

EM725

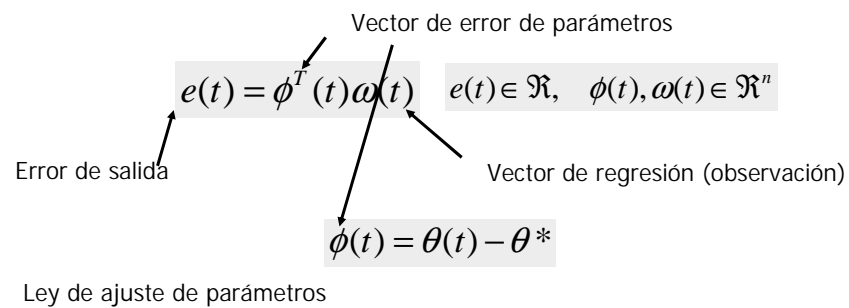
Control Adaptivo de Sistemas

Prof. Manuel A. Duarte Mermoud

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9.0 Control Adaptivo Robusto en Sistemas de tiempo Continuo

1er. Modelo de Error



$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\phi}(t) &= \dot{\theta}(t) = -e(t)\omega(t) \\ \left. \begin{aligned} V &= \frac{1}{2} \phi^T \phi \\ \dot{V} &= -e^2 \leq 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \phi &\in L^\infty \\ e &\in L^2 \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Si } \omega \in L^\infty \Rightarrow e \in L^\infty$$

$$\text{Si } \dot{\omega} \in L^\infty \Rightarrow \dot{e} \in L^\infty$$

$$\text{Como } e \in L^2 \wedge \dot{e} \in L^\infty \Rightarrow e \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{Si } \omega \in \Omega_{(n,t_0,T_0)} \Rightarrow \phi \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow \infty$$

2do. Modelo de error

$$\dot{e}(t) + a_m e(t) = \phi^T(t) \omega(t) \quad e(t) \in \mathfrak{R}, \quad \phi(t), \omega(t) \in \mathfrak{R}^n$$

Error de salida \nearrow \nearrow > 0 \nwarrow Vector de error de parámetros \nwarrow Vector de regresión (observación)

$$\phi(t) = \theta(t) - \theta^*$$

Ley de ajuste de parámetros

$$\dot{\phi}(t) = \dot{\theta}(t) = -e(t)\omega(t)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} V = \frac{1}{2}(e^2 + \phi^T \phi) \\ \dot{V} = -a_m e^2 \leq 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} e, \phi \in L^\infty \\ e \in L^2 \end{array}$$

$$Si \quad \omega \in L^\infty \Rightarrow \dot{e} \in L^\infty \Rightarrow e \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow \infty$$

$$Si \quad \omega \in \Omega_{(n, t_0, T_0)} \Rightarrow \phi \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow \infty$$

Control Adaptivo Planta de Primer Orden b_p conocido
(Caso Ideal)

$$\dot{y}_p(t) + a_p y_p(t) = b_p u(t)$$

$$\dot{y}_m(t) + a_m y_m(t) = b_m r(t), \quad a_m > 0, \quad b_p = 1$$

$$u(t) = \theta(t) y_p(t) + b_m r(t)$$

$$\dot{y}_p(t) + (a_p - \theta(t)) y_p(t) = b_m r(t)$$

$$a_p - \theta^* = a_m$$

$$e(t) = y_p(t) - y_m(t)$$

$$\dot{e}(t) + (a_m + \theta^* - \theta(t)) y_p(t) - a_m y_m(t) = 0$$

$$\dot{e}(t) + a_m e(t) = (\theta(t) - \theta^*) y_p(t)$$

$$\phi(t) = \theta(t) - \theta^*$$

$$\omega(t) = y_p(t)$$

$$(*) \quad \dot{e}(t) + a_m e(t) = \phi(t) \omega(t)$$

Ley de Ajuste

$$(*) \quad \dot{\phi}(t) = -e(t) \omega(t)$$

- Planta puede ser inestable
- $\omega(\cdot) \in L^\infty$ debe probarse
- $a_m > 0$

