

# The bang-bang funnel controller

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**49th IEEE Conference on Decision and Control**

Wednesday, December 15, 2010, 11:20–11:40, Atlanta, USA



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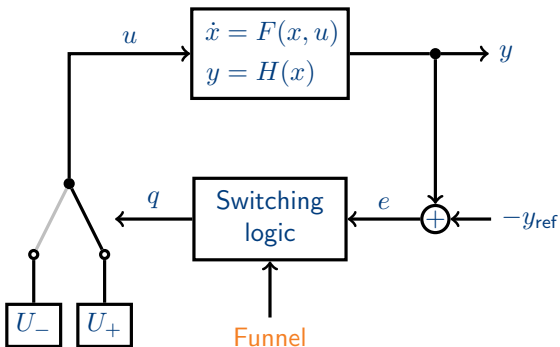


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- 1 Introduction
- 2 Relative degree one case
- 3 Relative degree two case
- 4 Simulations
- 5 Conclusions

# Feedback loop



Reference signal  $y_{\text{ref}} : \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  absolutely continuous

# The funnel

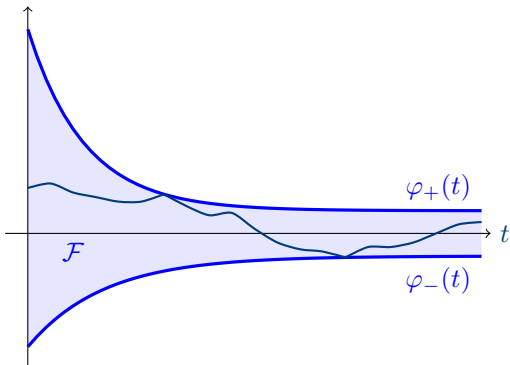


## Control objective

Error  $e := y - y_{\text{ref}}$  evolves within *funnel*

$$\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}(\varphi_-, \varphi_+) := \{ (t, e) \mid \varphi_-(t) \leq e \leq \varphi_+(t) \}$$

where  $\varphi_{\pm} : \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  absolutely continuous



- time-varying strict error bound
- transient behaviour
- practical tracking ( $|e(t)| < \lambda$  for  $t \gg 0$ )

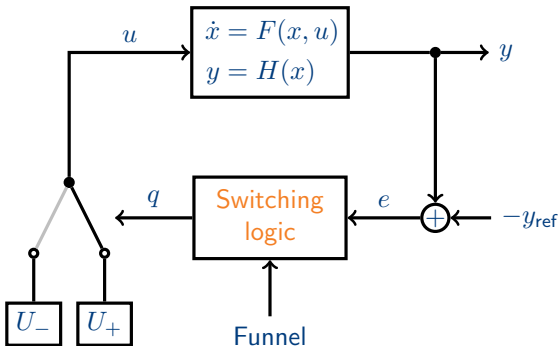
# The bang-bang funnel controller



Continuous Funnel Controller: Introduced by Ilchmann et al. in 2002

## New approach

Achieve control objectives with **bang-bang control**, i.e.  $u(t) \in \{U_-, U_+\}$



# Relative degree one



## Definition (Relative degree one)

$$\begin{array}{l} \dot{x} = F(x, u) \\ y = H(x) \end{array} \quad \cong \quad \begin{array}{l} \dot{y} = f(y, z) + \overbrace{g(y, z)}^{>0} u \\ \dot{z} = h(y, z) \end{array}$$

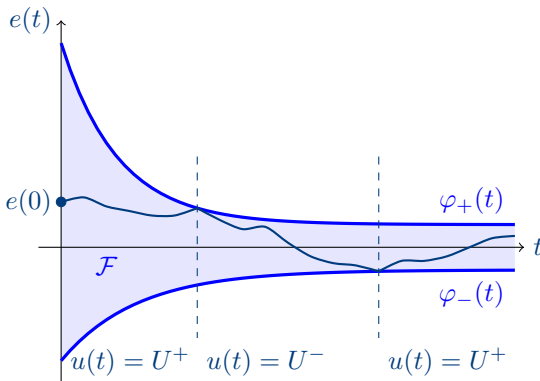
- Structural assumption
- $f, g, h$  can be unknown
- feasibility assumption (later) in terms of  $f, g, h$  and funnel

## Important property

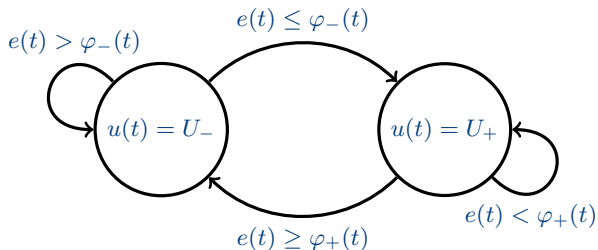
$$u(t) \ll 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dot{y}(t) \ll 0$$

$$u(t) \gg 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dot{y}(t) \gg 0$$

# Switching logic



# Switching logic



Too simple?

