国防科技大学学报 JOURNAL OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY

第13卷第3期	1991年9月	Vol. 13 No. 3
	带挠性附件双自旋卫星	
	的 Liapunov 稳定准则	

金粱

(自动控制系)

摘 要 本文研究了带挠性附件双自旋卫星的姿态稳定性问题。假定挠性双自旋卫星由 无内部活动部件的半刚性平台、半刚性转子以及固连于平台的挠性附件构成,选择姿态角和 模态坐标表示的相对能量函数为 Liapunov 函数,建立了挠性双自旋卫星姿态稳定性判据。

关键词 挠性双自旋卫星, Liapunov 函数, 姿态稳定性

分类号 P173. 6

随着空间技术的发展,新一代的双自旋卫星常常需要安装大型天线和挠性太阳帆板, 对于这种复杂结构的双自旋体,在分析姿态稳定性问题时,除需考虑转子和平台的半刚 性因素外,还必须顾及卫星所带附件的挠性运动,这样,建立挠性双自旋卫星的姿态稳 定判据便成为一个具有意义的课题。

本文在假定双自旋体的转子和平台均为无内部活动部件的半刚体的情况下,研究了 一类带有对称挠性附件双自旋卫星的 Liapunov 稳定性问题。首先,选取平台坐标系相对 惯性坐标系的姿态角和模态坐标,导出了系统的相对能量函数,将相对能量函数作为系 统的 Liapunov 函数,建立了姿态稳定性条件。然后,针对带有两侧对称太阳帆板双自旋 卫星,在仅考虑帆板平面外变形和二阶振型的条件下,导出了具有简单形式的姿态稳定 性判据。

1 系统的 Hamilton 函数

如图 1 所示, 挠性双自旋卫星由圆形转子 R, 正方形平台 P 和对称固连于平台的 n 个 挠性附件组成。设固连于平台的体坐标系 oxyz 为平台和附件系统在未变形状态下的主轴 坐标系, z 轴为转子 R 的自旋轴。假定挠性附件的弹性变形为反对称形式, 它不影响系统 质心的变化。记平台和转子相对 oxyz 系的惯量张量分别为

$$I^{p} = \begin{pmatrix} I^{p}_{z} & 0 \\ & I^{p}_{y} \\ 0 & & I^{p}_{z} \end{pmatrix}, \qquad I^{R} = \begin{pmatrix} I^{R}_{z} & 0 \\ & I^{R}_{y} \\ 0 & & I^{R}_{z} \end{pmatrix}$$
(1)

* 1990年6月5日收稿

而平台与转子的绝对角速度在 oxyz 系中的投影表达式为

$$\bar{\omega}^{\mathbf{p}} = (\omega_{z}^{\mathbf{p}} \, \omega_{y}^{\mathbf{p}} \, \omega_{z}^{\mathbf{p}})^{\mathrm{T}} \qquad \bar{\omega}^{\mathrm{R}} = (\omega_{z}^{\mathrm{R}} \, \omega_{y}^{\mathrm{R}} \, \omega_{z}^{\mathrm{R}})^{\mathrm{T}} \tag{2}$$

易知,平台与转子的横向角速度分量满足关系

$$\omega_{x}^{p} = \omega_{x}^{R}, \quad \omega_{y}^{p} = \omega_{x}^{R}$$
(3)



图 1 挠性双自旋卫星示意图

设 dm, 为挠性附件 i 上的质量元,则整个系统的动能可表示为

$$T = \frac{1}{2} (\bar{\omega}^{P})^{T} I^{P} \bar{\omega}^{P} + \frac{1}{2} (\bar{\omega}^{R})^{T} I^{R} \bar{\omega}^{R} + \frac{1}{2} \Sigma \int \dot{\rho}_{\iota} \cdot \dot{\rho}_{\iota} dm_{\iota}$$
(4)

式中, $\bar{\rho}$,为质量元 dm,在变形状态下的位置向量,其可由 dm,在未变形状态下的位置向量 \bar{r} ,和弹性位移 \bar{u} ,表示为: $\bar{\rho}$,= \bar{r} ,+ \bar{u} , (5)

则(4)式中的第三项可进一步处理如下

$$\Sigma \int \dot{\bar{\rho}}_{i} \cdot \dot{\bar{\rho}}_{i} dm_{i} = \Sigma \int (\dot{\bar{r}}_{i} + \dot{\bar{u}}_{i}) \cdot (\dot{\bar{r}}_{i} + \dot{\bar{u}}_{i}) dm_{i}$$
$$= \Sigma (\bar{\omega}^{p})^{T} I_{i}^{A} \bar{\omega}^{p} + 2\Sigma (\bar{\omega}^{p})^{T} \bar{h}_{i}^{A} + \Sigma \int \dot{\bar{u}}_{i}^{T} \dot{\bar{u}}_{i} dm_{i} \qquad (6)$$

