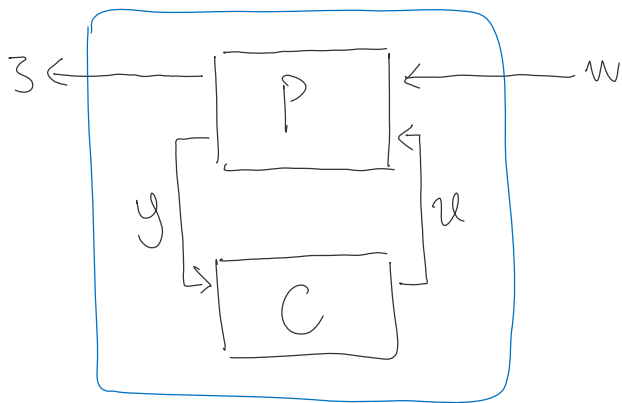


goal: guarantee system stability in the presence of model uncertainty

ref: Dolevod & Paganini 2013 ch 8

-
- consider the following feedback block diagram between process P and controller C :

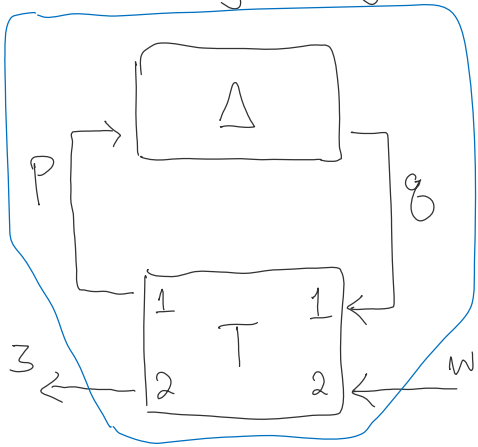


- w contains disturbances (i.e. both input & output disturbances)
- z contains "errors" to be minimized (i.e. tracking error, control effort)

$$T_{zw} = P_{zw} + P_{zu}(I - C P_{yu})^{-1} C P_{yw}$$

* we know how to minimize $\|T_{zw}\|$ using H_2 or H_∞ norms

* we know how to minimize $\|T_{zw}\|$ using H_2 or H_∞ norms
 → doing so gives robustness with respect to disturbance signals w



$$g = \Delta p$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p \\ z \end{bmatrix} = T \begin{bmatrix} g \\ w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} \\ T_{21} & T_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} g \\ w \end{bmatrix}$$

* so long as $I - T_{11}\Delta$ is nonsingular,

the map $w \mapsto z$ is given by $\underbrace{T_{22} + T_{21}\Delta(I - T_{11}\Delta)^{-1}T_{12}}_{\star(-, \Delta)}$

→ determine $\star(T, \Delta)$ when $T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I \\ I & G \end{bmatrix}$, $T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & G \\ I & G \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} - T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I \\ I & G \end{bmatrix} &\Rightarrow \star(T, \Delta) = G + I\Delta(I - 0)^{-1}I \\ &= G + \Delta, \text{ i.e. additive uncertainty} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & G \\ I & G \end{bmatrix} &\Rightarrow \star(T, \Delta) = G + I\Delta(I - 0)^{-1}G \\ &= (I + \Delta)G, \text{ i.e. multiplicative uncertainty} \end{aligned}$$

Thm: ($\exists P$ Tlm 8.2) if $\Delta = \{ \Delta : \Delta \text{ is LTI, } \|\Delta\|_{L_2 \rightarrow L_2} \leq \beta \}$
 then $I - T_{11}\Delta$ nonsingular for all $\Delta \in \Delta \Leftrightarrow \|T_{11}\|_{L_2 \rightarrow L_2} < \frac{1}{\beta}$

$$\|\hat{T}\|_{\infty}$$

read more / learn more: 594 (Robust Control)
Dullerud & Paganini 2013
 μ -synthesis Toolbox / papers