

# Frequency-domain stability tools for hybrid integrator-gain systems

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# Frequency-Domain Stability Tools for Hybrid Integrator-Gain Systems

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# 1 Introduction

Due to the inherent switching behaviour, stability analysis of hybrid integrator-gain systems (HIGS) is a challenging task. The vast majority of available tools rely on finding suitable (quadratic) Lyapunov functions, for example by solving a set of linear matrix inequalities (LMIs) [1] or using circlecriterion-like arguments [2]. Although LMI-based methods can be extremely useful, these rely on accurate parametric plant models, which are hard to obtain for complex industrial systems. Contrarily, the circle-criterion provides conditions that are graphically verifiable on the basis of measured frequency response data, and therefore is often considered favourable in practice. However, this approach may render a rather conservative estimate on closed-loop stability.

For reset control systems, the  $H_{\beta}$ -condition has been proposed in [3] as a frequency-domain tool for stability analysis. Inspired by this result, new frequency-domain stability conditions for HIGS-controlled systems are presented.

## 2 Main Results

Consider the feedback configuration depicted in Figure 1. Here,  $G(s) \in \mathbb{C}$  is a linear time-invariant system with input  $u \in \mathbb{R}$  and output  $y \in \mathbb{R}$ , and  $\mathscr{H}(\cdot)$  denotes the hybrid integrator-gain system.

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Figure 1: System configuration (left) and HIGS description (right) with  $q = (z, u, \dot{z})$ , and where  $\omega_h, k_h \in \mathbb{R}$  denote the integrator frequency and gain, respectively. Here  $\mathscr{F}_1, \mathscr{F}_2$  are the integrator and gain mode regions.

**Definition 1** *The HIGS-controlled system in Figure 1 is said* to satisfy the  $H_{\beta,k}$ -condition if there exist  $\beta, k \ge 0$  such that the transfer function

$$H_{\beta,k}(s) := (C(s) + \beta)S(s) - \beta, \tag{1}$$

with  $C(s) = \frac{\omega_h + kk_h}{s+k}$ ,  $S(s) = \frac{1}{1+C(s)G(s)}$ , is strictly positive real (SPR).

**Theorem 1** The HIGS-controlled system in Figure 1 is exponentially stable if it satisfies the  $H_{\beta,k}$ -condition.

## 3 Example

Consider the following mass-spring-damper system

$$G(s) = \frac{k_p}{ms^2 + bs + c},\tag{2}$$

with m = 1 kg, b = 0.2 Ns/m, c = 100 N/m and  $k_p = 1.5$ . From the circle criterion, it is concluded that this system is stable for  $k_h \in (0, 2.69)$  and  $\omega_h \in (0, \infty)$ . Next, stability is verified on the basis of Theorem 1 by conducting a search for finding  $\beta$ , k that render  $H_{\beta,k}(s)$  in (1) SPR. The result for different pairs  $(k_h, \omega_h)$  are shown in Figure 2. Clearly for this example, the  $H_{\beta,k}$ -condition provides less conservative results as compared to the circle-criterion.

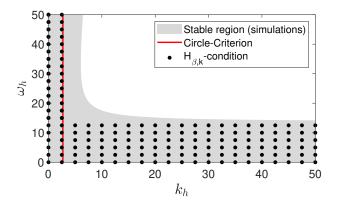


Figure 2: Stability evaluated using the circle-criterion (red),  $H_{\beta,k}$ -condition (black dots), and simulations (grey area).

### 4 Conclusion

New frequency-domain stability conditions for hybrid integrator-gain systems are presented, and the potential is demonstrated by means of example.

#### References

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