

Sliding Mode Control – Supplemental Derivation of Epsilon
ME EN 7200 – Nonlinear Controls – Spring 2003

4/15/03

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7260 SUPPLEMENTAL NOTES

- Find ϵ that guarantees that the origin is asymptotically stable with continuous control.
- Assume that $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \frac{1}{2}$, $a = b = 1$, $\beta_0 = 1$, $k = 2$

$$\dot{V} = \frac{1}{2} \dot{X}_1^2 = X_1 \dot{X}_1 = X_1 X_2 + \theta_1 X_1^2 \sin(X_2)$$

- Let $X_2 = s - kX_1$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{V} = X_1 s - kX_1^2 + \theta_1 X_1^2 \sin(X_2)$$

$$\leq X_1 s - kX_1^2 + \theta X_1^2$$

$$\leq -X_1^2 (k - \theta) + X_1 s$$

$$\leq -X_1^2 (k - \theta) + |X_1| \epsilon = -X_1^2 \frac{3}{2} + |X_1| \epsilon$$

- Setting $\dot{V} \leq -\frac{1}{2} X_1^2$

$$-\frac{3}{2} X_1^2 + |X_1| \epsilon \leq -\frac{1}{2} X_1^2$$

$$\Rightarrow X_1^2 \geq |X_1| \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow |X_1| \geq \epsilon$$

\Rightarrow Trajectories reach the set Ω_ϵ in finite time where,

$$\Omega_\epsilon = \{ |X_1| \leq |\epsilon|, |s| \leq |\epsilon| \}$$

- Now we examine stability within the interior of Ω_ϵ

inside Ω_ϵ , $u = -X_1 - kX_2 + \dot{v}$
 $v = -\beta(x) \left(\frac{s}{\epsilon}\right)$

- We will pick $\dot{v} = \frac{1}{2} X_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} s^2$ and find ϵ s.t. $\dot{V} < 0$

- First, examine \dot{X}_1, \dot{s}

$$\dot{X}_1 = X_2 + \theta_1 X_1 \sin X_2 \quad \text{but, } X_2 = s - kX_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{X}_1 = s - kX_1 + \theta_1 X_1 \sin(s - kX_1) = s - X_1 (k - \theta \sin(\cdot))$$

$$\dot{s} = kX_1 + \dot{X}_2$$

$$= kX_2 + k\theta_1 X_1 \sin(s - kX_1) + \theta X_1^2 + X_1 + (-X_1 - kX_2 - \beta(x) \frac{s}{\epsilon})$$

- Recall that $\beta(x) = k_a |X_1| + b X_2^2 + \beta_0$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{s} = k\theta_1 X_1 \sin(s - kX_1) + \theta_2 X_2^2 - (k_a |X_1| + b X_2^2 + \beta_0) \frac{s}{\epsilon}$$

$$= k\theta_1 X_1 \sin(s - kX_1) + X_2^2 (\theta_2 - b \frac{s}{\epsilon}) - k_a |X_1| \frac{s}{\epsilon} - \beta_0 \frac{s}{\epsilon}$$

- Now plug into $\dot{V} = X_1 \dot{X}_1 + s \dot{s}$

$$\dot{V} = X_1 (s - kX_1 + \theta_1 X_1 \sin(s - kX_1)) +$$

$$s [k\theta_1 X_1 \sin(s - kX_1) + (s - kX_1)^2 (\theta_2 - b \frac{s}{\epsilon}) - k_a |X_1| \frac{s}{\epsilon} - \beta_0 \frac{s}{\epsilon}]$$

$$= -kX_1^2 + \theta_1 X_1^2 \sin(s - kX_1) + X_1 s + s k\theta_1 X_1 \sin(\cdot)$$

$$+ s (s - kX_1)^2 (\theta_2 - b \frac{s}{\epsilon}) - k_a |X_1| \frac{s^2}{\epsilon} - \beta_0 \frac{s^2}{\epsilon}$$

$$\leq X_1^2 (-k + \theta_1 \overbrace{\sin(s - kX_1)}^{\leq 1}) + |X_1| |s| + k\theta_1 |s| |X_1|$$

$$+ |s| (s - kX_1)^2 (\theta_2 - b \frac{s}{\epsilon}) - k_a |X_1| \frac{s^2}{\epsilon} - \beta_0 \frac{s^2}{\epsilon}$$

$$\leq -X_1^2 (k - \theta_1) + |X_1| |s| (1 + k\theta_1) + s (s - kX_1)^2 (\theta_2 - b \frac{s}{\epsilon}) - \beta_0 \frac{s^2}{\epsilon}$$

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NOTE THAT $(s - kx_1)^2 = s^2 - 2kx_1s + k^2x_1^2$

- FURTHER, SUBSTITUTING FOR $k=2, a=b=1, \theta_1=\theta_2=2, \beta_0=.1$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{V} \leq -\frac{3}{2}x_1^2 + 2|x_1||s| + s(s^2 - 4x_1s + 4x_1^2)\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{s}{\epsilon}\right) - .1\frac{s^2}{\epsilon}$$

$$\leq -\frac{3}{2}x_1^2 + 2|x_1||s| + (s^3 - 4sx_1s + 4sx_1^2)\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{s}{\epsilon}\right) - .1\frac{s^2}{\epsilon}$$

$$\leq -\frac{3}{2}x_1^2 + 2|x_1||s| + \frac{1}{2}s^3 - 2sx_1s + 2sx_1^2 - \frac{s^4}{\epsilon} + 4s^2\frac{x_1s}{\epsilon} + 4s^2\frac{x_1^2}{\epsilon} - .1\frac{s^2}{\epsilon}$$

- NOTE THAT $s^3 \leq s^2|s|$

so, $\dot{V} \leq -\frac{3}{2}x_1^2 + 2sx_1^2 + 4x_1^2\frac{s^2}{\epsilon} + 2|x_1||s| - 2sx_1s$

$$+ s^2\left[\frac{1}{\epsilon} + 4\frac{x_1}{\epsilon}\right] - \frac{s^4}{\epsilon}$$

$$\leq x_1^2\left[-\frac{3}{2} + 2\epsilon + 4\epsilon\right] + \underbrace{2|x_1||s|}_{-2P_{12}} + s^2\left[\frac{1}{\epsilon} + 4\right] - \frac{s^4}{\epsilon}$$

$$\leq -[|x_1| |s|] \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} \\ P_{12} & P_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} |x_1| \\ |s| \end{bmatrix} - \frac{s^4}{\epsilon}$$

WANT $P > 0$

NOTE THAT IF WE LET $\beta_0 = .5$, THEN $\epsilon < .114$

$$\Rightarrow P_{11} > 0 \quad \& \quad P_{11}P_{22} - P_{12}^2 > 0$$

$$P_{11} = +\frac{3}{2} - 6\epsilon > 0 \Rightarrow 6\epsilon < \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \epsilon < \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P_{11}P_{22} - P_{12}^2 = \left(+\frac{3}{2} - 6\epsilon\right)\left(-4 + \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right) - 1^2 > 0$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2} - 6\epsilon\right)\left(-4 + \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right) - \epsilon = .15 - 6\epsilon + 6\epsilon - \epsilon + 24\epsilon^2 > 0$$

PICK $\epsilon < .021 \Rightarrow 0 < \epsilon < .021$ or $.29 < \epsilon < +\infty$

