

Nonlinear Systems and Control

Lecture # 32

Robust Stabilization

Sliding Mode Control

Example

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2 \quad \dot{x}_2 = h(x) + g(x)u, \quad g(x) \geq g_0 > 0$$

Sliding Manifold (Surface):

$$s = a_1 x_1 + x_2 = 0$$

$$s(t) \equiv 0 \Rightarrow \dot{x}_1 = -a_1 x_1$$

$$a_1 > 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x_1(t) = 0$$

How can we bring the trajectory to the manifold $s = 0$?

How can we maintain it there?

$$\dot{s} = a_1 \dot{x}_1 + \dot{x}_2 = a_1 x_2 + h(x) + g(x)u$$

Suppose

$$\left| \frac{a_1 x_2 + h(x)}{g(x)} \right| \leq \varrho(x)$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2}s^2$$

$$\dot{V} = s\dot{s} = s[a_1 x_2 + h(x)] + g(x)su \leq g(x)|s|\varrho(x) + g(x)su$$

$$\beta(x) \geq \varrho(x) + \beta_0, \quad \beta_0 > 0$$

$$s > 0, \quad u = -\beta(x)$$

$$\dot{V} \leq g(x)|s|\varrho(x) - g(x)\beta(x)|s|$$

$$\dot{V} \leq g(x)|s|\varrho(x) - g(x)(\varrho(x) + \beta_0)|s| = -g(x)\beta_0|s|$$

$$s < 0, \quad u = \beta(x)$$

$$\dot{V} \leq g(x)|s|\varrho(x) + g(x)su = g(x)|s|\varrho(x) - g(x)\beta(x)|s|$$

$$\dot{V} \leq g(x)|s|\varrho(x) - g(x)(\varrho(x) + \beta_0)|s| = -g(x)\beta_0|s|$$

$$\text{sgn}(s) = \begin{cases} 1, & s > 0 \\ -1, & s < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u = -\beta(x) \text{sgn}(s)$$

$$\dot{V} \leq -g(x)\beta_0|s| \leq -g_0\beta_0|s|$$

$$\dot{V} \leq -g_0\beta_0\sqrt{2V}$$

$$\dot{V} \leq -g_0\beta_0\sqrt{2V}$$

$$\frac{dV}{\sqrt{V}} \leq -g_0\beta_0\sqrt{2} dt$$

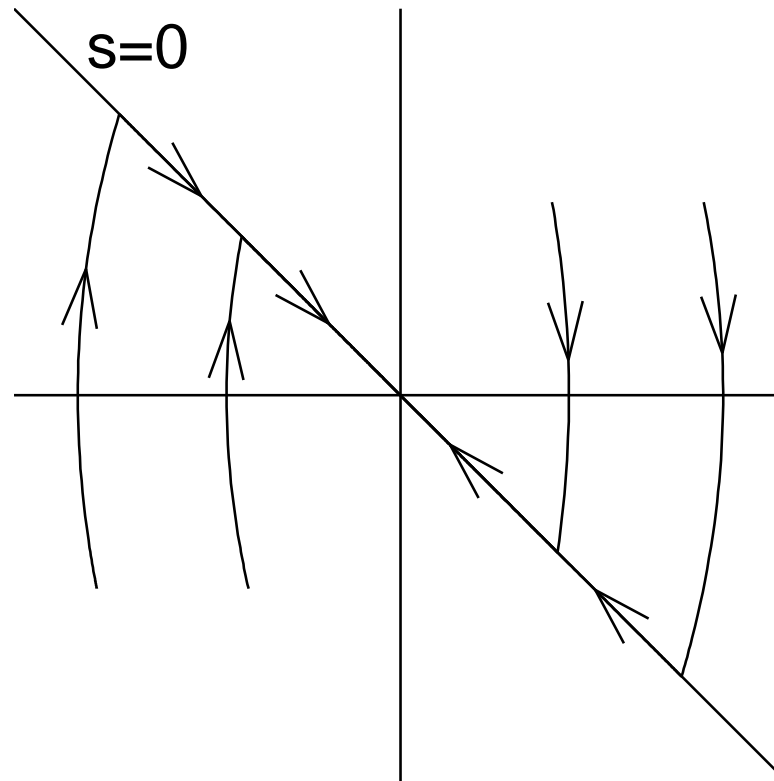
$$2\sqrt{V} \Big|_{V(s(0))}^{V(s(t))} \leq -g_0\beta_0\sqrt{2} t$$

$$\sqrt{V(s(t))} \leq \sqrt{V(s(0))} - g_0\beta_0\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} t$$

$$|s(t)| \leq |s(0)| - g_0\beta_0 t$$

$s(t)$ reaches zero in finite time

Once on the surface $s = 0$, the trajectory cannot leave it



What is the region of validity?