Control Adaptivo Planta de Primer Orden b_p conocido
(Perturbación Externa)

$$\dot{y}_p(t) + a_p y_p(t) = b_p \left(u(t) + v(t) \frac{1}{b_p} \right)$$

$$\dot{y}_m(t) + a_m y_m(t) = b_m r(t), \quad a_m > 0, \quad b_p = 1 \text{ acotada}$$

$$u(t) = \theta(t) y_p(t) + b_m r(t)$$

$$\dot{y}_p(t) + (a_p - \theta(t)) y_p(t) = b_m r(t) + v(t)$$

$$a_p - \theta^* = a_m$$

$$e(t) = y_p(t) - y_m(t)$$

$$\dot{e}(t) + (a_m + \theta^* - \theta(t)) y_p(t) - a_m y_m(t) = v(t)$$

$$\dot{e}(t) + a_m e(t) = (\theta(t) - \theta^*) y_p(t) + v(t)$$

$$\phi(t) = \theta(t) - \theta^*$$

$$\omega(t) = y_p(t)$$

$$(*) \quad \dot{e}(t) + a_m e(t) = \phi(t)\omega(t) + v(t)$$

Ley de Ajuste ?

$$(*) \quad \dot{\phi}(t) = -e(t)\omega(t)$$

Identificación Planta de Primer Orden
(Caso Ideal)

$$\dot{y}_p(t) + a_p y_p(t) = b_p u(t)$$

$$\dot{y}_p(t) + \hat{a}_p(t) y_p(t) = \hat{b}_p(t) u(t) - a_m e(t)$$

$$e(t) = \hat{y}_p(t) - y_p(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{e}(t) + a_m e(t) = & -\left(\hat{a}_p(t) - a_p\right) y_p(t) + \\ & + \left(\hat{b}_p(t) - b_p\right) u(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{e}(t) + a_m e(t) = \phi_1(t) y_p + \phi_2(t) u(t)$$

$$\phi(t) = [\phi_1(t) \phi_2(t)]^T \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\omega(t) = [-y(t) u(t)]^T \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(*) \quad \dot{e}(t) + a_m e(t) = \phi^T(t) \omega(t)$$

Ley de Ajuste

$$(*) \quad \dot{\phi}(t) = -e(t) \omega(t)$$

- Planta asintóticamente estable
- $u(\cdot) \in L^\infty$
- $a_m > 0$

Identificación Planta de Primer Orden
(Perturbación Externa)

$$\dot{y}_p(t) + a_p y_p(t) = b_p \left(u(t) + v(t) \frac{1}{b_p} \right)$$

↑
acotada

$$\dot{y}_p(t) + \hat{a}_p(t) y_p(t) = \hat{b}_p(t) u(t) - a_m e(t)$$

$$e(t) = \hat{y}_p(t) - y_p(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{e}(t) + a_m e(t) = & -\left(\hat{a}_p(t) - a_p\right) y_p(t) + \\ & + \left(\hat{b}_p(t) - b_p\right) u(t) + v(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{e}(t) + a_m e(t) = \phi_1(t) y_p + \phi_2(t) u(t) + v(t)$$

$$\phi(t) = [\phi_1(t) \phi_2(t)]^T \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\omega(t) = [-y(t) \ u(t)]^T \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(*) \quad \dot{e}(t) + a_m e(t) = \phi^T(t) \omega(t) + v(t)$$

Ley de Ajuste ?

$$(*) \quad \dot{\phi}(t) = -e(t) \omega(t)$$

Control Adaptivo de Plantas de Primer Orden ($b_p=1$)
(Parámetros Variables en el Tiempo)

$$\dot{y}_p(t) + a_p(t) y_p(t) = u(t)$$

$$\dot{y}_m(t) + a_m y_m(t) = b_m r(t)$$

$$u(t) = \theta(t) y_p(t) + b_m r(t)$$

$$\dot{y}_p(t) + (a_p(t) - \theta(t)) y_p(t) = b_m r(t)$$

$$a_p(t) - \theta^*(t) = a_m \Rightarrow \theta^*(t) = a_p(t) - a_m$$

$$e(t) = y_p(t) - y_m(t)$$

$$\dot{e}(t) + (a_m + \theta^*(t) - \theta(t))y_p(t) - a_m y_m(t) = 0$$

$$(*) \quad \dot{e}(t) + a_m e(t) = \phi(t)y_p(t)$$

$$\dot{\phi}(t) = -e(t)y_p(t) = \dot{\theta}(t) - \dot{\theta}^*(t)$$

$$\dot{\phi}(t) = -e(t)y_p(t) - \underbrace{\dot{\theta}^*(t)}_{v(t)} \quad \left(\dot{\theta}(t) = -e(t)y_p(t) \right)$$