式中 I⁴ 为附件 i 在变形状态下的惯量张量, k⁴ 为附件 i 弹性振动产生的角动量, 可将它们表示为

$$\begin{cases} I_{i}^{A} = {}^{0}I_{i}^{A} + {}^{1}I_{i}^{A}(\bar{u}_{i}) + {}^{2}I_{i}^{A}(\bar{u}_{i}^{2}), \quad {}^{0}I_{i}^{A} = \int (r_{i}^{2}E - \bar{r}_{i}\bar{r}_{i}^{T})dm_{i}, \\ {}^{1}I_{i}^{A} = \int [2\bar{r}_{i}^{T}\bar{u}_{i} - (\bar{u}_{i}\bar{r}_{i}^{T} + \bar{r}_{i}\bar{u}_{i}^{T})]dm_{i}, \quad {}^{2}I_{i}^{A} = \int (\bar{u}_{i}^{T}\bar{u}_{i}E - \bar{u}_{i}\bar{u}_{i}^{T})dm_{i} \\ \bar{h}_{i}^{A} = {}^{1}\bar{h}_{i}^{A}(\bar{u}_{i}) + {}^{2}\bar{h}_{i}^{A}(\bar{u}_{i}^{2}), \\ {}^{1}\bar{h}_{i}^{A} = \int \bar{r}_{i} \times \dot{\bar{u}}_{i}dm_{i}, \quad {}^{2}\bar{h}_{i}^{A} = \int \bar{u}_{i} \times \dot{\bar{u}}_{i}dm_{i} \end{cases}$$
(7)

式中, E 为单位矩阵。进一步记

$$I = I^{p} + \Sigma I_{i}^{A} + \begin{pmatrix} I_{z}^{R} & 0\\ I_{y}^{R} & \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = I^{0} + \Sigma ({}^{1}I_{i}^{A}(\tilde{u}_{i}) + {}^{2}I_{i}^{A}(\tilde{u}_{i}^{2}))$$
(9)

则系统动能 T 可以表示为

$$T = \frac{1}{2} (\tilde{\omega}^{p})^{T} I \tilde{\omega}^{p} + T_{R} + \Sigma (\tilde{\omega}^{p})^{T} \tilde{h}_{i}^{A} + \frac{1}{2} \Sigma \int \dot{\tilde{u}}_{i}^{T} \dot{\tilde{u}}_{i} dm_{i}$$
(11)

式中, $T_{R} = \frac{1}{2} I_{Z}^{R} (\omega_{Z}^{R})^{2}$

 $T_R = \frac{1}{2} I_Z^R (\omega_Z^R)^2 \tag{12}$

定义为转子的自旋动能[4],另一方面,附件的弹性应变势能为

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \Sigma \int \bar{u}_i^T k_i \bar{u}_i dm_i$$
(13)

式中, k. 为附件 i 弹性振动的刚度矩阵。如果挠性双自旋卫星除去转子自旋动能以外的能量, 称为平台系统的能量, 记为 E,, 则

$$E_{p} = \frac{1}{2} (\bar{\omega}^{p})^{T} I \bar{\omega}^{p} + \Sigma (\bar{\omega}^{p})^{T} \bar{h}_{i}^{A} + \frac{1}{2} \Sigma \int \dot{\bar{u}}_{i}^{T} \dot{\bar{u}}_{i} dm_{i} + \frac{1}{2} \Sigma \int \bar{u}_{i}^{T} k_{i} \bar{\bar{u}}_{i} dm_{i}$$
(14)

而系统的 Hamilton 函数即为平台系统能量与转子自旋动能之和,即

$$H = E_P + T_R = \frac{1}{2} (\bar{\omega}^P)^T I \bar{\omega}^P + \Sigma (\bar{\omega}^P)^T \bar{h}_i^A + \frac{1}{2} I_Z^R (\omega_Z^R)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \Sigma \int \dot{\bar{u}}_i^T \dot{\bar{u}}_i dm_i + \frac{1}{2} \Sigma \int \bar{u}_i^T k_i \bar{\bar{u}}_i dm_i$$
(15)

