

Lecture 9: DNN - Sliding Mode Control

Plan of presentation

- Movements on a Sling Surface
- Sliding variable
- Lyapunov function and its time behavior
- Finite reaching time
- DNN-SM control for the systems of the first order ODE
- DNN-SM control for the systems of the first order ODE: main result

Movements on a Sling Surface

In previous Lecture 8 we have considered the DNN system

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \hat{q}_{1,t} &= \hat{q}_{2,t}, \\ \frac{d}{dt} \hat{q}_{2,t} &= f_{NN,t}^*(\hat{q}_{1,t}, \hat{q}_{2,t}) + u_t, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

and selected the Lyapunov function V_t as

$$\begin{aligned} V_t &= \frac{1}{2} s_t^\top s_t, \\ s_t &= \Delta_t \end{aligned}$$

where $\Delta_t = \hat{q}_{1,t} - q_{1,t}^* \in R^n$ is DNNO-tracking error. Our aim was to guarantee $s_t = \Delta_t \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$.

Sliding variable

Let us consider a new s_t given as

$$s_t = \dot{\Delta}_t + \alpha\Delta_t, \alpha > 0. \quad (2)$$

Our aim again to obtain the property

$$s_t = \dot{\Delta}_t + \alpha\Delta_t \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} 0,$$

which provides the Lyapunov function as

$$\dot{\Delta}_t = -\alpha\Delta_t + s_t$$

or equivalently

$$\Delta_t = \Delta_0 e^{-\alpha t} + \int_{\tau=0}^t e^{-\alpha(t-\tau)} s_\tau d\tau \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

Lyapunov function and its time behavior

Define the Lyapunov function as

$$V_t = \frac{1}{2} s_t^\top s_t = \frac{1}{2} (\dot{\Delta}_t + \alpha \Delta_t)^\top (\dot{\Delta}_t + \alpha \Delta_t)$$

which dynamics on the trajectories of the system

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{\Delta}_{1,t} &= \Delta_{2,t}, \\ \dot{\Delta}_{2,t} &= f_{NN,t}^* - q_{2,t}^* + u_t, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

$$\dot{V}_t = (\dot{\Delta}_t + \alpha \Delta_t)^\top (\ddot{\Delta}_t + \alpha \dot{\Delta}_t) = s_t^\top (f_{NN,t}^* - q_{2,t}^* + u_t + \alpha \Delta_{2,t})$$

Lyapunov function and its time behavior

Select u_t fulfilling

$$f_{NN,t}^* - q_{2,t}^* + u_t + \alpha \Delta_{2,t} = -k \text{SIGN} s_t, \quad k = \text{const} > 0$$

or equivalently, satisfying the following ODE

$$u_t = -k \text{SIGN} s_t - f_{NN,t}^* + q_{2,t}^* - \alpha \Delta_{2,t}, \quad (4)$$

which leads to

$$\dot{V}_t = (\dot{\Delta}_t + \alpha \Delta_t)^\top (\ddot{\Delta}_t + \alpha \dot{\Delta}_t) = s_t^\top (\dot{f}_{NN,t}^* + \dot{u}_t + \alpha [f_{NN,t}^* + u_t]) = -k s_t^\top \text{SIGN} s_t$$

Since

$$s_t^\top \text{SIGN} s_t = \sum_{i=1}^n s_{i,t} \text{sign} s_{i,t} = \sum_{i=1}^n |s_{i,t}| \geq \|s_t\|$$

we get

$$\dot{V}_t \leq -k \|s_t\| = -\sqrt{2} k \sqrt{V_t}.$$

Lyapunov function and its time behavior

Solution of differential inequality

$$\dot{V}_t \leq -k \|s_i\| = -\sqrt{2}k\sqrt{V_t}$$

is

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV_t}{\sqrt{V_t}} &\leq -\sqrt{2}kdt \Leftrightarrow 2d(\sqrt{V_t}) \leq -\sqrt{2}kdt \\ \sqrt{V_t} - \sqrt{V_0} &\leq -\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}}t \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq \sqrt{V_t} \leq \sqrt{V_0} - \frac{k}{\sqrt{2}}t \end{aligned}$$