$$(*) \quad \dot{\phi}(t) = -e(t)y_p(t) + v(t)$$

↑ acotada

$$\left(\dot{\theta}^*(t) = \dot{a}_p(t) \right)$$

Identificación Planta de primer Orden ($b_p=1$)
(Parámetros Variables en el tiempo)

$$\dot{y}_p(t) + a_p(t)y_p(t) = u(t)$$

$$\dot{\hat{y}}_p(t) + \hat{a}_p(t)y_p(t) = u(t) - a_m e(t), \quad a_m > 0$$

$$e(t) = \hat{y}_p(t) - y_p(t)$$

$$\dot{e}(t) + a_m e(t) + (\hat{a}_p(t) - a_p(t))y_p(t) = 0$$

$$\phi(t) = \hat{a}_p(t) - a_p(t)$$

$$\omega(t) = -y_p(t)$$

$$(*) \quad \dot{e}(t) + a_m e(t) = \phi(t)\omega(t)$$

$$\dot{\phi}(t) = -e(t)\omega(t) = \dot{\hat{a}}_p(t) - \dot{a}_p(t)$$

$$\dot{\phi}(t) = -e(t)\omega(t) - \underbrace{\dot{a}_p(t)}_{v(t)}, \quad \left(\dot{\hat{a}}_p(t) = -e(t)\omega(t) \right)$$

↑ acotada

$$(*) \quad \dot{\phi}(t) = -e(t)\omega(t) + v(t)$$

Analicemos primero el caso



acotada

$$\dot{e}(t) + a_m(t) = \phi^T(t)\omega(t) + v(t)$$

$$\dot{\phi}(t) = -e(t)\omega(t)$$

- a) Modificación de la Ley de Ajuste de parámetros
- b) Aumento del grado de excitación persistente de la entrada (o de la referencia)

a) Zona Muerta (Peterson Narendra 1982 IEEE TAC)



$$\dot{e}(t) + a_m e(t) = \phi(t)\omega(t) + v(t)$$

$$\dot{\phi}(t) \begin{cases} e(t)\omega(t) & \text{si } |e| > \frac{v_0}{a_m} \\ 0 & \text{otro caso} \end{cases}$$

$$v_0 \text{ cota sobre } v(t) \quad |v(t)| \leq v_0$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2}(e^2 + \phi^2)$$

$$\dot{V} = -a_m e^2 + ev$$

$$\dot{V} \leq 0, \quad \text{si } |e| > \frac{v_0}{a_m}$$

El sistema podría ser inestable si está en la región

$$D \triangleq \left\{ (e, \phi) / |e| \leq \frac{v_0}{a_m} \right\}$$

Pero si estamos en D^c el sistema es estable.

Error está determinado por la magnitud de la zona muerta

$$\frac{v_0}{a_m}$$

b) Cota sobre $\|\theta^*\|$ (Kreisselmeier Narendra 1982 IEEE TAC)

$$\|\theta^*\| \leq \theta_m^*$$

$$\dot{e}(t) + a_m e(t) = \phi(t)\omega(t) + v(t)$$

$$\dot{\phi}(t) = -\theta(t)\omega(t) - \theta(t) \left[1 - \frac{\|\theta(t)\|}{\theta_m^*} \right]^2 f(\theta)$$

$$f(\theta) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } \|\theta(t)\| > \theta_m^* \\ 0 & \text{otro caso} \end{cases}$$

Si $\theta(t) \in S$ Ley de ajuste ideal

$$S = \left\{ \theta \quad t.q. \quad \|\theta^*\| \leq \theta_m^* \right\}$$

Si $\theta(t) \notin S$ Ley modificada para forzar $\theta \rightarrow S$

θ_m^* determina la magnitud del error

c) Modificación σ (Ioannou Kokotovic 1983 Springer Verlag)

$$\dot{e}(t) + a_m e(t) = \phi(t)\omega(t) + v(t)$$

$$\dot{\phi}(t) = -e(t)\omega(t) - \sigma\theta(t), \quad \sigma > 0$$

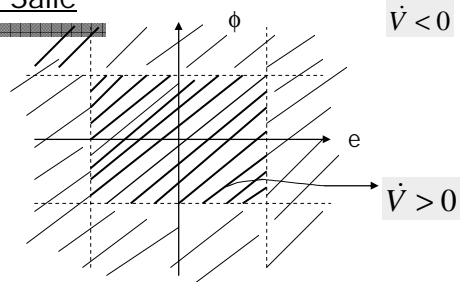
$$V = \frac{1}{2}(e^2 + \phi^2)$$

$$\dot{V} = -a_m e^2 + e v - \sigma \phi^2 - \sigma \phi \theta^*$$

$$\dot{V} < 0 \text{ fuera de la región compacta}$$

$$D \triangleq \{(e, \phi) / |e| \leq k_3, |\phi| \leq k_4\}, \quad k_3, k_4 > 0$$

