



## 面向扑翼飞行机器人的飞行控制研究进展综述

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### Research progress on the flight control of flapping-wing aerial vehicles

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# 面向扑翼飞行机器人的飞行控制研究进展综述

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**摘要** 近十年来, 研究人员从飞行生物的飞行机理着手分析, 对扑翼飞行机器人的姿态控制、位置控制设计以及系统稳定性分析展开了深入研究, 基于鲁棒控制、神经网络等技术, 提出了诸多控制方法实现扑翼飞行机器人的自主飞行, 其中, 姿态控制通过自适应等控制器并结合线性化方法来实现, 位置控制则通过搭建层级架构的控制器等方法来完成, 并通过设计扰动观测器等来处理系统的不确定性, 以提高系统稳定性能。通过对相关研究工作进行总结, 可以看出目前扑翼飞行机器人的飞行控制研究仍大多处于理论阶段, 还需要进一步结合工程应用中的实际需求, 推进扑翼飞行机器人的应用与推广。最后, 探讨了扑翼飞行机器人飞行控制未来的研究方向。

**关键词** 扑翼飞行机器人; 生物飞行原理; 自主飞行控制; 姿态控制; 人工智能

**分类号** TP242.6

## Research progress on the flight control of flapping-wing aerial vehicles

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**ABSTRACT** In nature, flying creatures flap their wings to generate lift, which is necessary for flight. Most birds change flight patterns by moving their wings using their wing muscles and adjusting their tail states. Insects, which are without tails, can achieve maneuverable flight using their chest and abdomen muscles and other structures such as hind wings. Owing to high mobility and high energy efficiency, researchers have developed various flapping-wing aerial vehicles according to the bionic principle to improve flight performance. However, a flapping-wing aerial vehicle is a nonlinear and time-variable system. The low Reynolds number and unsteady eddy are important characteristics of the flapping-wing aerial vehicle, and the values are different from those of traditional aircraft. The Reynolds number of the traditional aircraft is larger; thus, the air viscosity is small enough to be ignored. However, the air viscosity of the bionic flapping-wing aerial vehicle is high at low Reynolds number conditions. Adopting a conventional aerodynamic configuration will result in insufficient lift. In addition, the traditional aerodynamics theory cannot explain the high lift of the flapping-wing aerial vehicles, and the mature technologies in traditional aircraft design cannot be directly applied owing to the low Reynolds number. Owing to the periodic movement of the flapping wing, it is difficult for researchers to accurately analyze the aerodynamic model. The autonomous flight of a flapping-wing aerial vehicle is limited by several challenges. To solve this problem, researchers have studied the

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flight principle of birds and insects. Moreover, the attitude control, position control, and stability analysis of flapping-wing aerial vehicles have been studied. Several control strategies based on robust control, neural networks, and other methods have been proposed to realize the autonomous flight of flapping-wing aerial vehicles. Researchers have also adopted control methods such as adaptive controllers combined with linearization techniques to control attitude. Position control has been achieved using a hierarchical controller and other approaches. In addition, perturbation observation is used to deal with the uncertainty of the system to improve stability. In this paper, the flight control strategies of flapping-wing aerial vehicles of different scales are reviewed. The current research on the flight control of the flapping-wing aerial vehicle is mostly in the prototype phase. Most of these theories have not been verified in actual flight. Therefore, the flight control theory needs to be combined with actual missions to promote the application of the flapping-wing aerial vehicle. Finally, the future trend of the flight control of the flapping-wing aerial vehicle is highlighted.

**KEY WORDS** flapping-wing aerial vehicles; flight principle; autonomous flight; attitude control; artificial intelligence

飞行生物在数亿年的进化中, 具有极高的机动性<sup>[1]</sup>以及能量利用效率, 研究人员受此启发, 基于仿生学原理设计了扑翼飞行机器人<sup>[2-5]</sup>。扑翼飞行方式相比于传统的固定翼以及旋翼飞行方式更加特殊, 其机翼的周期性扑动使得扑翼飞行机器人面临的气流环境更为复杂, 扑翼飞行机器人所受到的空气动力具有高度非线性时变的特性<sup>[6-7]</sup>, 这使得扑翼飞行机器人的自主飞行控制面临巨大的挑战。

由于鸟类<sup>[8-12]</sup>和昆虫<sup>[13-15]</sup>两类不同飞行生物在生理构造上的区别, 它们产生动力的方式大相径庭。研究人员分别对不同飞行生物的飞行模式<sup>[16-19]</sup>展开研究, 这对扑翼飞行机器人的自主飞行具有启发作用。根据仿生对象的不同, 扑翼飞行机器人分为仿鸟和仿昆虫两大类<sup>[20-24]</sup>。由于所处气流环境复杂, 导致模型参数难以获取, 这是不同类型的扑翼飞行机器人共同面临的难题, 研究人员通常采用神经网络等方法来解决系统的不确定性。此外, 仿鸟扑翼飞行机器人载重较大, 可携带性能较好的处理器和传感器, 因此针对它的飞行控制问题, 研究人员通常对线性化的系统采用强化学习、模糊控制等较为复杂的方法; 而仿昆虫扑翼飞行机器人负载有限, 难以搭载复杂控制方法, 研究人员的关注点更多放在了对昆虫高机动飞行的复现, 因此它的飞行控制策略大多通过模仿昆虫的飞行模式来进行设计。本文总结了目前扑翼飞行机器人的飞行控制研究工作, 并分析了其未来发展方向。