Reaching time t_{reach} when we obtain the sliding surface $s_t = 0$ is

$$t_{reach} := \left\{ t : s_t = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{V_0} - \frac{k}{\sqrt{2}}t = 0 \right\} = \frac{\sqrt{2V_0}}{k} = \frac{\|s_0\|}{k}$$

Corollary

The **Sliding Mode Control** u_t designed as (4)

$$u_t = -k\text{SIGN}s_t - f_{NN,t}^* + q_{2,t}^* - \alpha\Delta_{2,t} \quad (5)$$

with $\alpha > 0$, $k > 0$ provides the dynamics

$$s_t = \dot{\Delta}_t + \alpha\Delta_t = 0$$

Since on the sliding surface $\dot{\Delta} + \alpha\Delta = 0$ for all

$$t \geq t_{reach} = \frac{\|s_0\|}{k} = \frac{\|\dot{\Delta}_0 + \alpha\Delta_0\|}{k},$$

and it (dynamics) **does not depend** on neither the applied DNN nor external perturbations.

Fact

Since the ODE (5) is, in fact, a low pass filter is required to avoid the chattering effect in the control action behavior.

DNN-SM control for the systems of the first order ODE

Recall (see Lecture 6 and 7) that for these systems DNNN is

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dt}\hat{x}_t &= f_{NN}(\hat{x}_t, t) + B_{NN}(\hat{x}_t, t)u_t, \\ f_{NN}(\hat{x}_t, t) &:= A\hat{x}_t + L[y_t - C\hat{x}_t] + W_{0,t}\varphi(\hat{x}_t), \\ B_{NN,t} &:= B + W_{1,t}\psi(\hat{x}_t).\end{aligned}$$

To design the feedback control, providing $\Delta_t := \hat{x}_t - x_t^* \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} 0$, we can select the Lyapunov function again as

$$\begin{aligned}V_t &= \frac{1}{2}s_t^\top \mathcal{M}_t s_t, \quad s_t = \Delta_t, \quad \mathcal{M}_t = \mathcal{M}_t^\top \geq 0 \\ \dot{V}_t &= s_t^\top \mathcal{M}_t \dot{s}_t + \frac{1}{2}s_t^\top \dot{\mathcal{M}}_t s_t = s_t^\top \mathcal{M}_t \left(\frac{d}{dt}\hat{x}_t - \dot{x}_t^* \right) + \frac{1}{2}s_t^\top \dot{\mathcal{M}}_t s_t \\ &= s_t^\top (g_t + \mathcal{M}_t B_{NN,t} u_t),\end{aligned}$$

where

$$g_t := \mathcal{M}_t [f_{NN}(\hat{x}_t, t) - \dot{x}_t^*] + \frac{1}{2}\dot{\mathcal{M}}_t s_t$$