2 平台角速度 āp 的表示

挠性双自旋体的角动量 ñ 在体坐标系 oxyz 上的投影表达式为

$$\bar{h}^{b} = I\bar{\omega}^{p} + \begin{pmatrix} 0\\0\\I_{z}^{R}\omega_{z}^{R} \end{pmatrix} + \Sigma\bar{h}^{A}_{i}$$
(16)

由于挠性双自旋体无外力矩作用,因此,角动量 \bar{h} 相对于惯性空间的大小和方向都是不变的,不妨建立惯性坐标系 $ox_i y_i z_i$,它的 z_i 轴与系统角动量 \bar{h} 在惯性空间的方向重合,而它与体坐标系 oxyz之间的变换矩阵为 $[\theta]$,即: $(0 0 h)^r = [\theta]h^{\rho}$ (17)则由上式和(16)式可解得平台角速度 ϖ^r 为

$$\overline{\omega}^{P} = I^{-1} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \theta \end{bmatrix}^{T} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ h \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ I_{Z}^{R} \omega_{Z}^{R} \end{bmatrix} - \Sigma \overline{h}_{*}^{A} \right\}$$
(18)

如果惯性系 $ox_1y_1z_1$ 到体坐标系 oxyz 的变换定义为 3-1-2 顺序,则变换矩阵 [θ] 可由 Euler 角表示为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \theta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c\theta_3 c\theta_2 - s\theta_1 s\theta_2 s\theta_3 & c\theta_2 s\theta_3 + s\theta_1 s\theta_2 c\theta_3 & s\theta_2 c\theta_3 - s\theta_3 c\theta_2 s\theta_1 \\ - c\theta_1 s\theta_3 & c\theta_1 c\theta_3 & s\theta_2 s\theta_3 - c\theta_2 c\theta_3 s\theta_1 \\ - c\theta_1 s\theta_2 & s\theta_1 & c\theta_1 c\theta_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
(19)

则有

$$\begin{bmatrix} \theta \end{bmatrix}^{T} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ h \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin\theta_{2}\cos\theta_{1} \\ \sin\theta_{1} \\ \cos\theta_{1}\cos\theta_{2} \end{pmatrix} h$$
(20)

将上式代入(18)式中即得

$$\bar{\omega}^{p} = I^{-1} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -\sin\theta_{2}\cos\theta_{1} \\ \sin\theta_{1} \\ \cos\theta_{1}\cos\theta_{2} \end{pmatrix} h - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ I_{z}^{R}\omega_{z}^{R} \end{pmatrix} - \Sigma\bar{h}_{i}^{A} \right\}$$
(21)

显然,要进一步展开上式,则需计算 I⁻¹,不妨先将 I 矩阵展开如下

$$I = \begin{cases} A + \Sigma \int (2y_{i}u_{r_{i}} + 2z_{i}u_{z_{i}})dm_{i} & -\Sigma \int (y_{i}u_{r_{i}} + x_{i}u_{r_{i}})dm_{i} & -\Sigma \int (z_{i}u_{r_{i}} + x_{i}u_{r_{i}})dm_{i} \\ + \Sigma \int (u_{r_{i}}^{2} + u_{r_{i}}^{2})dm_{i} & -\Sigma \int u_{z_{i}}u_{y_{i}}dm_{i} & -\Sigma \int u_{z_{i}}u_{z_{i}}dm_{i} \\ - \Sigma \int (y_{i}u_{r_{i}} + x_{i}u_{r_{i}})dm_{i} & B + \Sigma \int (2x_{i}u_{r_{i}} + 2z_{i}u_{z_{i}})dm_{i} & -\Sigma \int (z_{i}u_{r_{i}} + y_{i}u_{z_{i}})dm_{i} \\ - \Sigma \int u_{z_{i}}u_{r_{i}}dm_{i} & +\Sigma \int (u_{r_{i}}^{2} + u_{r_{i}}^{2})dm_{i} & -\Sigma \int u_{r_{i}}u_{z_{i}}dm_{i} \\ - \Sigma \int (z_{i}u_{z_{i}} + x_{i}u_{z_{i}})dm_{i} & -\Sigma \int (z_{i}u_{r_{i}} + y_{i}u_{z_{i}})dm_{i} & C + \Sigma \int (2u_{z_{i}}x_{i} + 2y_{i}u_{r_{i}})dm_{i} \\ - \Sigma \int u_{z_{i}}u_{z_{i}}dm_{i} & -\Sigma \int u_{r_{i}}u_{z_{i}}dm_{i} & +\Sigma \int (u_{r_{i}}^{2} + u_{r_{i}}^{2})dm_{i} \\ - \Sigma \int (u_{z_{i}}u_{z_{i}}dm_{i} & -\Sigma \int u_{z_{i}}u_{z_{i}}dm_{i} & +\Sigma \int (u_{r_{i}}^{2} + u_{r_{i}}^{2})dm_{i} \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

式中, \bar{u}_{L} = $(u_{x_{1}}, u_{y_{1}}, u_{z_{1}})^{T}$, $\bar{r}_{.}$ = $(x_{.}, y_{.}, z_{.})^{T}$.