⇒ Feasibility assumptions



# Feasibility assumptions



$$\begin{aligned} \dot{y} &= f(y, z) + g(y, z)u, & y_0 &\in \mathbb{R} \\ \dot{z} &= h(y, z), & z_0 &\in Z_0 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_t := \left\{ z(t) \left| \begin{array}{l} z : [0, t] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \text{ solves } \dot{z} = h(y, z) \text{ for some} \\ z^0 \in Z_0 \text{ and for some } y : [0, t] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \text{with } \varphi_-(\tau) \leq y(\tau) - y_{\text{ref}}(\tau) \leq \varphi_+(\tau) \\ \forall \tau \in [0, t] \end{array} \right. \right\}.$$

## Feasibility assumption

$$\forall t \geq 0 \quad \forall z_t \in Z_t : \quad \begin{aligned} U_- &< \frac{\dot{\varphi}_+(t) + \dot{y}_{\text{ref}}(t) - f(y_{\text{ref}}(t) + \varphi_+(t), z_t)}{g(y_{\text{ref}}(t) + \varphi_+(t), z_t)} \\ U_+ &> \frac{\dot{\varphi}_-(t) + \dot{y}_{\text{ref}}(t) - f(y_{\text{ref}}(t) + \varphi_-(t), z_t)}{g(y_{\text{ref}}(t) + \varphi_-(t), z_t)} \end{aligned}$$

# Main result relative degree one



## Theorem (Bang-bang funnel controller)

*Relative degree one & Funnel & simple switching logic & Feasibility*

⇒

*Bang-bang funnel controller works:*

- *existence and uniqueness of global solution*
- *error remains within funnel for all time*
- *no zero behaviour*

Necessary knowledge:

- for controller implementation:
  - relative degree (one)
  - signals: error  $e(t)$  and funnel boundaries  $\varphi_{\pm}(t)$
- to check feasibility:
  - bounds on zero dynamics
  - bounds on  $f$  and  $g$
  - bounds on  $y_{\text{ref}}$  and  $\dot{y}_{\text{ref}}$
  - bounds on the funnel

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# Relative degree two



## Definition (Relative degree two)

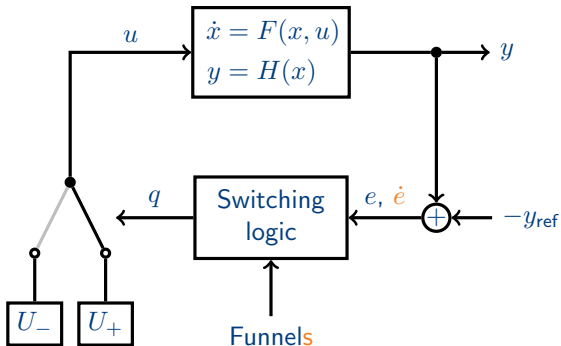
$$\begin{array}{l} \dot{x} = F(x, u) \\ y = H(x) \end{array} \quad \cong \quad \begin{array}{l} \ddot{y} = f(y, \dot{y}, z) + \overbrace{g(y, \dot{y}, z)}^{>0} u \\ \dot{z} = h(y, \dot{y}, z) \end{array}$$

## Important property

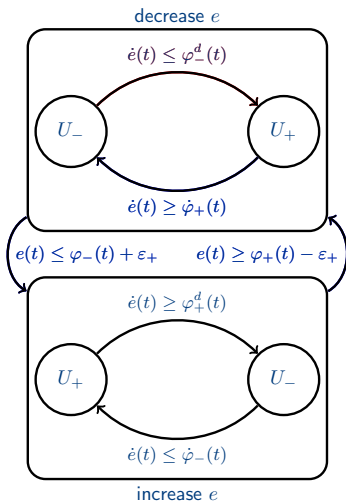
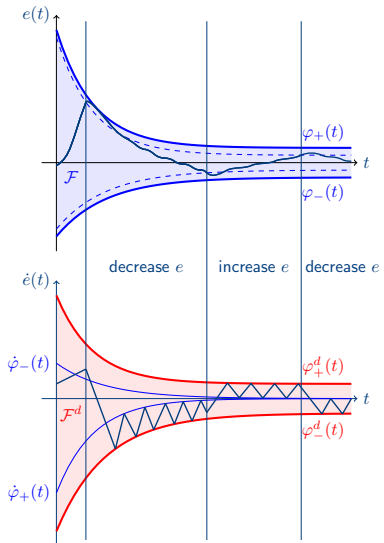
$$u(t) \ll 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \ddot{y}(t) \ll 0$$

$$u(t) \gg 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \ddot{y}(t) \gg 0$$

# Feedback loop



# The switching logic



# Feasibility assumptions



Funnels  $\mathcal{F}(\varphi_+, \varphi_-)$ ,  $\mathcal{F}^d(\varphi_+^d, \varphi_-^d)$