Let us take

$$\mathcal{M}_t := \left(B_{NN,t} B_{NN,t}^\top \right)^+$$

and

$$u_t := -\alpha_t B_{NN,t}^\top \mathcal{M}_t \text{SIGN}(\mathcal{M}_t s_t),$$

$$\alpha_t = \|[f_{NN}(\hat{x}_t, t) - \dot{x}_t^*]\| + \beta_t.$$

$$\beta_t = \frac{s_t^\top \dot{\mathcal{M}}_t s_t}{2 \|\mathcal{M}_t s_t\|} + \varrho, \quad \varrho > 0.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{V}_t &= s_t^\top (g_t + \mathcal{M}_t B_{NN,t} u_t) = \\
 & s_t^\top \left(g_t - \alpha_t \left[\mathcal{M}_t B_{NN,t} B_{NN,t}^\top \mathcal{M}_t \right] \text{SIGN}(\mathcal{M}_t s_t) \right) = \\
 & s_t^\top \mathcal{M}_t [f_{NN}(\hat{x}_t, t) - \dot{x}_t^*] + s_t^\top \frac{1}{2} \dot{\mathcal{M}}_t s_t - \alpha_t (\mathcal{M}_t s_t)^\top \text{SIGN}(\mathcal{M}_t s_t) \\
 & \leq \|\mathcal{M}_t s_t\| \| [f_{NN}(\hat{x}_t, t) - \dot{x}_t^*] \| - \alpha_t \sum_{i=1}^n |(\mathcal{M}_t s_t)_i| + s_t^\top \frac{1}{2} \dot{\mathcal{M}}_t s_t \\
 & \leq \|\mathcal{M}_t s_t\| \| [f_{NN}(\hat{x}_t, t) - \dot{x}_t^*] \| - \alpha_t \|\mathcal{M}_t s_t\| + s_t^\top \frac{1}{2} \dot{\mathcal{M}}_t s_t \\
 & = \|\mathcal{M}_t s_t\| (\| [f_{NN}(\hat{x}_t, t) - \dot{x}_t^*] \| - \alpha_t) + s_t^\top \frac{1}{2} \dot{\mathcal{M}}_t s_t \\
 & = -\beta_t \|\mathcal{M}_t s_t\| + s_t^\top \frac{1}{2} \dot{\mathcal{M}}_t s_t \\
 & = -\|\mathcal{M}_t s_t\| \left(\beta_t - s_t^\top \frac{\dot{\mathcal{M}}_t s_t}{2 \|\mathcal{M}_t s_t\|} \right) = -\varrho \|\mathcal{M}_t s_t\| < 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

DNN-SM control for the systems of the first order ODE

Integration gives

$$V_t - V_0 \leq -\varrho \int_{\tau=0}^t \|\mathcal{M}_\tau s_\tau\| d\tau \iff \int_{\tau=0}^t \|\mathcal{M}_\tau s_\tau\| d\tau \leq$$

$$\frac{1}{\varrho} (V_0 - V_t) \leq \frac{V_0}{\varrho} \iff \int_{\tau=0}^{\infty} \|\mathcal{M}_\tau s_\tau\| d\tau \leq \frac{V_0}{\varrho} < \infty,$$

$$\exists t_k : \|\mathcal{M}_{t_k} s_{t_k}\| \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} 0 \iff \mathcal{M}_{t_k} s_{t_k} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} 0 \iff$$

$$V_{t_k} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} 0 \text{ if } s_{t_k} \text{ is bounded,}$$

$$V_t \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} V_* \iff V_* = 0.$$

DNN-SM control for the systems of the first order ODE: main result

Theorem

The tracking error $\Delta_t := \hat{x}_t - x_t^*$ of the controlled DNN, given by

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \hat{x}_t &= f_{NN}(\hat{x}_t, t) + B_{NN}(\hat{x}_t, t) u_t, \\ f_{NN}(\hat{x}_t, t) &:= A\hat{x}_t + L[y_t - C\hat{x}_t] + W_{0,t} \varphi(\hat{x}_t), \\ B_{NN,t} &:= B + W_{1,t} \psi(\hat{x}_t), \\ u_t &:= -\alpha_t B_{NN,t}^\top M_t \text{SIGN}(\mathcal{M}_t s_t), \quad M_t := \left(B_{NN,t} B_{NN,t}^\top \right)^+, \\ \alpha_t &= \|[f_{NN}(\hat{x}_t, t) - \dot{x}_t^*]\| + \frac{s_t^\top \dot{M}_t s_t}{2\|\mathcal{M}_t s_t\|} + \varrho, \quad \varrho > 0, \end{aligned}$$

fulfills the "**property of asymptotic convergence**"

$$V_t = \frac{1}{2} \Delta_t^\top M_t \Delta_t \xrightarrow[k \rightarrow \infty]{} 0.$$

DNN-SM control for the systems of the first order ODE: main result

Remark

The values $\dot{\mathcal{M}}_t$ can be calculated using the Super-Twist differentiator.