不妨假设 u_{x_1} , u_{x_1} , u_{x_1} , θ_1 和 θ_2 均为小量,则 Hamilton 函數仅需近似到二阶项,而 ω_r , ω_r 仅需要近似到一阶项, ω_r 需要近似到二阶项,因此,由(21)式和上面给出的 *I* 矩阵的 表达式,可以导出

$$\omega_{z}^{r} = -\frac{h\theta_{2}}{A} + \frac{1}{A}\Sigma\int (z_{i}\dot{u}_{y_{1}} - y_{i}\dot{u}_{z_{1}})dm_{i} + \frac{(h - I_{z}^{R}\omega_{z}^{R})}{AC}\Sigma\int (z_{i}u_{z_{1}} + x_{i}u_{z_{1}})dm_{i}$$
(22)

$$\omega_{y}^{z} = \frac{h\theta_{1}}{B} + \frac{1}{B}\Sigma\int (x_{i}\dot{u}_{z_{i}} - z_{i}\dot{u}_{z_{i}})dm_{i} + \frac{(h - I_{z}^{R}\omega_{z}^{R})}{BC}\Sigma\int (z_{i}u_{y_{i}} + y_{i}u_{z_{i}})dm_{i}$$
(23)

$$\begin{split} \omega_{z}^{2} &= \frac{(h - I_{x}^{2}\omega_{x}^{2})}{C} - \frac{2(h - I_{x}^{2}\omega_{x}^{2})}{C^{2}} \Sigma \int (x_{i}u_{z_{1}} + y_{i}u_{y_{1}})dm_{i} + \frac{1}{C} \Sigma \int (y_{i}\dot{u}_{z_{1}} - x_{i}\dot{u}_{y_{1}})dm_{i} \\ &- \frac{h\theta_{2}}{AC} \Sigma \int (z_{i}u_{z_{1}} + x_{i}u_{z_{1}})dm_{i} + \frac{h\theta_{1}}{BC}(z_{i}u_{y_{1}} + y_{i}u_{z_{1}})dm_{i} \\ &+ \frac{1}{AC} \bigg[\Sigma \int (z_{i}\dot{u}_{y_{1}} - y_{i}\dot{u}_{z_{1}})dm_{i} \bigg] \bigg[\Sigma \int (z_{i}u_{z_{1}} + x_{i}u_{z_{1}})dm_{i} \bigg] \\ &+ \frac{1}{BC} \bigg[\Sigma \int (x_{i}\dot{u}_{z_{1}} - z_{i}\dot{u}_{z_{1}})dm_{i} \bigg] \bigg[\Sigma \int (z_{i}u_{y_{1}} + y_{i}u_{z_{1}})dm_{i} \bigg] \\ &+ \frac{(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})}{C^{2}} \Sigma \int (u_{x}^{2} + u_{y}^{2})dm_{i} + \frac{(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})}{C^{3}} \bigg[\Sigma \int (2x_{i}u_{z_{1}} + 2y_{i}u_{y_{1}})dm_{i} \bigg]^{2} \\ &+ \frac{(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})}{BC^{2}} \bigg[\Sigma \int (z_{i}u_{y_{1}} + y_{i}u_{z_{1}})dm_{i} \bigg]^{2} + \frac{(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})}{AC^{2}} \bigg[\Sigma \int (z_{i}u_{z_{1}} + x_{i}u_{z_{1}})dm_{i} \bigg]^{2} \\ &- \frac{2}{C^{2}} \bigg[\Sigma \int (y_{i}\dot{u}_{z_{1}} - x_{i}\dot{u}_{y_{1}})dm_{i} \bigg] \bigg[\Sigma \int (x_{i}u_{z_{1}} + y_{i}u_{z_{1}})dm_{i} \bigg] \bigg[\Sigma \int (x_{i}u_{z_{1}} + y_{i}u_{z_{1}})dm_{i} \bigg] \\ &- \frac{h}{2C} (\theta_{1}^{2} + \theta_{2}^{2}) + \frac{1}{C} \Sigma \int (u_{y_{1}}\dot{u}_{z_{1}} - u_{z_{1}}\dot{u}_{y_{1}})dm_{i}. \end{split}$$

