

Robust H_∞ Control of Discrete-Time Linear Systems with Delayed State and Frobenius Norm-Bounded Uncertainties

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ABSTRACT: The robust H_∞ control problem is considered in this paper for discrete-time linear systems with delayed state and subject to Frobenius norm-bounded parameter uncertainties, and attention is focused on the design of memoryless state feedback controllers. A design procedure for the robust H_∞ controllers is developed based on the linear matrix inequality (LMI) approach.

1. INTRODUCTION

Control of dynamical delay systems, a subject of great practical and theoretical importance, has received considerable attention for decades. In the past few years, the problem of designing robust controllers for uncertain time-delay systems has received increasing attention, and a number of results have been reported (Choi and Chung, 1997; Yu *et al.*, 1996). These results were developed for continuous-time systems. In practice, the use of digital hardware invariably requires that the designing of robust controller be implemented in a discrete time frame. Therefore, it is necessary to develop corresponding discrete-time results.

The analysis and synthesis problems of discrete-time systems with delay have been studied (Kapila and Haddad, 1998; Song *et al.*, 1999). They, however, did not consider the parameter uncertainty in the system model. The robust H_∞ control problem for a class of systems with norm-bounded parameter uncertainty has been considered by Song and Kim (1998), but the uncertainty is limited to the state matrix A only.

This paper considers the robust H_∞ control problem for a class of discrete-time uncertain systems with delayed state and is also a generalization of Song and Kim (1998) to the uncertainties in the all matrices of the state equation. The uncertainties are assumed to be time-varying Frobenius norm-bounded. Attention is focused on the design of linear memoryless state feedback controllers for the above uncertain systems such that both robust stability and a prescribed H_∞ disturbance attenuation is achieved despite of the uncertainties. An LMI-based robust controller design procedure is proposed.

2. PROBLEM FORMULATION

Consider the following linear discrete-time uncertain system with delayed state:

$$\begin{aligned} x(k+1) &= \bar{A}(k)x(k) + \bar{A}_d(k)x(k-d) + \bar{B}(k)u(k) + \bar{B}_1(k)w(k) \\ &= (A + H\Delta(k)E_1)x(k) + (A_d + H\Delta(k)E_d)x(k-d) \\ &\quad + (B + H\Delta(k)E_2)u(k) + (B_1 + H\Delta(k)E_3)w(k) \\ &= \left(A + \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s H_i \Delta_{ij}(k) E_{1j} \right) x(k) + \left(A_d + \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s H_i \Delta_{ij}(k) E_{dj} \right) x(k-d) \\ &\quad + \left(B + \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s H_i \Delta_{ij}(k) E_{2j} \right) u(k) + \left(B_1 + \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s H_i \Delta_{ij}(k) E_{3j} \right) w(k), \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$z(k) = Cx(k) + Du(k) + D_1w(k), \quad (2)$$

where $x(k) \in R^n$ is the state, $u(k) \in R^m$ is the control input, $w(k) \in R^p$ is the disturbance input which is from $L_2[0, \infty)$, $z(k) \in R^q$ is the controlled output, $A, A_d, B, B_1, C, D, D_1, E_{ij}$ and H_i are known real constant matrices of appropriate dimensions that describe the nominal system,

$$\begin{aligned} H &= [H_1 \quad H_2 \quad \cdots \quad H_r], \\ E_l &= [E'_{l1} \quad E'_{l2} \quad \cdots \quad E'_{lr}], \quad l=1, 2, 3, d, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\Delta(k) = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(k) & \Delta_{12}(k) & \cdots & \Delta_{1s}(k) \\ \Delta_{21}(k) & \Delta_{22}(k) & \cdots & \Delta_{2s}(k) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \Delta_{r1}(k) & \Delta_{r2}(k) & \cdots & \Delta_{rs}(k) \end{bmatrix}$$

is an unknown real time-varying matrix satisfying

$$\sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \|\Delta_{ij}(k)\|^2 \leq 1, \quad \forall k. \quad (3)$$

where $\|\cdot\|$ denotes the 2-norm of matrix. For the notational simplicity, in the sequel, we will denote $\Delta(k), \Delta_{ij}(k), \bar{A}(k), \bar{A}_d(k), \bar{B}(k)$ and $\bar{B}_1(k)$ by $\Delta, \Delta_{ij}, \bar{A}, \bar{A}_d, \bar{B}$ and \bar{B}_1 , respectively, whenever no confusion arises regarding the time dependence of these quantities.

Using the Frobenius norm, (3) can be denoted by $\|\bar{\Delta}\| \leq 1$, where the matrix $\bar{\Delta}$ is given as

$$\bar{\Delta} = \begin{bmatrix} \|\Delta_{11}\| & \|\Delta_{12}\| & \cdots & \|\Delta_{1s}\| \\ \|\Delta_{21}\| & \|\Delta_{22}\| & \cdots & \|\Delta_{2s}\| \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \|\Delta_{r1}\| & \|\Delta_{r2}\| & \cdots & \|\Delta_{rs}\| \end{bmatrix}. \quad (4)$$

Remark 1 The importance of the uncertainties of the

form (3) has been illustrated by Lee *et al.* (1996) and Boukas and Shi (1998).