本文组织结构如下: 第一部分对生物的飞行原理进行介绍; 第二部分对扑翼飞行机器人飞行控制的研究进展与关键技术进行展示; 第三部分对扑翼飞行机器人飞行控制系统的未来研究方向进行总结与展望; 第四部分对本篇论文进行总结。

## 1 生物飞行原理

自然界中, 飞行生物通过拍打翅膀的方式实现飞行, 其中, 鸟类大多通过翼肌牵动翅膀并配合尾羽的状态变换不同的飞行模式, 昆虫则是通过胸腹部肌肉以及后翅等其他结构的平衡辅助实现快速的高机动飞行<sup>[25-29]</sup>。

研究人员发现, 鸟类独特的翅膀形状即使在滑翔中也能够产生足够的升力, 而鸟类飞行所需的推进力则通过翅膀的扑动提供, 此外其尾翼在机动飞行与姿态调整中也具有关键作用<sup>[30-31]</sup>。鸟类在飞行时, 在扑翼的上行程中通过翅膀的弯曲或者翼尖反转来最小化阻力<sup>[32]</sup>。Hieronymus<sup>[33]</sup>通过解剖学诠释了骨骼肌与飞行羽毛之间的关联, 解释了鸟类在飞行中自主调节翅膀形状的机制, 而Stowers等<sup>[34]</sup>则通过断层扫描显示出鸟类翅膀变形时其骨骼的运动情况。Matloff等<sup>[35]</sup>针对鸟类的羽毛展开研究, 如图1所示, 当骨骼移动改变机翼形状时, 鸟类的飞羽分布被重新分配以增强对湍流的鲁棒性。由此可得, 鸟类主要通过羽毛的排布、翅膀的形变以及翅膀-尾翼协同实现飞行位姿变化, 由于目前尚没有合适的材料对仿鸟扑翼飞行机器人的机翼进行分布式控制, 因此, 研究人员主要采用机翼-尾翼协同控制实现飞行机器人的自主飞行。

而昆虫在飞行中具有三个气动机制: 延迟失速、旋转循环、尾流捕获, 后两种机制除了提供升力之外, 还能够飞行中调节其方向和大小<sup>[36]</sup>。Whitehead等<sup>[37]</sup>对果蝇飞行中的姿态调整展开研究, 在其飞行中增加扰动, 并用高速相机拍摄果蝇进行飞行姿态矫正的动作。Jayakumar等<sup>[38]</sup>针对蝴蝶的腹部运动在扑翼飞行的节距稳定性中的作用开展研究, 采用分层滑模控制方法来计算蝴蝶胸腹关节力矩的控制输入, 从数值上对腹部运动在蝴蝶

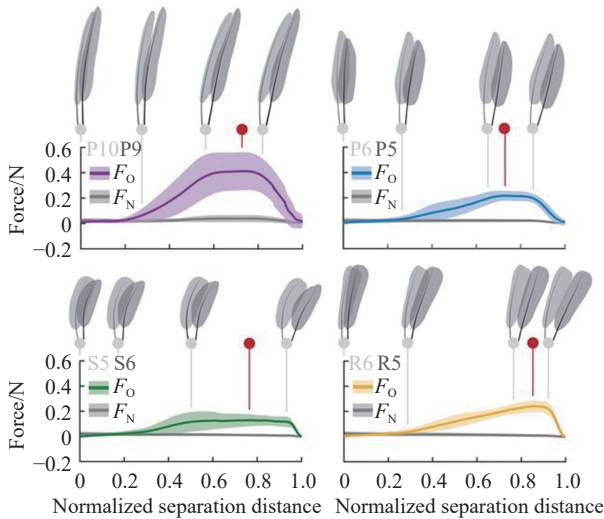


图 1 鸽子的一对飞羽间的反作用力随分离距离的变化<sup>[35]</sup>

Fig.1 Change in the opposing force between the two flight feathers of a pigeon with separation distance<sup>[35]</sup>

扑动飞行的节距稳定性中所起作用展开分析. 如图 2 所示, 为蝴蝶的二维模型, 其中,  $\theta_t$  为胸部俯仰角,  $\theta_a$  为腹节角,  $c_m$  为机翼的平均气动弦长,  $\eta$  为机翼前缘相对于胸廓前缘的距离,  $\beta$  为机翼的扑动运动.

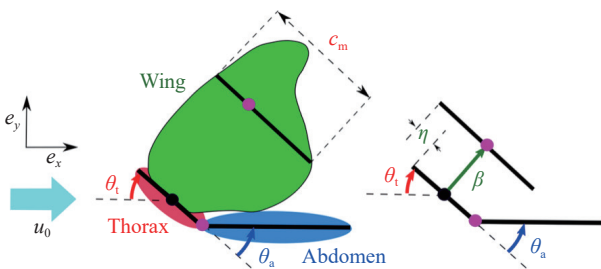


图 2 蝴蝶的二维模型图<sup>[38]</sup>

Fig.2 Two-dimensional butterfly model<sup>[38]</sup>

Senda 等<sup>[39]</sup> 同样对蝴蝶的扑动飞行机理进行研究, 其分析结论对扑翼飞行机器人的控制设计提供了理论指导, 基于蝴蝶飞行机理所设计的反馈系统能够实现稳定飞行. 昆虫不具有羽毛和尾翼, 主要通过独特的翅膀构造和胸、腹部配合等方式来完成高机动飞行, 能够实现悬停、急转等特殊动作. 研究人员借鉴昆虫的高机动飞行动作, 设计仿昆虫扑翼飞行机器人的飞行控制方法.

