

Feedback Control under Input Delays

Michael Malisoff

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Delays and Sampling: Time-lagged state observations and/or observations at discrete instants instead of continuous ones.

Control Systems with Input Delays

System of ODEs with delays τ , controls u , and perturbations δ :

$$Y'(t) = \mathcal{F}(t, Y(t), u(t, Y(t - \tau(t))), \delta(t)), \quad Y(t) \in \mathcal{Y}. \quad (1)$$

$\mathcal{Y} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$. $\delta : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is (nonstochastic) uncertainty. $\mathcal{D} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$.
Choose u to achieve desired behavior for the solutions $Y(t)$.

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Closed loop system:

$$Y'(t) = \mathcal{G}(t, Y(t), Y(t - \tau(t)), \delta(t)), \quad Y(t) \in \mathcal{Y}, \quad (2)$$

where $\mathcal{G}(t, Y(t), Y(t - \tau), d) = \mathcal{F}(t, Y(t), u(t, Y(t - \tau)), d)$.

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$$|Y(t)| \leq \gamma_1 (e^{t_0 - t} \gamma_2(|Y|_{[t_0 - \bar{\tau}, t_0]})) \quad (\text{UGAS})$$

γ_i 's are 0 at 0, strictly increasing, continuous, and unbounded.

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Without explicit flow maps, prove UGAS and ISS indirectly.

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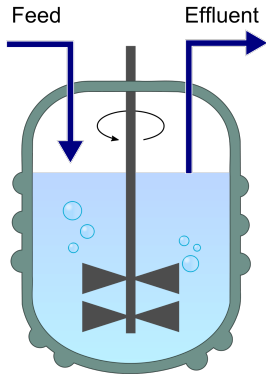
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O. Bernard, D. Dochain, J. Gouze, J. Monod, H. Smith

Background on Chemostats



Constant volume. Substrate pumped in and substrate/biomass mixture pumped out at same rate

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Goal: Under suitable conditions and constants $s_* \in (0, s_{\text{in}})$, find D to render the dynamics for $Y(t) = (s, x)(t) - (s_*, s_{\text{in}} - s_*)$ **ISS**.

One of My Results for Unperturbed Case

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$$\varpi_s = \inf_{s \in [0, s_{in}]} \mu'_1(s), \quad \varpi_l = \sup_{s \in [0, s_{in}]} \mu'_1(s), \quad \rho_l = \sup_{s \in [0, s_{in}]} \gamma'(s),$$

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Assume that $\frac{\mu_1(s_{in})}{1 + \gamma(s_{in})} - \frac{\mu_1(s_*)}{1 + \gamma(s_{in} - \mu_1(s_*)s_{in}\bar{\tau})} > 0$

and $\bar{\tau} < \max \left\{ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\rho_m\varpi_l s_{in}}}, \frac{1}{2\rho_l s_{in}\mu_1(s_{in})} \right\}$, with $s_* < s_{in}$.

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Theorem: For all componentwise positive initial conditions, all solutions of the chemostat system (C) with $\delta(t) = 0$ and

$$D(s(t - \tau(t))) = \frac{\mu_1(s_*)}{1 + \gamma(s(t - \tau(t)))} \quad (3)$$

remain in $(0, \infty)^2$ and converge to $(s_*, s_{in} - s_*)$. □

Extensions and Ideas of Proof

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ISS with respect to $\delta(t)$ without upper bounds on $|\delta|_\infty \dots$

$$\frac{(1+d)\mu_1(s_{in})}{1+\gamma(s_{in})} - \frac{\mu_1(s_*)}{1+\gamma(s_{in}-\mu_1(s_*)s_{in}\bar{\tau})} > 0 \quad \dots(1 + \delta(t))\mu(s(t))\dots$$

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$$\mathcal{U}_2(s_t) = \int_0^{s(t)-s_*} \frac{m}{s_{\text{in}}-s_*-m} dm + 2\rho m \bar{\tau} \int_{t-\bar{\tau}}^t \int_{\ell}^t (\dot{s}(m))^2 dm d\ell.$$

Combine with the fact that $z = s_{\text{in}} - s - x \rightarrow 0$ exponentially.

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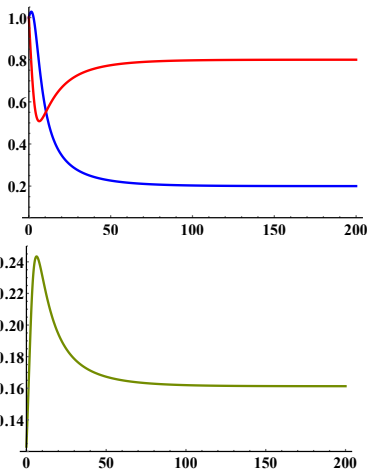
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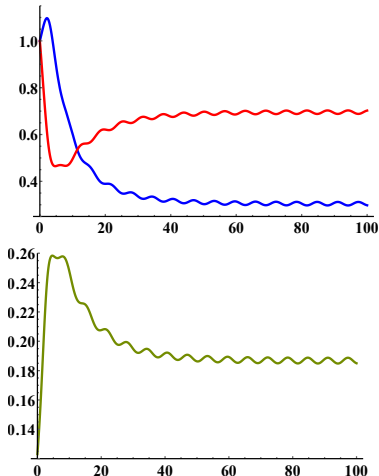
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Mazenc, F., J. Harmand, and M. Malisoff, "Stabilization in a chemostat with sampled and delayed measurements and uncertain growth functions," *Automatica*, 78:241-249, 2017.



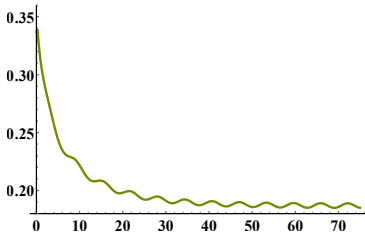
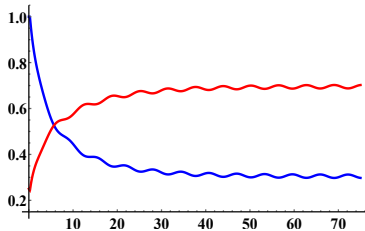
$$s_{\text{in}} = 1, \mu(s) = \frac{0.5s}{1+0.25s+2s^2}, t_j = 0.24j, \delta(t) = 0.$$

$s(t)$ in Red, $x(t)$ in Blue, $D(t)$ in Green.



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Thank you for your attention!