Remark 2 The norm-bounded uncertainty is a special case of (3) when $r=1, s=1$. Furthermore, this paper is an extension of the work of Song and Kim (1998), where the uncertainties appear only in the A matrix, to uncertainties in all matrices of the state equation.

A robust H_∞ control problem for the system (1)-(2) will be considered as in the following definition.

Definition 1 For a given constant $\gamma > 0$, the system (1)-(2) is said to be stabilizable with an H_∞ -norm bound γ if there exists a state feedback control law $u(k) = Fx(k)$ such that for any admissible parameter uncertainty, the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) The closed-loop system is asymptotically stable;
- (2) Subject to the assumption of the zero initial condition, the controlled output $z(k)$ satisfies

$$\|z(k)\|_2 \leq \gamma \|w(k)\|_2, \quad (5)$$

where $\|\cdot\|_2$ denotes the usual $l_2[0, \infty)$ -norm. In this case, $u(k) = Fx(k)$ is said to be a robust H_∞ controller of the system (1)-(2).

The objective of this paper is to derive the existence condition and to give a design procedure of the robust H_∞ controllers. To this end, we first introduce the following lemma which will be used in the proof of our main results.

Lemma 1 (Boukas and Shi, 1998): Given matrices $V = [V_1 \ V_2 \ \dots \ V_r]$, $W = [W'_1 \ W'_2 \ \dots \ W'_s]$ and a symmetric matrix Q of appropriate dimensions, then

$$Q + V\Delta W + W'\Delta'V' = Q + \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s V_i \Delta_{ij} W_j + \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s W'_j \Delta'_{ji} V'_i < 0$$

for all $\Delta_{ij}, i=1, 2, \dots, r, j=1, 2, \dots, s$ satisfying (3), if and only if there exists some $\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$Q + \varepsilon VV' + \varepsilon^{-1} W'W < 0.$$

3. MAIN RESULTS

The closed-loop system of the system (1)-(2) with $u(k) = Fx(k)$ can be written as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} x(k+1) &= \bar{A}_c x(k) + \bar{A}_d x(k-d) + \bar{B}_1 w(k), \\ z(k) &= \bar{C}_c x(k) + \bar{D}_1 w(k), \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{A}_c &= A_c + H_1 \Delta E_c = A + BF + H_1 \Delta (E_1 + E_2 F), \\ \bar{C}_c &= C_c + H_2 \Delta E_c = C + DF + H_2 \Delta (E_1 + E_2 F), \end{aligned}$$

The following theorem presents a sufficient condition for the existence of the robust H_∞ controllers.

Theorem 1 For a given constant $\gamma > 0$, there exist robust H_∞ controllers $u(k) = Fx(k)$ for the system (1)-(2) if there exist positive definite matrices X , T and a positive scalar ε such that the following linear matrix inequality holds.

$$\begin{bmatrix} -X+T & 0 & 0 & XA'_c & XC'_c & XE'_c \\ 0 & -T & 0 & XA'_d & 0 & XE'_d \\ 0 & 0 & -\gamma^2 I & B'_1 & D'_1 & E'_3 \\ A_c X & A_d X & B_1 & -X + \varepsilon H H' & 0 & 0 \\ C_c X & 0 & D_1 & 0 & -I & 0 \\ E_c X & E_d X & E_3 & 0 & 0 & -\varepsilon I \end{bmatrix} < 0. \quad (7)$$

The following theorem gives the main result of this paper.

Theorem 2 For a given constant $\gamma > 0$, the system (1)-(2) is stabilizable with an H_∞ -norm bound γ if there exist symmetric positive definite matrices X and T , a matrix Y and a scalar $\varepsilon > 0$, satisfying the following LMI:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -X+T & 0 & 0 & (AX+BY)' & (CX+DY)' & (E_1 X + E_2 Y)' \\ 0 & -T & 0 & XA'_d & 0 & XE'_d \\ 0 & 0 & -\gamma^2 I & B'_1 & D'_1 & E'_3 \\ AX+BY & A_d X & B_1 & -X + \varepsilon H H' & 0 & 0 \\ CX+DY & 0 & D_1 & 0 & -I & 0 \\ E_1 X + E_2 Y & E_d X & E_3 & 0 & 0 & -\varepsilon I \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (8)$$

Moreover, a robust H_∞ controller is given by $u(k) = YX^{-1}x(k)$.

(8) is an LMI in the variables ε, X, T and Y .

Therefore, the robust H_∞ control problem of the system (1)-(2) is reduced to an LMI feasibility problem. The latter is convex and can be effectively solved by existing LMI software. Furthermore, if the LMI (8) is feasible, then a robust H_∞ controller can be constructed in terms of the feasible solution to this LMI.

4. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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5. REFERENCES

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