## 2 扑翼飞行机器人飞行控制

### 2.1 仿鸟扑翼飞行机器人的飞行控制

鸟类通过翼肌牵动翅膀能够实现多自由度的运动, 完成精巧复杂的飞行动作. 然而, 由于多变的气流环境、复杂的气动模型等因素, 研究人员需要通过在飞行控制板中搭载相应的算法以实现

对仿鸟扑翼飞行机器人的控制, 提高控制精度<sup>[40]</sup>. 机载嵌入式控制器<sup>[41]</sup> 能够实时处理包括惯性测量单元、卫星定位系统等多种传感器数据, 采用扩展卡尔曼滤波方法处理所获取的扑翼飞行机器人的状态量, 通过所搭载的控制算法实现对扑翼飞行机器人的飞行控制.

#### 2.1.1 位姿控制

在实际飞行中, 扑翼飞行机器人的位姿控制对于飞行稳定性具有重要意义, 研究人员针对其非线性、强耦合等问题开展了位姿控制的研究.

针对稳定飞行时, Wang 等<sup>[42]</sup> 分析了扑翼飞行机器人的气动特性, 如图 3 所示, 随后提出了一种基于全形式动态线性化的自适应控制方法实现对飞行机器人的俯仰控制, 以解决扑翼飞行机器人非线性等问题, 而由于执行器具有最大频率, 会导致飞行过程中发生输入饱和, 为补偿该输入饱和而设计了抗饱和补偿器. 关于扑翼飞行机器人的姿态跟踪问题, Liu 等<sup>[43]</sup> 通过采用不同的激活函数加速姿态跟踪误差的收敛速度, 消除跟踪中的滞后误差, 其中, 采用神经动力学的方法来建立模型. Li 和 Duan<sup>[44]</sup> 依据鸟类飞行机理提出了一种自适应鲁棒控制架构, 以标称模型为基础, 分离出结构不确定性与非结构不确定性, 并依据其不同的特性分别基于直接反馈、自适应方法和鲁棒方法设计相应的控制器. Hu 等<sup>[45]</sup> 基于反步法对扑翼飞行机器人的自适应模糊姿态控制展开研究, 能够克服建模误差对控制系统的影响.

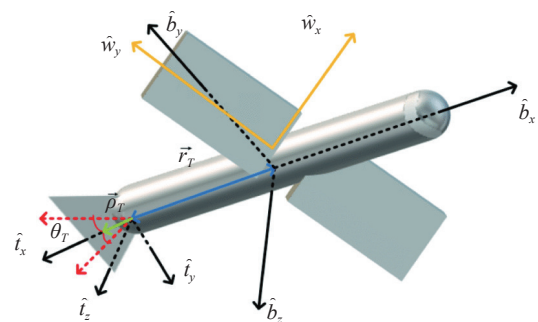


图 3 扑翼飞行机器人三维气动模型<sup>[42]</sup>

Fig.3 Three-dimensional aerodynamic model of the flapping-wing aerial vehicle<sup>[42]</sup>

除了扑翼飞行机器人机载控制板所携带的传感器, 研究人员还能够通过额外的视觉系统来辅助其飞行控制问题<sup>[46-48]</sup>, 付强等<sup>[49]</sup> 采用标记点检测法, 通过单目相机得到扑翼飞行机器人的位置信息, 采用卡尔曼滤波的方法进行降噪处理, 并通过单神经元 PID 控制器实现了仿鸟扑翼飞行机器人的高度控制. 此外, Liang 等<sup>[50]</sup> 针对仿鸟扑翼飞



行机器人着陆过程中的姿态控制展开研究,设计了一种自抗扰控制策略,由两个独立的自抗扰控制器分别控制俯仰和滚转方向的姿态,并应用扩展状态观测器对所受扰动以及不同自由度间的耦合进行估计,补偿控制器输出,以达到追踪目标轨迹的目的.通过试验可得,所设计的自抗扰控制方法能够对扑翼飞行方式的姿态进行稳定,在不同飞行模式下具有良好的控制效果,如图4所示.

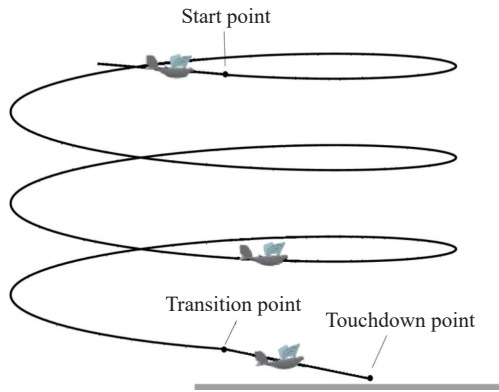


图4 仿鸟扑翼飞行机器人的自主着陆<sup>[50]</sup>

Fig.4 Autonomous landing of a bird-like flapping-wing aerial vehicle<sup>[50]</sup>

### 2.1.2 轨迹跟踪控制

在完成仿鸟扑翼飞行机器人的位姿控制问题的基础上,研究人员分别基于层级结构、平均理论等方法提出了飞行机器人轨迹跟踪策略.

