件 [19]:

$$r_{\rm e}(t-\tau) \leqslant \mu \|\boldsymbol{e}(t-\tau)\|^2.$$
(23)

将 (16) 式代入 (21) 式可得
^CD^αV(t)

$$\leq e^{\mathrm{T}}(t-\tau)[(\boldsymbol{A}-\boldsymbol{L}\boldsymbol{C})^{\mathrm{T}} + (\boldsymbol{A}-\boldsymbol{L}\boldsymbol{C})]\boldsymbol{e}(t-\tau)$$

 $+\delta^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{e}(t-\tau) + \delta(t)\boldsymbol{e}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-\tau)$
 $+\boldsymbol{e}(t-\tau)\boldsymbol{e}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-2\tau) + \boldsymbol{e}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-\tau)\boldsymbol{e}(t-2\tau)$
 $+\mu \|\boldsymbol{e}(t-\tau)\|^{2},$ (24)

其中 $\delta(t) = f(x(t), y(t)) - f(\hat{x}(t), y(t)), e(t-2\tau) = x(t-2\tau) - \hat{x}(t-2\tau).$ 根据引理 1, 有

$$\delta^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{e}(t-\tau) + \delta(t)\boldsymbol{e}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-\tau)$$

$$\leqslant \varepsilon\delta^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\delta(t) + \varepsilon^{-1}\boldsymbol{e}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-\tau)\boldsymbol{e}(t-\tau), \qquad (25)$$

$$\boldsymbol{e}(t-\tau)\boldsymbol{e}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-2\tau) + \boldsymbol{e}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-\tau)\boldsymbol{e}(t-2\tau)$$

$$\leqslant \varepsilon\boldsymbol{e}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-\tau)\boldsymbol{e}(t-\tau)$$

$$+\varepsilon^{-1}\boldsymbol{e}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-2\tau)\boldsymbol{e}(t-2\tau).$$
(26)

再根据Liptschitz条件:

$$\delta^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\delta(t) \leq \lambda^{2} \|x(t) - \hat{x}(t)\|^{2}$$
$$= \lambda^{2} \boldsymbol{e}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{e}(t), \qquad (27)$$

则(21)式可以写为

^CD^{$$\alpha$$}V(t)
 $\leq \varepsilon \lambda^2 e^{\mathrm{T}}(t) e(t) + e^{\mathrm{T}}(t-\tau) [(\boldsymbol{A} - \boldsymbol{L}\boldsymbol{C})^{\mathrm{T}} + (\boldsymbol{A} - \boldsymbol{L}\boldsymbol{C}) + \varepsilon^{-1} + \varepsilon + 2\mu] e(t-\tau) + \varepsilon^{-1} e^{\mathrm{T}}(t-2\tau) e(t-2\tau).$ (28)

根据文献 [20] 可得

$$\|\boldsymbol{e}(t-\tau)\|^2 \leq \|\boldsymbol{e}(t)\|^2,$$
 (29)

$$\|\boldsymbol{e}(t-2\tau)\|^2 \leqslant \|\boldsymbol{e}(t)\|^2.$$
(30)

故(28)式可以写为

^CD^{$$\alpha$$}V(t)

$$\leq [(\boldsymbol{A} - \boldsymbol{L}\boldsymbol{C})^{\mathrm{T}} + (\boldsymbol{A} - \boldsymbol{L}\boldsymbol{C}) + \varepsilon\lambda^{2} + \varepsilon + 2\varepsilon^{-1} + 2\mu]\|\boldsymbol{e}(t)\|^{2}$$

$$= [(\boldsymbol{A} - \boldsymbol{L}\boldsymbol{C})^{\mathrm{T}} + (\boldsymbol{A} - \boldsymbol{L}\boldsymbol{C}) + \xi I]\|\boldsymbol{e}(t)\|^{2} \quad (31)$$

其中 $\xi = \varepsilon \lambda^2 + \varepsilon + 2\varepsilon^{-1} + 2\mu$.

利用引理2中分数阶Lyapunov直接方法,通 过选择矩阵L和参数 ξ ,可以使得分数阶状态误差 系统e(t)渐近稳定,也即

$$(A - LC)^{\mathrm{T}} + (A - LC) + \xi I < 0.$$
 (32)

证毕.