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2 \quad \dot{x}_2 = h(x) - g(x)\beta(x)\text{sgn}(s)$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = -a_1x_1 + s \quad \dot{s} = a_1x_2 + h(x) - g(x)\beta(x)\text{sgn}(s)$$

$$s\dot{s} \leq -g_0\beta_0|s|, \quad \text{if } \beta(x) \geq \varrho(x) + \beta_0$$

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{2}x_1^2$$

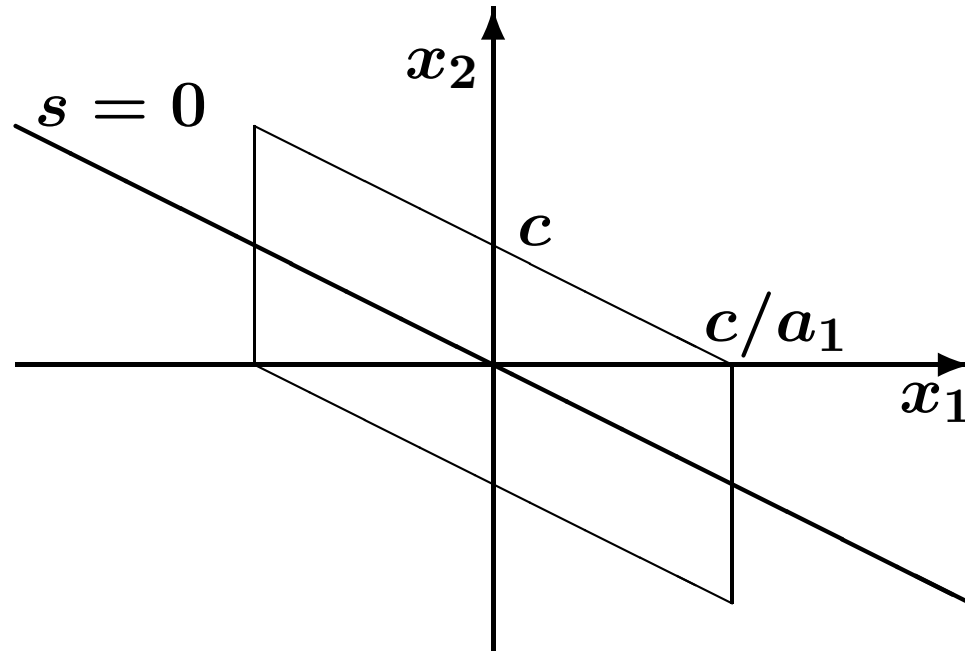
$$\dot{V}_1 = x_1\dot{x}_1 = -a_1x_1^2 + x_1s \leq -a_1x_1^2 + |x_1|c \leq 0$$

$$\forall |s| \leq c \text{ and } |x_1| \geq \frac{c}{a_1}$$

$$\Omega = \left\{ |x_1| \leq \frac{c}{a_1}, |s| \leq c \right\}$$

$$\Omega \text{ is positively invariant if } \left| \frac{a_1x_2 + h(x)}{g(x)} \right| \leq \varrho(x) \text{ over } \Omega$$