针对扑翼飞行机器人在纵向平面上的轨迹跟踪问题,贺威等<sup>[51]</sup>分别建立了扑翼气动力/力矩与扑动频率以及尾翼气动力/力矩与其倾角的关系表达式,提出一种基于层级结构的自适应控制方法,Rakotomamonjy等<sup>[52]</sup>参考飞行生物的行为,将各个机翼的气动力集成起来,经过解析简化与周期性处理,导出平均模型,并根据垂直方向与俯仰轴的动力学设计非线性控制律,而Hsiao等<sup>[53]</sup>设计了一种针对微型仿鸟扑翼飞行机器人稳定垂直运动的控制律,搭建了飞行机器人系统架构,使其能够稳定进行垂直运动并跟踪高度控制指令.Torres等<sup>[54]</sup>针对仿鸟扑翼飞行机器人的欧拉角和高度等

系统状态进行建模,并基于反步法,进行状态反馈线性化,通过尾翼控制飞行机器人的姿态与滚转运动,实现仿鸟扑翼飞行机器人对期望欧拉角与高度的自主跟踪并达到了指数收敛.Qian等<sup>[55]</sup>基于平均理论设计了扑翼飞行机器人的自适应跟踪控制方法,采用移动平均滤波器来估计系统的平均状态,并在外环控制器中构造观测器估计系统内部扰动,将该跟踪任务分解为确定合适的推力方向以及当推力相对较远时调整控制器两个子任务.Chandrasekaran和Steck<sup>[56-57]</sup>设计了一种自适应控制方法,采用自适应神经网络逆控制器的最优控制修正以确定最优增益,又设计了基于曲面的可形变机翼,能够在俯仰率的控制指令下保持跟踪.在文献[58]中,由于扑翼飞行机器人在飞行时的周期性机翼扑动,导致难以达到真正的稳态,其速度和俯仰等状态量同样会产生振荡,通过对动态系统的线性化,依据周期系统的特性设计扑翼飞行机器人的控制方法.Fei等<sup>[59]</sup>采用两个驱动器进行扑翼飞行机器人的设计,能够实现稳定的悬停与高度跟踪,同时针对蜂鸟的快速规避机制进行了分析,模仿蜂鸟的运动设计飞行控制策略,分别结合基于模型的非线性控制和无模型的强化学习方法设计了混合控制方法,实现了仿蜂鸟的快速躲避动作,如图5所示.

### 2.1.3 自主巡航控制

仿鸟扑翼飞行机器人以其仿生的飞行方式具有极高的隐蔽性,应用前景良好,但由于在飞行中所处气流环境复杂,面对自主巡航等飞行任务极具挑战性,引起了研究人员的广泛关注.

针对大型仿鸟扑翼飞行机器人,Xu等<sup>[60]</sup>在姿态估计和控制器设计中考虑瞬态空气动力的影响,提出了一种模糊控制的方法,在姿态稳定、轨迹跟踪和飞行安全的前提下,实现扑翼飞行机器人的巡航飞行.Li等<sup>[61]</sup>考虑到扑翼飞行机器人大多由飞手控制,对飞手的操作经验进行研究,以人类技能模仿为基础,设计了扑翼飞行机器人的自

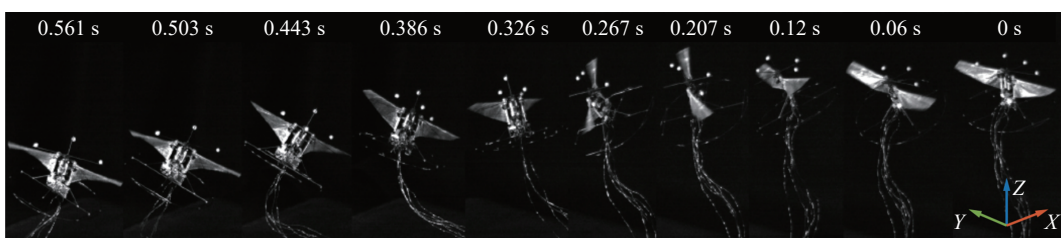


图5 扑翼飞行机器人在完成快速躲避动作时的状态<sup>[59]</sup>

Fig.5 Emergency avoidance of a flapping-wing aerial vehicle<sup>[59]</sup>

主飞行控制方法, 将扑翼飞行机器人的飞行分为起飞、巡航和着陆三个过程, 对其不同控制逻辑进行分析。

在上述的控制方法中, 大部分仿鸟扑翼飞行机器人采用一个电机来同步驱动机翼扑动, 然而, 自然界中鸟类的翅膀运动非常灵活<sup>[62]</sup>, 远非通过同步驱动的一对机翼可以比拟的, 有研究人员注意到这一现象, 并研制了独立驱动机翼的飞行机器人。贺威等<sup>[63]</sup>针对双侧机翼独立驱动的仿鸟扑翼飞行机器人设计了双闭环分段控制方法, 完成了无可控尾翼的自主巡航控制。针对扑翼飞行机器人的栖停控制, Paranjape 等<sup>[64]</sup>设计了基于二面体的控制方法, 将其飞行动力学方程改写为空间域的形式, 模仿鸟类等飞行生物, 利用机翼关节来控制飞行轨迹角和航向角, 基于动态反演的非线性控制器与传统比例积分控制器之间的等价关系, 通过一种精确的方法来调参。如图 6 所示, Roberts 等<sup>[65]</sup>同样设计了独立机翼控制的仿鸟扑翼飞行机器人, 结合 GPS 等传感器数据设计了针对尾翼的 PID 控制回路, 实现仿鸟扑翼飞行机器人的自主巡航。此外, Roberts 等<sup>[66]</sup>还对仿鸟扑翼飞行机器人的俯冲飞行控制完成了设计。