Safety distances  $\varepsilon^+, \varepsilon^- > 0$

## Feasibility of funnels

- $\forall t \geq 0$ :  $\varepsilon_+ < \varphi_+(t)$  and  $\varepsilon_- < \varphi_-(t)$
- $\forall t \geq 0$ :  $\varphi_+^d(t) > \dot{\varphi}_-(t)$  and  $\varphi_-^d(t) < \dot{\varphi}_+(t)$

$$\ddot{y} = f(y, \dot{y}, z) + g(y, \dot{y}, z)u$$

$$\dot{z} = h(y, \dot{y}, z)$$

$$Z_t := \{ z(t) \mid z \text{ solves } \dot{z} = h(y, \dot{y}, z), z(0) \in Z_0 \}$$

Choose  $\delta_{\pm} > 0$  such that

$$\delta_+ > \max\{\dot{\varphi}_-^d(t), \ddot{\varphi}_-(t)\} \quad \text{and}$$

$$-\delta_- < \min\{\dot{\varphi}_+^d(t), \ddot{\varphi}_+(t)\} \quad \forall t \geq 0$$

# Feasibility assumptions



## Feasibility assumption 1

$$U_- < \frac{-\delta_- + \ddot{y}_{\text{ref}}(t) + f(y_t, \dot{y}_t, z_t)}{g(y_t, \dot{y}_t, z_t)},$$
$$U_+ > \frac{\delta_+ + \ddot{y}_{\text{ref}}(t) + f(y_t, \dot{y}_t, z_t)}{g(y_t, \dot{y}_t, z_t)},$$

$$\forall t \geq 0, \quad \forall y_t \in [y_{\text{ref}}(t) + \varphi_-(t), y_{\text{ref}}(t) + \varphi_+(t)],$$
$$\forall \dot{y}_t \in [\dot{y}_{\text{ref}}(t) + \varphi_-^d(t), \dot{y}_{\text{ref}}(t) + \varphi_+^d(t)], \quad \forall z_t \in Z_t$$

## Feasibility assumption 2

$$\varepsilon_+ \geq \frac{(\|\varphi_-^d\| + \|\min\{\dot{\varphi}_+, 0\}\|)^2}{2\delta_-}$$
$$\varepsilon_- \geq \frac{(\|\varphi_+^d\| + \|\max\{\dot{\varphi}_-, 0\}\|)^2}{2\delta_+}$$



# Main result relative degree two



## Theorem (Bang-bang funnel controller)

*Relative degree two & Funnels & simple switching logic & Feasibility*

⇒

*Bang-bang funnel controller works:*

- *existence and uniqueness of global solution*
- *error and its derivative remain within funnels for all time*
- *no zero behaviour*

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# Model of exothermic chemical reactions



Model from [Ilchmann & T. 2004]:

$$\dot{y} = br(z_1, z_2, y) - qy + u,$$

$$\dot{z}_1 = c_1 r(z_1, z_2, y) + d(z_1^{\text{in}} - z_1),$$

$$\dot{z}_2 = c_2 r(z_1, z_2, y) + d(z_2^{\text{in}} - z_2),$$

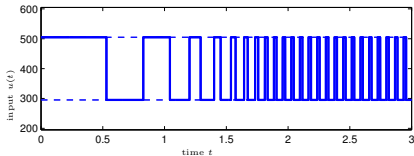
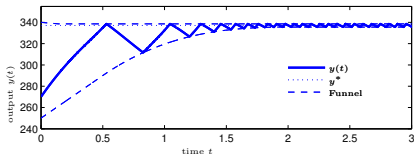
$$b \geq 0, q > 0, c_1 < 0, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}, d > 0,$$

$$z_{1/2}^{\text{in}} \geq 0$$

$$r : \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \times \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \times \mathbb{R}_{> 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \text{ locally}$$

$$\text{Lipschitz with } r(0, 0, y) = 0 \quad \forall y > 0$$

$$y_{\text{ref}} = y^* > 0$$



Feasibility assumptions from [IT 2004] imply feasibility for bang-bang funnel controller if

$$\varphi_+(t) \in (0, \bar{y} - y^*], \quad \varphi_-(t) \in (-y^*, 0),$$

$$\dot{\varphi}_+(t) > -\rho_-, \quad \dot{\varphi}_-(t) < \rho_+,$$

# Conclusion



- Introduced new controller design: Bang-bang funnel controller
  - Design only depends on relative degree
  - extremely simple
- Feasibility assumptions
  - $U_+, U_-$  must be large enough
  - in terms of bounds on systems dynamics
  - higher performance  $\Rightarrow$  larger values for  $U_+, U_-$
- Switching dwell times can be guaranteed
- Higher relative degree (work in progress)
  - Switching logic remains simple (hierarchically)
  - Feasibility assumptions get more complicated
  - Switching frequency increase significantly (exponentially?)