3 相对能量函数

将平台角速度表达式(22)-(24)代入(15)式中,则可得出 θ_1 , θ_2 , u_2 , u_3 ,和 u_2 表示下的系统 Hamilton 函数为

$$H = \frac{(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})^{2}}{2C} + \frac{1}{2}I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R^{2}} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{h}{AC} + \left[hC - A(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})\right]\theta_{2}^{2} \\ + \frac{1}{2}\frac{h}{BC}\left[hC - B(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})\right]\theta_{1}^{2} - \frac{h(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})\theta_{2}}{AC}\Sigma\int(z_{i}u_{x_{i}} + x_{i}u_{x_{i}})dm_{i} \\ + \frac{h(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})\theta_{1}}{BC}\Sigma\int(z_{i}u_{y_{i}} + y_{i}u_{x_{i}})dm_{i} + \frac{(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})^{2}}{2AC^{2}}\left[\Sigma\int(z_{i}u_{z_{i}} + x_{i}u_{z_{i}})dm_{i}\right]^{2} \\ + \frac{(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})^{2}}{2BC^{2}}\left[\Sigma\int(z_{i}u_{y_{i}} + y_{i}u_{z_{i}})dm_{i}\right]^{2} - \frac{(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})^{2}}{2C^{2}}\Sigma\int(u_{z_{i}}^{2} + u_{z_{i}}^{2})dm_{i} \\ - \frac{1}{2A}\left[\Sigma\int(z_{i}u_{y_{i}} - y_{i}u_{z_{i}})dm_{i}\right]^{2} - \frac{1}{2B}\left[\Sigma\int(x_{i}u_{z_{i}} - x_{i}u_{y_{i}})dm_{i}\right]^{2} \\ - \frac{1}{2C}\left[\Sigma\int(y_{i}u_{z_{i}} - x_{i}u_{y_{i}})dm_{i}\right]^{2} + \frac{1}{2}\Sigma\int\dot{u}_{x}^{T}\dot{u}_{i}dm_{i} + \frac{1}{2}\Sigma\int\bar{u}_{i}^{T}k_{i}\dot{u}_{i}dm_{i}$$
(25)

设质量元 dm, 处的弹性变形可用 3×n, 维振型矩阵 ø, (r,)和 n, 维模态坐标 n, 表示为

$$\bar{u}_{i} = \begin{bmatrix} u_{z_{i}} \\ u_{y_{i}} \\ u_{z_{i}} \end{bmatrix} = \phi_{i}(\bar{r}_{i})\eta_{i}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{z_{i}} \\ \phi_{y_{i}} \\ \phi_{z_{i}} \end{bmatrix}^{T} \eta_{i}$$
(26)

并且振型矩阵 φ.(示)满足规范化条件,即

$$\int \phi_i^T \phi_i dm_i = E_i, \quad \int \phi_i^T k_i \phi_i dm_i = \sigma_i^2$$
(27)

式中 σ_i^2 = diag ($\sigma_{i_1}^2 \sigma_{i_2}^2 \cdots \sigma_{i_n}^2$) 为第 *i* 个附件的频率矩阵,则 Hamilton 函数 *H* 可用 θ_1 , θ_2 , η 和 η 表示为

$$H = \frac{(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})^{2}}{2C} + \frac{1}{2}I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R^{2}} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{h}{AC}[hC - A(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})]\theta_{x}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{h}{BC}[hC - B(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})]\theta_{1}^{2} - \theta_{2}\left[\frac{h(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})}{AC}J_{1}\right]\eta + \theta_{1}\left[\frac{h(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})}{BC}J_{2}\right]\eta + \eta^{T}\left[\frac{(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})^{2}}{2AC^{2}}J_{1}^{T}J_{1}\right]\eta + \eta^{T}\left[\frac{(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})^{2}}{2BC^{2}}J_{x}^{T}J_{2}\right]\eta + \eta^{T}\left[\frac{2(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})^{2}}{C^{3}}J_{3}^{T}J_{3}\right]\eta - \eta^{T}\left[\frac{(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})^{2}}{2C^{2}}J_{4}\right]\eta - \eta^{T}\left[\frac{1}{2A}J_{5}^{T}J_{5}\right]\eta - \eta^{T}\left[\frac{1}{2B}J_{6}^{T}J_{6}\right]\eta - \eta^{T}\left[\frac{1}{2C}J_{1}^{T}J_{7}\right]\dot{\eta} + \frac{1}{2}\eta^{T}\dot{\eta} + \frac{1}{2}\eta^{T}\sigma^{2}\eta$$
(28)

$$J_{i} = \begin{pmatrix} J_{j1} & 0 \\ & J_{j2} \\ & \ddots \\ 0 \\ & & J_{jn} \end{pmatrix}, j = 1, 2, \dots 7$$
(29)