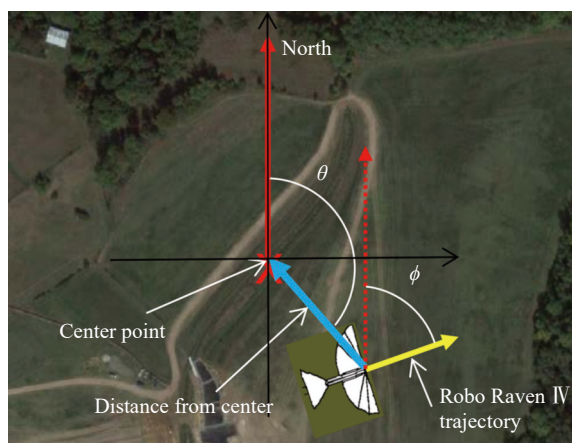


图 6 扑翼飞行机器人自主巡航示意图<sup>[65]</sup>

Fig.6 Autonomous cruise of a flapping-wing aerial vehicle<sup>[65]</sup>

仿鸟扑翼飞行机器人通常采用机翼与尾翼结合的方式完成飞行控制, 研究人员通常采用自适应控制、鲁棒控制等方法来解决其系统的不确定性, 结合多种传感器数据, 构建仿鸟扑翼飞行机器人的飞行控制架构。

## 2.2 仿昆虫扑翼飞行机器人的飞行控制

仿昆虫扑翼飞行机器人体积小、负载轻<sup>[67-69]</sup>, 难以装载电机等传统设备, 因此研究人员采用压电陶瓷、人工肌肉等新型材料以实现机翼的扑动运动。并且, 由于仿昆虫扑翼飞行机器人不具备尾

翼, 无法依赖尾翼实现姿态的被动稳定<sup>[70-71]</sup>, 因此, 通过分析昆虫独特的生理构造与飞行方式, 研究人员基于仿生原理从机械结构与控制方法两方面进行研究, 以实现仿昆虫扑翼飞行机器人的稳定飞行。此外, 研究人员还借助视觉系统来获取仿昆虫扑翼飞行机器人的飞行状态, 为飞行控制系统提供反馈信息。

### 2.2.1 基于新型驱动器的控制方法

在仿昆虫扑翼飞行机器人的研究中, Wood 教授<sup>[72]</sup>带领团队通过生物学原理设计了一个 60 mg 的微型扑翼飞行机器人, 取得了突出的成果。该款微型扑翼飞行机器人能够生成与昆虫翅膀运动类似的轨迹, 关于其飞行控制问题, Chen 等<sup>[73]</sup>采用人工肌肉驱动器, 使得该微型扑翼飞行机器人能够感知和承受障碍物的碰撞, 保持系统能够在碰撞后恢复飞行。Chirarattananon 等<sup>[74]</sup>对毫米级扑翼飞行机器人的自适应控制方法进行了研究, 针对有限信息得到系统的理论模型, 如图 7 所示, 设计了复合飞行控制器, 其中包括自适应模块用以估计未知参数解决系统存在的不确定性, 最终实现了仿昆虫扑翼飞行机器人的盘旋飞行。

### 2.2.2 基于仿生原理的控制方法

仿昆虫扑翼飞行机器人负载较小, 难以通过结构复杂但质量较重的机构实现昆虫高机动飞行行为的复现。因此, 研究人员依据昆虫的飞行模式, 通过改变机翼的扑动方式来完成飞行控制。Phan 等<sup>[75]</sup>针对无尾翼的微型扑翼飞行机器人设计了一个主动控制机构, 与微执行器集成产生足够的控制力矩来稳定微型扑翼飞行机器人, 该控制机构能够同时改变机翼的行程平面与扭转角度, 从而产生俯仰和滚转的控制力矩, 并通过调整左右翼的根部梁产生偏航力矩, 完成姿态控制。为模仿昆虫的快速转弯, Karásek 等<sup>[76]</sup>对所设计的无尾扑翼飞行机器人的机翼运动展开研究, 其机翼采用仿生运动方式扑动, 能够对昆虫的快速规避机制进行精准复现, 包括规避中的偏航旋转纠正, 如图 8 所示。

此外, 昆虫能够实现稳定悬停的优势是其他飞行生物难以比拟的<sup>[77]</sup>, 研究人员通过分析气动力、控制飞行姿态实现仿昆虫扑翼飞行机器人的悬停。Dong 和 Wang<sup>[78]</sup>针对仿昆虫扑翼飞行机器人进行了准稳态空气动力学的复合分析, 并引入了尾流捕获产生的附加质量, 根据牛顿-欧拉定理建立其动力学模型, 设计了间接自适应控制器和更新律对系统不确定性进行动态补偿, 通过仿真验