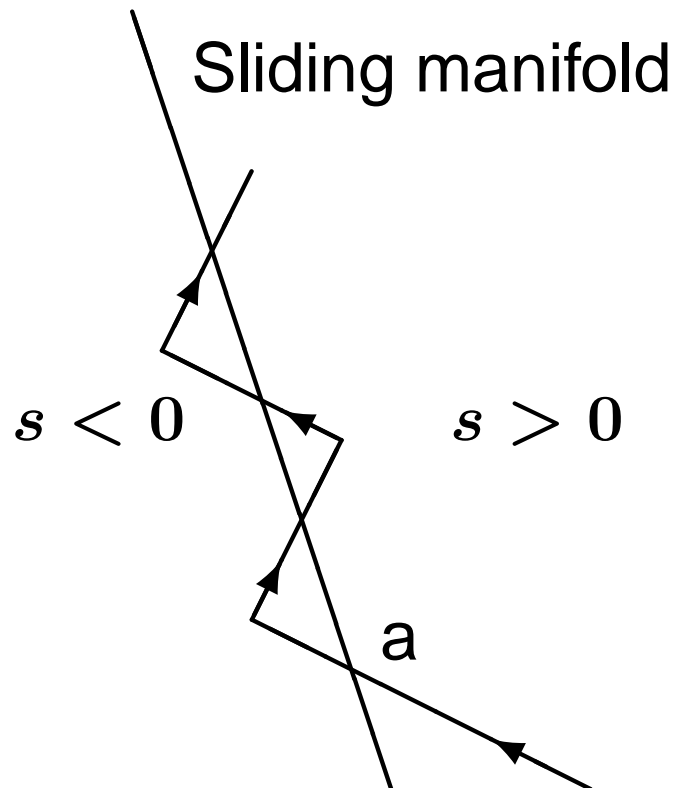
$$\Omega = \left\{ |x_1| \leq \frac{c}{a_1}, |s| \leq c \right\}$$



$$\left| \frac{a_1 x_2 + h(x)}{g(x)} \right| \leq k_1 < k, \quad \forall x \in \Omega$$

$$u = -k \operatorname{sgn}(s)$$

Chattering



How can we reduce or eliminate chattering?

Reduce the amplitude of the signum function

$$\dot{s} = a_1 x_2 + h(x) + g(x)u$$

$$u = -\frac{[a_1 x_2 + \hat{h}(x)]}{\hat{g}(x)} + v$$

$$\dot{s} = \delta(x) + g(x)v$$

$$\delta(x) = a_1 \left[1 - \frac{g(x)}{\hat{g}(x)} \right] x_2 + h(x) - \frac{g(x)}{\hat{g}(x)} \hat{h}(x)$$

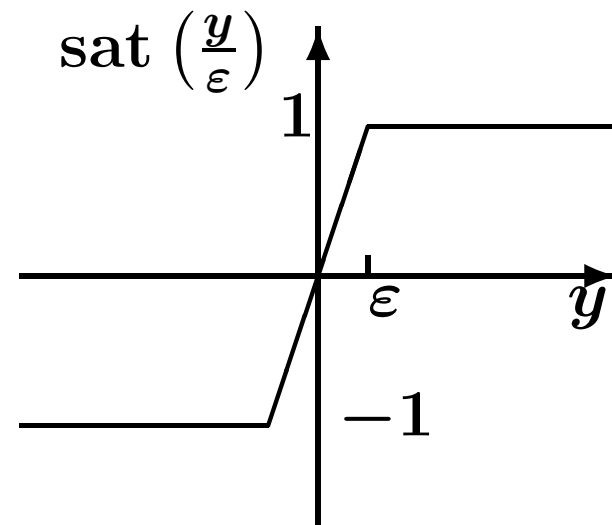
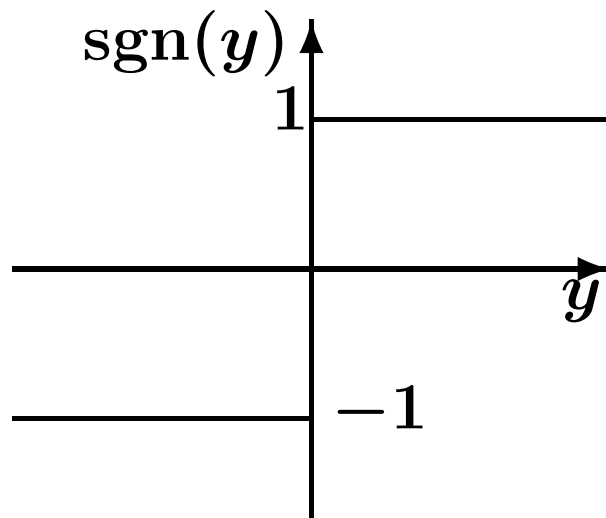
$$\left| \frac{\delta(x)}{g(x)} \right| \leq \varrho(x), \quad \beta(x) \geq \varrho(x) + \beta_0$$

$$v = -\beta(x) \operatorname{sgn}(s)$$

Replace the signum function by a high-slope saturation function

$$u = -\beta(x) \operatorname{sat} \left(\frac{s}{\varepsilon} \right)$$

$$\operatorname{sat}(y) = \begin{cases} y, & \text{if } |y| \leq 1 \\ \operatorname{sgn}(y), & \text{if } |y| > 1 \end{cases}$$