Teorema de La Salle



σ determina el error

$$v(t) \equiv 0 \text{ y excitación persistente, } (e, \phi) \nrightarrow 0$$

d) Modificación e θ

(Narendra Annaswamy 1987 IEEE TAC)

$$\dot{e}(t) + a_m e(t) = \phi(t) \omega(t) + v(t)$$

$$\dot{\phi}(t) = -e(t) \omega(t) - \gamma |e(t)| \theta(t), \quad \gamma > 0$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} (e^2 + \phi^2)$$

$$\dot{V} = -a_m e^2 + e v - \gamma |e| \phi^2 - \gamma |e| \phi \theta^*$$

$$\dot{V} \leq -|e| \left[a_m |e| - v_0 + \gamma \phi \theta^* + \gamma \phi^2 \right]$$

$$\therefore \dot{V} < 0 \text{ en la región } D^c$$

$$D\Delta \equiv \left\{ (e, \phi) / \phi^2 + \phi \theta^* + \frac{a_m}{\gamma} |e| - \frac{v_0}{\gamma} \leq 0 \right\}$$

Teorema de La Salle

γ determina el error

Excitación Persistente

(Narendra Annaswamy 1986 IEEE TAC)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{e}(t) + a_m e(t) &= \phi(t)\omega(t) + v(t) \\ \dot{\phi}(t) &= -e(t)\omega(t) \quad (\text{ideal}) \end{aligned} \right\}^*$$

Teorema:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Sea } |v(t)| \leq v_0, \quad |y_m(t)| \leq Y_0 \\ & y_m \in \Omega_{(t_0, T_0)} \quad \text{i.e.} \\ & \left| \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_0 + \delta_0} y_m(\tau) d\tau \right| \geq \varepsilon_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Si } Y_0 < \frac{v_0}{a_m} \quad \exists v(t) \text{ y C.I.}$$

$$v(t) = \begin{cases} -\text{sgn}(y_m)v_0 & \text{si } |e_1| \geq Y_0 \\ \text{sgn}(y_m)v_0 & \text{si } |e_1| < Y_0 \end{cases}$$

$$t.q. \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \phi(t) = -\infty, \quad e(t) \rightarrow \text{región } |e| \leq Y_0 + \varepsilon$$

$$\text{b) Si } \varepsilon_0 \geq \frac{v_0}{am} + \delta \quad (\delta > 0)$$

Todas las soluciones de (*) son acotadas.

Único resultado global en esta categoría.

Control Adaptivo de Plantas Variables en el tiempo

$$\dot{x}_p = a_p(t)x_p + u(t)$$

$$\dot{x}_m = a_m x_m + r(t)$$

$$e(t) = x_p(t) - x_m(t)$$

$$\dot{e}(t) = a_m e(t) + \phi(t)x_p$$

$$\phi(t) = -e(t)x_p(t) - \dot{\theta}^*(t)$$

$$\dot{\theta}^* \in L^\infty$$

Cota sobre $||\theta^*||$

$$\dot{\phi}(t) = -e(t)x_p(t) - \theta f(\theta) - \dot{\theta}^*$$

$$f(\theta) = \begin{cases} \left(1 - \frac{|\theta|}{\theta_m^*}\right)^2 & \text{si } |\theta| > \theta_m^* \\ 0 & \text{otro caso} \end{cases}$$

θ_m^* debe ser conocida

$$(\theta^* = a_m + a_0)$$

$$|a_p(t)| < a_0$$

Se demuestra que las soluciones son acotadas.

Modificación $\sigma\theta$

$$\dot{\phi}(t) = -e(t)x_p(t) - \sigma\theta - \dot{\theta}^*$$

Asegura mismo resultado.

Zona muerta y modificación $|e|\theta$ no se pueden aplicar directamente pues

$\dot{V}(e, \phi)$ no es n.d. fuera de una región compacta.