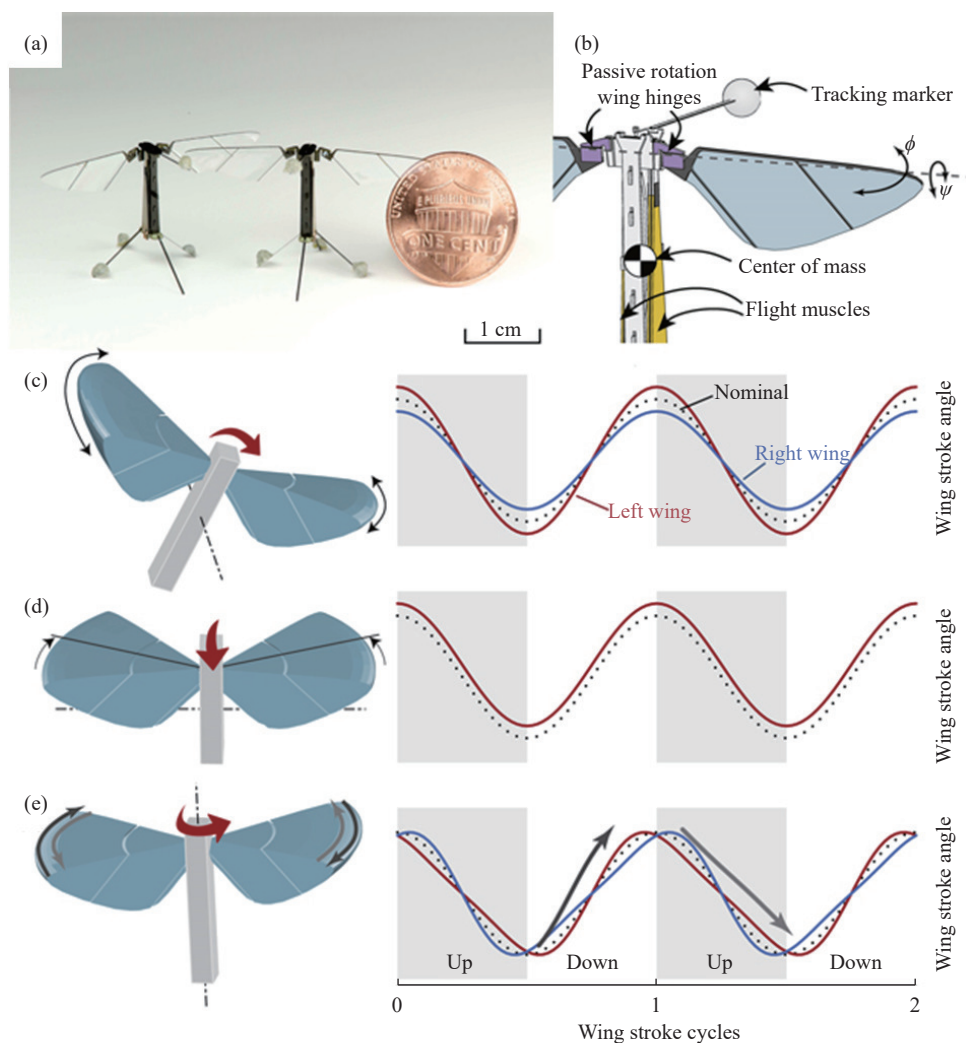


图7 微型扑翼飞行机器人系统。(a)实物样机；(b)微型扑翼飞行机器人关键部件以及扑翼旋转轴示意图；(c)滚转力矩产生示意图；(d)俯仰力矩产生示意图；(e)偏航力矩产生示意图<sup>[74]</sup>

Fig.7 Flapping-wing microaerial vehicle: (a) the prototype; (b) critical components of the flapping-wing aerial vehicle; (c) rolling moment; (d) pitching moment; (e) yaw moment<sup>[74]</sup>

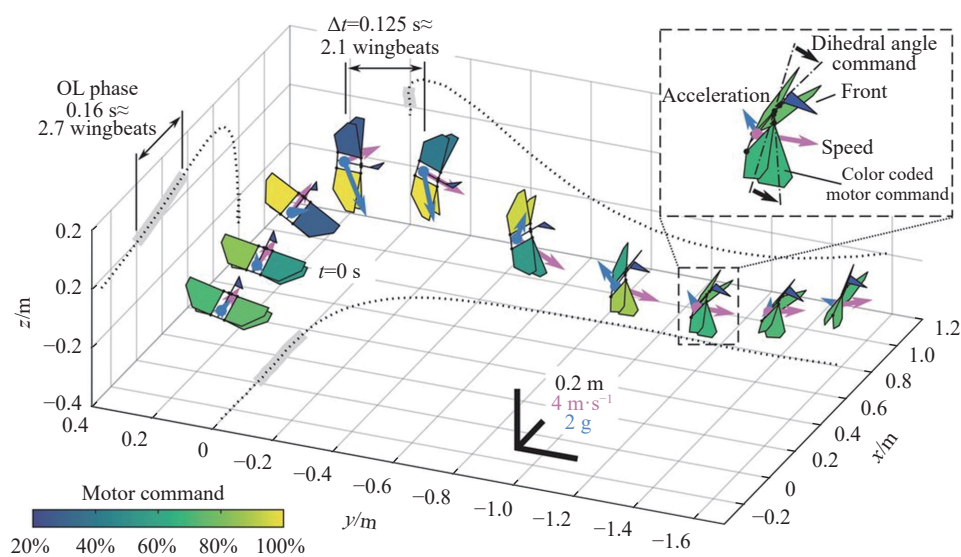


图8 仿生快速规避运动分解，其中机翼颜色表示不同大小的推力命令<sup>[76]</sup>

Fig.8 Decomposition of bionic quick avoidance; wing color represents thrust value<sup>[76]</sup>



证和半物理实验验证了仿昆虫扑翼飞行机器人在悬停过程中其位置和俯仰角的纵向稳定问题. 结合昆虫的感知反馈与神经运动结构, Deng 等<sup>[79]</sup>针对仿昆虫扑翼飞行机器人提出了一种自上而下的