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根据定理1,分数阶状态误差系统(16)是渐近 稳定的,因此,分数阶时滞驱动系统(11)和分数阶 时滞响应系统(14)实现了分数阶时滞状态观测器 同步.

4 仿真结果

1

4.1 分数阶时滞 Chen 混沌系统的状态观 测器同步

为了验证所提出的方法的正确性和有效性,利用所设计的控制器对分数阶时滞 Chen 混沌系统进行了状态观测器同步的数值模拟仿真.

分数阶时滞 Chen 混沌系统表达式为

$$\begin{cases} D^{\alpha} \boldsymbol{x} = \begin{cases} 35(x_2 - x_1 \ (t - \tau)) \\ -7x_1(t - \tau) - x_1(t - \tau) \ x_3 + 28x_2 \\ x_1(t - \tau) \ x_2 - 3x_3 \end{cases} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} -35 \ 35 \ 0 \\ -7 \ 28 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 0 \ -3 \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -yx_3 \\ yx_2 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \boldsymbol{y} = \boldsymbol{C} \boldsymbol{x} \end{cases}$$

$$(33)$$

其中
$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t-\tau) & x_2 & x_3 \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, 分数阶$$
阶数 $\alpha = 0.995$, 时滞 $\tau = 0.04$.

(33) 式的分数阶状态观测系统为

$$\begin{cases} D^{\alpha} \hat{\boldsymbol{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} -35 \ 35 \ 0 \\ -7 \ 28 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 0 \ -3 \end{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{x}} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\hat{y}\hat{x}_3 \\ \hat{y}\hat{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \boldsymbol{L}(y - \hat{y}), \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} = \boldsymbol{C}\hat{\boldsymbol{x}} \end{cases}$$

其中

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}_1(t-\tau) \ \hat{x}_2 \ \hat{x}_3 \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad \boldsymbol{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \ 0 \ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \boldsymbol{L} = \begin{bmatrix} l_1 \ l_2 \ l_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 \ 30 \ 0.2 \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}, \\ \alpha = 0.995, \quad \xi = 2.4, \quad \tau = 0.04.$$

选取 (33) 式的初始值为 $x_0 = [0.01\ 0.01\ 0.01]^{T}$, (34) 式的初始值为 $\hat{x}_0 = [1\ 2\ 5]^{T}$,得到的仿真结果 如图1—4所示,图1 表示混沌相图 x_1 - x_2 的状态 值与观测值的比较,图2表示混沌相图 x_2 - x_3 的状态值与观测值的比较,图3表示混沌相图 x_1 - x_3 的 状态值与观测值的比较,图4表示分数阶状态观测器的误差曲线.



图 1 混沌相图 x_1 - x_2 的状态值与观测值的比较 Fig. 1. Phase portrait of x_1 versus x_2 (dashed lines) and \hat{x}_1 versus \hat{x}_2 (solid lines).



图 2 混沌相图 x_2 - x_3 的状态值与观测值的比较 Fig. 2. Phase portrait of x_2 versus x_3 (dashed lines) and \hat{x}_2 versus \hat{x}_3 (solid lines).



图 3 混沌相图 x_1 - x_3 的状态值与观测值的比较 Fig. 3. Phase portrait of x_1 versus x_3 (dashed lines) and \hat{x}_1 versus \hat{x}_3 (solid lines).

(34)





从实例数值仿真的结果可以看出,随着时间的 变化, e₁, e₂, e₃ 很快地趋近于零,两个系统达到了 渐近稳定.由此说明在控制器的作用下,实现了系 统 (33) 与系统 (34) 的状态观测器同步.

4.2 分数阶 Chen 时滞混沌系统的状态观 测器同步应用于保密通信系统

以分数阶 Chen 时滞混沌系统为例, 设系统中 发送的有用信号为 *s*(*t*) = 0.02 sin(50*t*), 将状态观 测器同步应用于混沌保密通信系统中.

发送系统表示为

$$\begin{cases} D^{\alpha} \boldsymbol{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -35 \ 35 \ 0 \\ -7 \ 28 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 0 \ -3 \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -yx_3 \\ yx_2 \end{bmatrix} + \boldsymbol{L}\boldsymbol{s}(t), \\ \boldsymbol{y} = \boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{x}(t) + \boldsymbol{s}(t), \end{cases}$$

(35)

其中, y(t) 是发送端的输出, 其余参数设置同(33) 式.

