

A short Introduction to Sliding Mode Control

Robust Control for Nonlinear Systems

Dr. Rainer Nitsche¹

¹Dept. Robotics
System Design Group

Control Methods in Robotics, August 2021

Objectives of this class of **nonlinear** control?

- Robustness versus uncertainties / perturbations
- Finite time convergence towards the control objectives

Objectives of this class of **nonlinear** control?

- Robustness versus uncertainties / perturbations
- Finite time convergence towards the control objectives

Features for this class of control?

- Discontinuous control law
- For standard sliding mode (first order): chattering effect, robustness
- For higher order sliding mode: accuracy, finite time convergence, robustness

Objectives of this class of **nonlinear** control?

- Robustness versus uncertainties / perturbations
- Finite time convergence towards the control objectives

Features for this class of control?

- Discontinuous control law
- For standard sliding mode (first order): chattering effect, robustness
- For higher order sliding mode: accuracy, finite time convergence, robustness

Remark

Sliding mode as a phenomenon may appear in a dynamic system governed by ordinary differential equation with *discontinuous right hand side*

Some Remarks on SMC

This is a text in second frame. For the sake of showing an example.

- Text visible on slide 1

Some Remarks on SMC

This is a text in second frame. For the sake of showing an example.

- Text visible on slide 1
- Text visible on slide 2

Some Remarks on SMC

This is a text in second frame. For the sake of showing an example.

- Text visible on slide 1
- Text visible on slide 2
- Text visible on slide 3

Some Remarks on SMC

This is a text in second frame. For the sake of showing an example.

- Text visible on slide 1
- Text visible on slide 2
- Text visible on slide 4

A motivating Example for SMC

Example

Sliding mode of the system [1]:

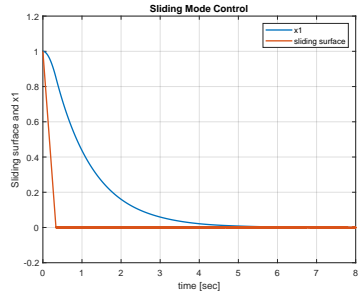
$$\ddot{x} = \sin(3t) + u \quad (1)$$

with sliding surface

$$s = c\dot{x} + x \quad (2)$$

with control law

$$u = -M \operatorname{sgn}(s) \quad (3)$$



Simulation results for $M = 3$
and $c = 1 \text{ s}^{-1}$

Remark

If the system is in sliding mode, *i. e.* $s = 0$, the dynamics is $\dot{s} = \dot{x} + x = 0$ and therefore independent of system parameters or disturbance \rightsquigarrow robust !

Sample frame title

In this slide, some important text will be highlighted because it's important. Please, don't abuse it.

Remark

Sample text

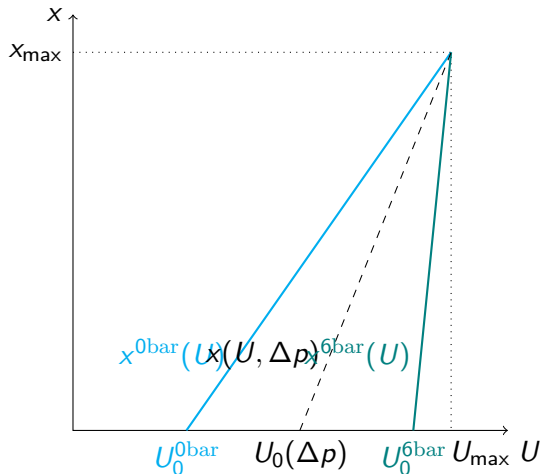
Important theorem

Sample text in red box

Examples

Sample text in green box. The title of the block is "Examples".

Hello world



- [1] Vadim I. Utkin et al. *Road map for sliding mode control design*. 6330 Cham, Switzerland: Springer, 2020. ISBN: 978-3030417086. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-030-41709-3.