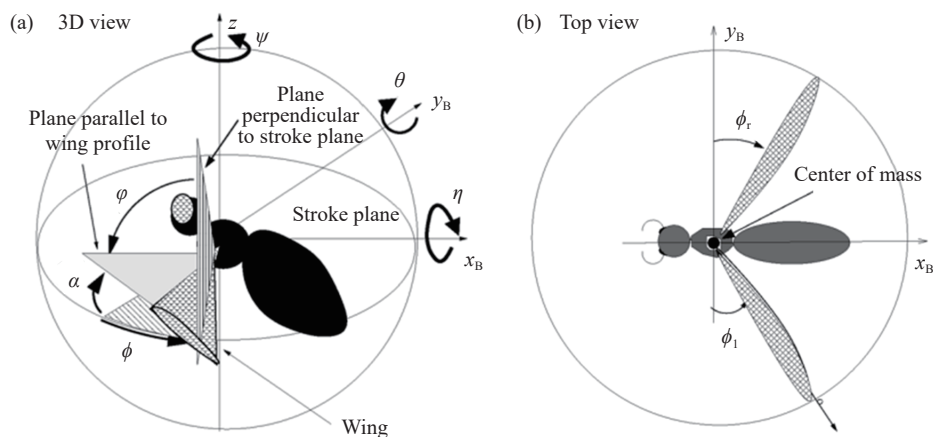


图9 微型扑翼飞行机器人动力学分析. (a) 机体与左翼三维视图; (b) 扑翼行程平面俯视图<sup>[79]</sup>

Fig.9 Kinetics of the flapping-wing microaerial vehicle: (a) three-dimensional view of the body and the left wing; (b) top view of the stroke plane<sup>[79]</sup>

除了自主控制, 昆虫还能够通过其独特的生理构造来应对飞行中的突发情况, 研究人员将该机制引入了仿昆虫扑翼飞行机器人的设计中. Helps 等<sup>[80]</sup>设计了一种高性能静电扑动驱动系统, 能够精确控制微型扑翼飞行机器人机翼的运动, 包括扑动频率与幅度. 黄海丰等<sup>[81]</sup>通过模仿蝴蝶设计了基于线驱转向的扑翼飞行机器人, 通过调节机翼的形状与面积实现对扑翼飞行机器人的航向控制. Phan 等<sup>[82]</sup>对甲虫的碰撞恢复机制开展研究并将其应用到微型扑翼飞行机器人的控制当中, 甲虫翅膀上的褶皱能够在发生碰撞时进行减震, 参考昆虫这一机制, Phan 等在微型仿甲虫扑翼飞行机器人的机翼上设计了被动折叠机构, 能够实现被动折叠与快速展开, 从而实现发生碰撞后快速恢复飞行. Tu 等<sup>[83]</sup>针对狭窄空间中的扑翼飞行机器人自主飞行展开研究, 通过扑翼而不是视觉系统进行环境感知, 即通过机翼载荷变化检测地面、墙壁、障碍等环境变化, 如图 10 所示, 同时设计了鲁棒控制器以处理飞行中的未知扰动, 该方法可以作为视觉感知的替代或补充方案.

### 2.2.3 基于视觉系统的控制方法

在进行飞行控制中, 仿昆虫扑翼飞行机器人体积小, 易于室内飞行测试, 因此研究人员常采用外部视觉系统获取其状态信息. Peng 等<sup>[84]</sup>在微型扑翼飞行机器人的飞行控制问题中, 采用外部视觉测量系统获得其位置与姿态角等数据, 采用非线性优化的方法进行模型的系统辨识, 并利用

层次结构, 其动力学分析如图 9 所示, 考虑到该飞行稳定问题为欠驱动系统的高频周期控制问题, 设计了一个周期性比例输出反馈控制器, 并验证了悬停时具有稳定飞行能力.

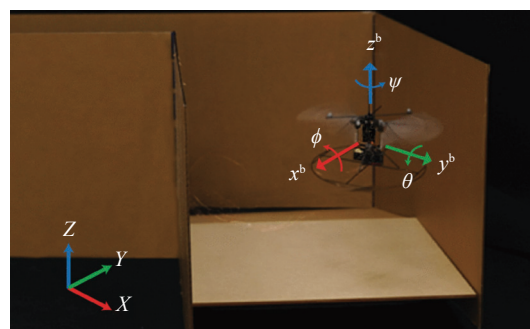


图 10 处于狭窄通道中的微型扑翼飞行机器人<sup>[83]</sup>

Fig.10 Flapping-wing microaerial vehicle in a narrow passage<sup>[83]</sup>

层次动态反演方法设计欠驱动控制器, 通过仿真结果可得, 在无偏航角约束的情况下, 该控制系统能够实现对参考点的渐进跟踪. Ma 等<sup>[85]</sup>采用模块化的飞行控制方法, 包括姿态、横向位置和高度三个子模块, 通过驱动器-胸部-机翼耦合系统的谐振频率附近的正弦激励压电驱动器来实现机翼的扑动运动, 基于微型扑翼飞行机器人有限的动力学信息, 采用外部动捕设备确定其状态, 能够实现模仿昆虫的稳定悬停与自主控制的机动飞行.