并且

式中,

$$\eta^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{bmatrix} \eta_1^{\mathrm{T}} \ \eta_2^{\mathrm{T}} \cdots \ \eta_n^{\mathrm{T}} \end{bmatrix}$$
(30)

$$\begin{cases} J_{1_{i}} = \int (z_{i}\phi_{z_{i}} + x_{i}\phi_{z_{i}})dm_{i}, & J_{2i} = \int (z_{i}\phi_{y_{i}} + y_{i}\phi_{z_{i}})dm_{i} \\ J_{3_{i}} = \int (x_{i}\phi_{z_{i}} + y_{i}\phi_{y_{i}})dm_{i}, & J_{4_{i}} = \int (\phi_{z_{i}}^{T}\phi_{z_{i}} + \phi_{y_{i}}^{T}\phi_{y_{i}})dm_{i} \\ J_{5_{i}} = \int (z_{i}\phi_{y_{i}} - y_{i}\phi_{z_{i}})dm_{i}, & J_{6_{i}} = \int (x_{i}\phi_{z_{i}} - z_{i}\phi_{z_{i}})dm_{i} \\ J_{7i} = \int (y_{i}\phi_{z_{i}} - x_{i}\phi_{y_{i}})dm_{i} \end{cases}$$
(31)

引入记号 H_0 表示 $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = 0$, $\eta = \eta = 0$ 时, 系统的 Hamilton 函数, 则

$$H_0 = \frac{(h - I_z^R \omega_z^R)^2}{2C} + \frac{1}{2} I_z^R \omega_z^{R^2}$$
(32)

易知、 H_0 即为 $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = 0$, $\eta = \eta = 0$ 时双自旋系统的能量,则可定义挠性双自旋体的相对能量函数为

$$\Delta H = H - H_{0} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{h}{AC} \Big[hC - A(h - I_{z}^{R} \omega_{z}^{R}) \Big] \theta_{z}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{BC} \Big[hC - B(h - I_{z}^{R} \omega_{z}^{R}) \Big] \theta_{1}^{2} \\ - \theta_{2} \Big[\frac{h(h - I_{z}^{R} \omega_{z}^{R})}{AC} J_{1} \Big] \eta + \theta_{1} \Big[\frac{h(h - I_{z}^{R} \omega_{z}^{R})}{BC} J_{2} \Big] \eta + \eta^{T} \Sigma_{1} \eta + \eta^{T} \Sigma_{2} \eta$$
(33)

式中

$$\begin{cases} \Sigma_{1} = \frac{(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})^{2}}{2AC^{2}}J_{1}^{T}J_{1} + \frac{(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})^{2}}{2BC^{2}}J_{2}^{T}J_{2} \\ + \frac{2(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})^{2}}{C^{3}}J_{3}^{T}J_{3} - \frac{(h - I_{x}^{R}\omega_{x}^{R})^{2}}{2C^{2}}J_{4} + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^{2} \\ \Sigma_{2} = E - \frac{1}{2A}J_{5}^{T}J_{5} - \frac{1}{2B}J_{6}^{T}J_{6} - \frac{1}{2C}J_{7}^{T}J_{7} \end{cases}$$
(34)

4 挠性双自旋卫星稳定性判据的一般表示

取
$$\Delta H = \Delta H$$
 (θ_1 , θ_2 , η , η) 为系统的 Liapunov 函数,则由(33)式知
 $\Delta H(0,0,0,0) = 0$ (35)

进一步将相对能量函数 4H 表示为如下形式

$$AH = (\theta_1 \ \theta_2 \ \eta^T) \Sigma_0 \begin{pmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} + \dot{\eta}^T \Sigma_2 \dot{\eta}$$
(36)

这里

$$\Sigma_{0} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{h}{BC} \Big[hC - B(h - I_{z}^{R} \omega_{z}^{R}) \Big] & \frac{h(h - I_{z}^{R} \omega_{z}^{R})}{2BC} J_{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{h}{AC} \Big[hC - A(h - I_{z}^{R} \omega_{z}^{R}) \Big] & -\frac{h(h - I_{z}^{R} \omega_{z}^{R})}{2AC} J_{1} \\ \frac{h(h - I_{z}^{R} \omega_{z}^{R})}{2BC} J_{2}^{T} & -\frac{h(h - I_{z}^{R} \omega_{z}^{R})}{2AC} J_{1}^{T} & \Sigma_{1} \end{cases}$$