接收系统表示为

$$\begin{cases} D^{\alpha} \hat{\boldsymbol{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} -35 \ 35 \ 0 \\ -7 \ 28 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 0 \ -3 \end{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{x}} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\hat{y}\hat{x}_3 \\ \hat{y}\hat{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \boldsymbol{L}(y - \hat{y}), \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} = \boldsymbol{C}\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}. \end{cases}$$
(36)

假设接收端恢复的信号为 $s_{\rm R}(t) = y(t) - \hat{y}(t)$,根据 定理1有

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} s_{\mathrm{R}}(t) = \lim_{t \to \infty} (\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{e}(t) + \boldsymbol{s}(t)) = \boldsymbol{s}(t).$$
(37)

因此,要发送的有用信号在接收端能够准确恢复出来,达到保密通信的目的.

图5—图7是混沌保密通信系统的仿真结果, 其中图5给出了系统中要发送的有用信号*s*(*t*), 图6给出了发送端的输出信号*y*(*t*),图7给出了接 收端恢复出的信号*s*_R(*t*).



图 5 系统中要发送的有用信号 s(t)







Fig. 6. The output signal in transmitter.



Fig. 7. The recovered signal in receiver.

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5 结 论

本文利用 Lyapunov 稳定性理论和分数阶线性 矩阵不等式,设计基于状态观测器的同步控制器, 实现了分数阶时滞混沌系统的状态观测器的同步, 并且成功地利用 Lyapunov 函数的分数阶导数证明 了系统的稳定性.以分数阶时滞 Chen 混沌系统为 例,实现了分数阶时滞 Chen 混沌系统同步,证明了 该同步方法的有效性.本文的方法具有广泛的实用 性,可以推广到其他分数阶时滞混沌系统,并可以 将其应用于混沌保密通信系统.

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Chaotic system synchronization of state-observer-based fractional-order time-delay^{*}

Jia Ya-Qiong¹⁾²⁾ Jiang Guo-Ping^{1)†}

1) (College of Automation, Nanjing University of Posts and Telecommunications, Nanjing 210023, China)

2) (Department of Electronics and Information Engineering, Key Laboratory of Signal and Information Processing, Hunan

Institute of Technology, Hengyang 421002, China)

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Abstract

A lot of studies of control highlight fractional calculus in modeling systems and designing controllers have been carried out. More recently, a lot of chaotic behaviors have been found in fractional-order systems. Then, controlling the fractional-order systems, especially controlling nonlinear fractional-order systems has become a hot research subject. The design of state estimators is one of the essential points in control theory. Time delays are often considered as the sources of complex behaviors in dynamical systems. A lot progress has been made in the research of time delay systems with real variables. In recent years, fractional-order time-delay chaotic synchronization and chaotic secure communication have received ever-increasing attention. In this paper we focus our study on the synchronization of fractional-order time-delay chaotic systems and its application in secure communication. Firstly, based on the Lipschitz condition, the nonlinear fractional-order time-delay system is proposed. Secondly, the fractional-order time-delay observer for the system is constructed. The necessary and sufficient conditions for the existence of the fractional-order observer are given by some lemmas. Thirdly, the synchronous controller is designed based on the state observer and the stability theory of fractional-order system. Instead of the state variables, the output variables of drive system and response system are used to design the synchronous controller, which makes the design much more simple and practical. With the Lyapunov stability theory and fractional order matrix inequalities, the method of how to obtain the parameters of the controller is presented. The sufficient conditions for asymptotical stability of the state error dynamical system are derived. After that, with the Chen fractional-order time-delay chaotic system, the synchronous controller is designed to make the system run synchronously. Finally, the proposed approach is then applied to secure communications, where the information signal is injected into the transmitter and simultaneously transmitted to the receiver. With the observer design technique, a chaotic receiver is then derived to recover the information signal at the receiving end of the communication. In the conventional chaotic masking method, the receiver is driven by the sum of the information signal and the output of the transmitter, whose dynamics is autonomous. The simulation results show that the design of the synchronous controller works effectively and efficiently, which implies that the proposed fractional order time-delay observer in this paper runs effectively. The proposed method is able to be applied to other fractional order time-delay chaos systems, and also to chaotic secure communication system.

Keywords: chaotic synchronization, fractional-order time-delay chaotic system, fractional state observe controller, linear matrix inequality

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 $[\]dagger$ Corresponding author. E-mail: jianggp@njupt.edu.cn