而关于仿昆虫扑翼飞行机器人机载传感器方面的研究中, 文献 [86] 通过模仿昆虫复眼获取环境信息进行反馈实现微型扑翼飞行机器人的稳定飞行. 而 Croon 等<sup>[87]</sup>提出了一种基于光流的姿态控制方法, 将光流测量与不稳定飞行机器人的推力矢量运动模型相结合以估算姿态角, 如图 11 所示, 将姿态与加速度的方向进行关联, 通过对传感



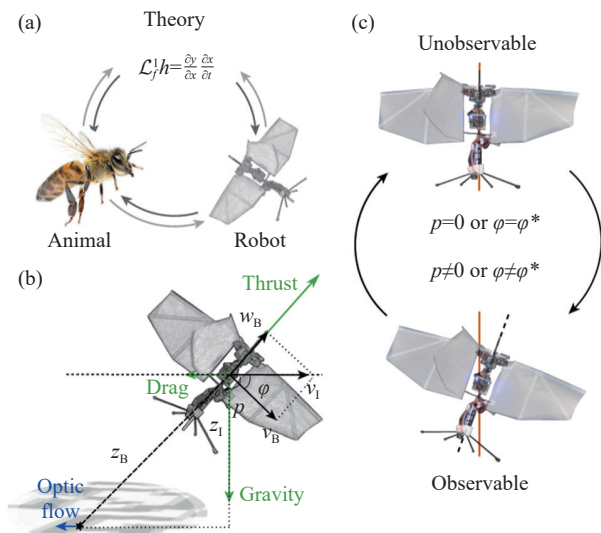


图 11 利用光流和运动模型估计姿态。(a) 基于光流的飞行姿态控制方法; (b) 不稳定飞行系统的推力矢量运动模型; (c) 所提出的姿态估计方法导致系统轻微的姿态振荡<sup>[87]</sup>

**Fig.11** Attitude estimation using an optical flow and motion model: (a) attitude control based on optical flow; (b) thrust-vectoring motion model of an unstable system; (c) slight oscillation caused by the proposed attitude estimation method<sup>[87]</sup>

器输入和运动模型的数学描述,对状态的可观性进行分析;并且,尽管在悬停等情况下姿态不可观测,但控制系统仍保持稳定状态。

仿昆虫扑翼飞行机器人凭借其体积小优势,在室内飞行中的表现优于仿鸟扑翼飞行机器人,但其气动力与飞行机理更为复杂,且难以携带高精度的传感器与大算力的处理器,在自主飞行控制上更具挑战性。

### 3 发展趋势与未来展望

通过对扑翼飞行机器人飞行控制系统研究工作的归纳总结,可以看出,由于扑翼飞行机器人模型复杂、扰动多变,虽然在其飞行控制方法上取得了一定的成就,但仍很难与实际样机系统相结合,完成高精度高机动飞行任务。目前,虽然已有多家公司对扑翼飞行机器人进行了商业化推广,但其应用仍是基于相对简单的飞行任务,例如,德国 Festo 公司的“SmartBird”、“eMotionButterflies”等扑翼飞行机器人主要用于大型活动的展览展示以及仿生机理研究,荷兰 Clear Flight Solutions 公司的“Robird”用于机场与农田驱鸟,汉王科技股份有限公司的“出头鸟”和法国航空工程师的“MetaFly”主要用于少儿群体的科教娱乐,这些都是通过遥控飞行或是简单的自主巡航来完成用户的任务。针对不同类型扑翼飞行机器人的特点,还需要更

进一步深入研究,以完成更严苛的实际任务:

(1) 针对仿鸟扑翼飞行机器人,由于其翼展较大,机翼在扑动中所产生的柔性形变会影响其气动性能。研究人员通过一组偏微分方程和常微分方程分别表示柔性翼系统的控制方程与边界条件,建立了柔性翼系统模型<sup>[88-89]</sup>,随后通过边界控制等方法实现对柔性翼的振动控制<sup>[90-92]</sup>,但尚未集成到仿鸟扑翼飞行机器人的飞行控制系统中。因此,如何在仿鸟扑翼飞行机器人系统中加入柔性翼的控制,对于提高仿鸟扑翼飞行机器人的气动性能与飞行稳定性是重要一环。

(2) 针对仿昆虫扑翼飞行机器人,由于其质量轻、载荷小,难以携带大量传感器等外设,这对微型扑翼飞行机器人完成自主飞行是一大挑战<sup>[93]</sup>。为解决这一问题, Jafferis 等<sup>[94]</sup>将光伏阵列与信号发生器集成于微型扑翼飞行机器人上,实现了无绳的自由飞行, Caetano 等<sup>[95]</sup>则分别通过自由飞行和风洞系绳测得微型扑翼飞行机器人的气动力。因此,如何设计更符合仿昆虫扑翼飞行机器人特性的飞行方案是一项重要的研究工作。

### 4 结束语

本文从鸟类和昆虫的飞行原理与控制机制入手,介绍了不同尺度的扑翼飞行机器人飞行控制方法的研究进展。通过对相关研究工作进行总结,可以看出目前扑翼飞行机器人的飞行控制方法大多仍处于理论验证阶段,计算量较大的智能算法难以搭载在扑翼飞行机器人的机载控制板上。扑翼飞行机器人凭借其仿生特性在国防与民用方面均具有广阔的应用前景,如何依据扑翼飞行机器人的特性设计合适的飞行控制方法、复现飞行生物的优秀性能、提高扑翼飞行机器人的控制精度,对扑翼飞行机器人在实际任务中落地应用具有重要意义。

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