(37)

由于在(36)式中,矩阵 Σ_2 为附件弹性振动的广义质量矩阵,因此,可以证明^[1],矩阵 Σ_2 为正定对称矩阵。

根据 Liapunov 稳定性定理,可以导出挠性双自旋卫星的稳定性判据为

$$\Sigma_0 > 0, \quad \Delta \dot{H} < 0 \tag{38}$$

由 Sylvester 定理知,矩阵 Σ_0 正定的充要条件为其各阶主子式均大于零,则由矩阵 Σ_0 的 -m和二阶主子式大于零可导出

$$\omega_z^R > \frac{C}{I_z^R} \left(\frac{1}{C} - \frac{1}{A} \right) h, \quad \omega_z^R > \frac{C}{I_z^R} \left(\frac{1}{C} - \frac{1}{B} \right) h \tag{39}$$

上两式即为[4]中所建立的半刚性双自旋卫星运动稳定的充分条件,而对于矩阵 *Σ*。中其 它多阶主子式的值,可十分容易地由数值计算得到。

而对稳定性判据中的能量耗散条件(38)式,利用(15)和(33)式,有

$$\Delta \dot{H} = \dot{H} - \dot{H}_0 = \dot{E}_P + \dot{T}_R - \dot{H}_0 < 0 \tag{40}$$

式中, E, 为平台系统的能量耗散率, 又由(32)式, 得

$$\dot{H}_0 = \left(1 - \frac{h - I_s^R \omega_s^R}{C \omega_s^R}\right) \dot{T}_R \tag{41}$$

这里

而

$$\dot{T}_R = I_z^R \omega_z^R \dot{\omega}_z^R \tag{42}$$

为转子动能耗散率。

将(41)式代入(40)式,整理即得能量耗散条件为

$$\frac{C\dot{E}_{p}}{I_{z}^{R}T_{R}} > 1 - \frac{h}{I_{z}^{R}\omega_{z}^{R}}$$
(43)

如果双自旋体的转子被理想化为无耗能的刚体,则对于半刚性平台和具有阻尼作用的附 件,耗能条件(38)式是显然成立的。

5 一个应用例子

考虑图 1 中所示的带太阳帆板双自旋卫星的稳定性判据。不妨设两块几何和质量特 性完全相同的帆板对称的安装在平台坐标系的 zy 平面内,仅考虑帆板沿 z 轴的弹性变 形,并假定两块帆板的弹性变形具有反对称形式,这时,有

$$J_1 = 0, J_3 = 0, J_4 = 0, J_6 = 0, J_7 = 0, J_2 = J_5$$

$$\delta_{\mathbf{y}} = (\delta_{\mathbf{y}_1} \ \delta_{\mathbf{y}_2} \ \cdots \ \delta_{\mathbf{y}_N}) = J_{21} = J_{22} = \int_m y \phi_z dm$$



图 2 两块帆板沿 2 轴方向的反对称弹性变形

若假定双自旋体的转子无能量耗散,则带挠性太阳帆板双自旋卫星的姿态稳定条件 为

	$\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{h}{BC} \left[hC - B\Delta\right]\right)$	ʻ 0	$rac{h\varDelta}{BC}\delta_{s_1}$	$rac{h\varDelta}{BC}\delta_{y_2}$	•••••	
	0	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{h}{AC} [hC - B\Delta]$	0	0	•••••	
$\Sigma_0 =$	$rac{h\varDelta}{BC}\delta_{m{y}_1}$	0	$\sigma_1^2 + \frac{2\Delta^2}{BC^2}\delta_{y_1}^2$	$\frac{2\Delta^2}{BC^2}\delta_{y_1}\delta_{y_2}$	••••	> 0
i	$rac{h\varDelta}{BC}\delta_{m{y}_2}$	0	$\frac{2\varDelta^2}{BC}\delta_{\mathbf{y}_1}\delta_{\mathbf{y}_2}$	$\sigma_2^2 + \frac{2\Delta^2}{BC^2}\delta_{g_2}^2$	••••	
	l i	:		:		ļ

式中 $\Delta = h - I_z^R \omega_z^R$.