How can we analyze the system?

$$\text{For } |s| \geq \varepsilon, \quad u = -\beta(x) \operatorname{sgn}(s)$$

With $c \geq \varepsilon$

- $\Omega = \left\{ |x_1| \leq \frac{c}{a_1}, |s| \leq c \right\}$ is positively invariant
- The trajectory reaches the boundary layer $\{|s| \leq \varepsilon\}$ in finite time
- The boundary layer is positively invariant

Inside the boundary layer:

$$\dot{x}_1 = -a_1 x_1 + s \quad \dot{s} = a_1 x_2 + h(x) - g(x)\beta(x)\frac{s}{\varepsilon}$$

$$x_1 \dot{x}_1 \leq -a_1 x_1^2 + |x_1| \varepsilon$$

$$0 < \theta < 1$$

$$x_1 \dot{x}_1 \leq -(1 - \theta)a_1 x_1^2, \quad \forall |x_1| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{\theta a_1}$$

The trajectories reach the positively invariant set

$$\Omega_\varepsilon = \{|x_1| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{\theta a_1}, |s| \leq \varepsilon\}$$

in finite time

What happens inside Ω_ε ?

Find the equilibrium points

$$0 = -a_1 x_1 + s = x_2, \quad 0 = a_1 x_2 + h(x) - g(x)\beta(x)\frac{s}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\phi(x_1) = \frac{h(x)}{a_1 g(x)\beta(x)} \Big|_{x_2=0}$$

$$x_1 = \varepsilon \phi(x_1)$$

Suppose $x_1 = \varepsilon \phi(x_1)$ has an isolated root $\bar{x}_1 = \varepsilon k_1$

$$h(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{x}_1 = 0$$

$$z_1 = x_1 - \bar{x}_1, \quad z_2 = s - a_1 \bar{x}_1$$

$$x_2 = -a_1 x_1 + s = -a_1(x_1 - \bar{x}_1) + s - a_1 \bar{x}_1 = -a_1 z_1 + z_2$$

$$\dot{z}_1 = -a_1 x_1 + s = -a_1 z_1 + z_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z}_2 &= a_1 x_2 + h(x) - g(x)\beta(x) \frac{s}{\varepsilon} \\ &= a_1(z_2 - a_1 z_1) + h(x) - g(x)\beta(x) \frac{z_2 + a_1 \bar{x}_1}{\varepsilon} \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{z}_2 = \ell(z) - g(x)\beta(x) \frac{z_2}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\ell(z) = a_1(z_2 - a_1 z_1) + a_1 g(x)\beta(x) \left[\frac{h(x)}{a_1 g(x)\beta(x)} - \frac{\bar{x}_1}{\varepsilon} \right]$$

$$\dot{z}_1 = -a_1 z_1 + z_2, \quad \dot{z}_2 = \ell(z) - g(x)\beta(x)\frac{z_2}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\ell(0) = 0, \quad |\ell(z)| \leq \ell_1 |z_1| + \ell_2 |z_2|$$

$$g(x)\beta(x) \geq g_0\beta_0$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2}z_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}z_2^2$$

$$\dot{V} = z_1(-a_1 z_1 + z_2) + z_2 \left[\ell(z) - g(x)\beta(x)\frac{z_2}{\varepsilon} \right]$$

$$\dot{V} \leq -a_1 z_1^2 + (1 + \ell_1)|z_1| |z_2| + \ell_2 z_2^2 - \frac{g_0\beta_0}{\varepsilon} z_2^2$$

$$\dot{V} \leq -a_1 z_1^2 + (1 + \ell_1)|z_1| |z_2| + \ell_2 z_2^2 - \frac{g_0 \beta_0}{\varepsilon} z_2^2$$

$$\dot{V} \leq - \begin{bmatrix} |z_1| \\ |z_2| \end{bmatrix}^T \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & -\frac{1}{2}(1 + \ell_1) \\ -\frac{1}{2}(1 + \ell_1) & \left(\frac{g_0 \beta_0}{\varepsilon} - \ell_2\right) \end{bmatrix}}_Q \begin{bmatrix} |z_1| \\ |z_2| \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(Q) = a_1 \left(\frac{g_0 \beta_0}{\varepsilon} - \ell_2 \right) - \frac{1}{4}(1 + \ell_1)^2$$

$$h(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(t) = 0$$

$$h(0) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Read Section 14.1.1