# Affine Hybrid Systems

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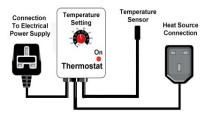
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## Motivation

- Hybrid System: A dynamical system that exhibits both continuous and discrete behaviors
- Examples
  - Thermostat
  - Dubins car
  - Robot navigation
  - Aircraft flight control systems
  - Medical devices such as pacemakers

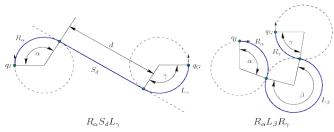
#### **Thermostat**

- Theromostat has two discrete modes: ON, OFF;
- Temprature sensor senses the temperature of the thermostat;
- Heat source connection is the source of generating heat.



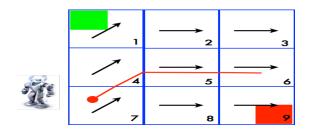
### Dubins car

- Dubins car has three discrete modes: R(clock wise),
  L(anti-clock wise), S (straight line);
- When dubins car changes its mode, the angular velocity is reset by the controller;
- It drives on a curve which is a mixed sequence of paths R, L,S.



## Robot navigation

 Robots neet to navigate on the floor without reaching bad region (red color);



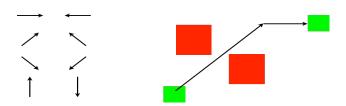
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# Affine Dynamical Systems (ADS)

### **ADS**

This is a linear system where system matrix  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  is a constant matrix and  $B \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is a constant vector i.e.

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = A\mathbf{x}(t) + B, \quad \mathbf{x}(0) \in X_0 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$$

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### Solution of ADS

x(t) is a solution starting from the initial point x(0) at time t if  $x(t) = \Phi(\mathbf{x}(0), A, B, t)$ , where

$$\Phi(\mathbf{x}(0), A, B, t) = e^{At}\mathbf{x}(0) + Bt.$$

# Affine Hybrid Systems (AHS)

### **AHS**

AHS is a hybrid system  $\mathcal{H} = (\mathcal{Q}, q_0, X, X_0, F, I, E, R)$  where

- ullet  $\mathcal Q$  is a set of modes,
- $q_0 \in \mathcal{Q}$  is an initial mode,
- $X = \mathbb{R}^n$  is a continuous state space, for some n,
- $X_0 \subseteq X$  is an initial set of states,
- $F: \mathcal{Q} \times \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \to X$  is a flow function,
- $I: \mathcal{Q} \to 2^X$  is an invariant function,
- $E \subseteq \mathcal{Q} \times \mathcal{Q}$  is a set of edges, and
- $R: E \to 2^{X \times X}$  is a switching relation.

## Transitions of AHS

### Continuous transitions

 $(q, \mathbf{x}) \stackrel{t}{\longrightarrow}_{C} (q, \mathbf{x}')$  is a continuous transition if  $\mathbf{x}'$  satisfies the differential equation  $\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = A\mathbf{x}(t) + B$ , and all the solutions starting from  $\mathbf{x}$  within the time t satisfy the invariant condition I(q).

## Discrete transitions

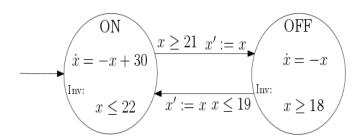
 $(q, \mathbf{x}) \longrightarrow_D (q', \mathbf{x}')$  is a discrete transition if  $(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')$  belongs to the switching relation R(e), where e = (q, q').

## Execution of AHS

An execution of AHS is an alternating sequence of continuous and discrete transitions i.e.

$$(q_0, \mathbf{x}_0) \xrightarrow{t_0}_C (q_0, \mathbf{x}_1) \longrightarrow_D (q_1, \mathbf{x}_2) \xrightarrow{t_1}_C \dots$$

## Formal model of thermostat

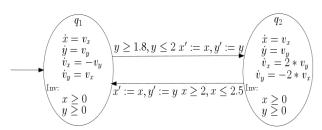


## Formal model of dubins car

#### Differential equation of circular motion

ullet When angular velocity  $\omega$  becomes zero, the following equation represents a differential equation of a straignt line.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{v_x} \\ \dot{v_y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 001 & 0 \\ 000 & 1 \\ 000 - \omega \\ 00\omega & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ v_x \\ v_y \end{bmatrix}$$



# Summary

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- We have seen the applications of hybrid systems;
- We have understood the formal model of hybrid systems;
- Next, we will see the simulation of hybrid systems through the tool "Beaver".