若仅考虑二阶模态,则矩阵 Σ₀ 为 4×4 维矩阵,显然,由 Σ₀ 的一阶和二阶主子式大于 零,即可导出半刚性双自旋卫星姿态稳定的条件(39)式,而由 Σ₀ 的三阶和四阶主子式大 于零,即可推导出挠性太阳帆板的一阶和二阶振动频率所应满足的条件为

 $\sigma_1^2 > \frac{2(h - I_z^R \omega_z^R)^3 \delta_{\mathbf{y}_1}^2}{C^2 [hC - B(h - I_z^R \omega_z^R)]}, \quad \sigma_2^2 > \frac{2(h - I_z^R \omega_z^R)^3 \delta_{\mathbf{y}_2}^2 \sigma_1^2}{C^2 [hC - B(h - I_z^R \omega_z^R)] \sigma_1^2 - (h - I_z^R \omega_z^R)^3 \delta_{\mathbf{y}_1}^2}$

注意到挠性双自旋系统角动量 h 的零阶近似为: h ~ C ω ! + I ! ω ! 代入前两式中,有

$$\sigma_1^2 > \frac{2\omega_z^3 \delta_{r_1}^2}{(C-B)\omega_z^2 + I_z^R \omega_z^R}, \quad \sigma_2^2 > \frac{2\omega_z^3 \delta_{r_2}^2 \sigma_1^2}{\left[(C-B)\omega_z^2 + I_z^R \omega_z^R\right] \sigma_1^2 - \omega_z^2 \delta_r^2}$$

这时,如果平台是完全消旋的,即 ω_i=0,则上两式变为:σ_i²>0, σ_i²>0. 自然上述条件是 被满足的,这表明当平台系统相对于惯性空间定向时,若仅认为帆板具有平面外的变形, 则帆板弹性运动是不影响双自旋系统的姿态稳定性的,这一结论也不难从物理意义上直 观理解。

如果转子是完全消旋的,即 ω²=0,此时,有:

$$\left(\frac{\sigma_1}{\omega_z^p}\right)^2 > \frac{2\delta_{\mathfrak{r}_1}^2}{C-B}, \quad \left(\frac{\sigma_2}{\omega_z^p}\right)^2 > \frac{2\delta_{\mathfrak{r}_2}^2\sigma_1^2}{(C-B)\sigma_1^2 - (\omega_z^p)^2\delta_{\mathfrak{r}_1}^2}$$

而(39)式则变成熟知的最大惯量轴条件: C>A, C>B.

6 结 束 语

本文所建立的带有对称挠性附件的双自旋卫星的姿态稳定性判据,是半刚性双自旋 卫星姿态稳定判据的发展。以文中的结果可以知道,挠性双自旋卫星的姿态稳定判据可 分为两个部分,即忽略附件弹性运动,将整个双自旋卫星作为半刚体时应满足的姿态稳 定条件(39)式,以及附件振动频率所应满足的条件(38)式,而对后一条件,如果仅考虑 低价振动模态,则可由简单公式表示,对于高价振动模态,需要用数值计算验证(38)式。 关于带有不对称挠性附件的双自旋卫星,由于在建立其姿态稳定条件时必须考虑附件弹 性振动所引起的系统质心变化,因此,问题变得更为复杂,有关这方面的研究结果,作 者将在另文中阐述。

作者感谢西德国防大学航空航天系 H. F. Bauer 教授对本文工作的建议和指导,并感谢西德洪堡基金会对本研究工作的资助。

参考文献

- Meirovitch L. A Method for the Liapunov Stability Analysis of Hybrid Dynamical Systems Possessing Ignorable Coordinates. AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference. Santa Barbara, Calif. 1970, 70°1045
- [2] Kaplan M H. Modern Spacecraft Dynamics and Control. John Wiley & Sons, New Yorr, 1976, Chaps. 2 and 5
- [3] Meirovitch L. Methods of Analytical Dynamics. McGraw-Hill Book Co. New York: 1970
- [4] 凌德海. 双自旋卫星的姿态稳定性判据。国防科技大学学报, 1982, 2
- [5] 金梁. 机动挠性多体空间飞行器的动力学与非线性控制. 博士论文, 北京控制工程研究所, 1988

Liapunov Stability Criteria for Dual Spin Satellites with Flexible Appendages

Jin Liang

(Department of Automatic Control)

Abstract

The problem of attitude stability of dual spin satellites with flexible appendages is studied in this paper. The model of the flexible dual spin satellite consists of a semirigid platform with a semirigid axisymmetric rotor and n flexible appendages attached to it. The relative energy function of the system is selected as a Liapunov function in terms of the attitude angles and mode coordinates, and the attitude stability criteria is obtained by using the Liapunov stability theorem.

Key words flexible dual spin satellites, Liapunov function, attitude stability