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Corrections to "A Global High-Gain Finite-Time Observer"

Tomas Ménard, Emmanuel Moulay and Wilfrid Perruquetti

Abstract—This note fix the proof of Theorem 2 in the article [2].

Equations from the original paper will be denoted with a star (for example (1*)) whereas equations of the present corrected paper will be denoted without a star (for example (1)).

I. THE ERROR

The function \tilde{V}_α used in the proof of Theorem 2 in [2], and derived from Theorem 10 in [3], is not C^1 with respect to (e, α) . Indeed, one has

$$\frac{\partial \left([e_k]^{\frac{1}{\alpha_k - 1q}} \right)}{\partial e_k} = \frac{1}{\alpha_k q} [e_k]^{\frac{1}{\alpha_k q} - 1}. \quad (1)$$

Hence, when $\alpha \rightarrow 1$, $\frac{1}{\alpha_k q} \rightarrow 1$ and when one of the component of e goes to zero, the limit $\lim_{(\alpha, e) \rightarrow (1, e_0)} \frac{1}{\alpha_k q} [e_k]^{\frac{1}{\alpha_k q} - 1}$ does not exist. Thus the function \tilde{V}_α cannot be used as a candidate Lyapunov function.

II. THE FIX

Let us first recall Theorem 2 from [2].

Theorem 1. *Let us consider system (3*) with a bounded input u . Then there exists $\theta^* \geq 1$ such that for all $\theta > \theta^*$ there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that system (3*) admits the following global finite-time observer:*

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{x}}_1 = \hat{x}_2 + k_1([e_1]^{\alpha_1} + \rho e_1) + \sum_{j=1}^m g_{1,j}(\hat{x}_1)u_j \\ \vdots \\ \dot{\hat{x}}_n = k_n([e_1]^{\alpha_n} + \rho e_1) + \varphi(\hat{x}) + \sum_{j=1}^m g_{n,j}(\hat{x})u_j \end{cases}$$

for all $\alpha \in]1 - \epsilon, 1[$, where $e_1 = x_1 - \hat{x}_1$, the powers α_i are defined by (5*), the gains k_i by (6*) and $\rho = \left(\frac{n^2 \theta^{\frac{2}{3}} S_1 + 1}{2} \right)$ where S_1 is defined by (8*).

In addition, the settling time of the error dynamics is bounded by $T_1(e_0) + T_2(e_0)$ (with $e_0 = x_0 - \hat{x}_0$), where T_1, T_2 are respectively given by (18*) and (6).

The statement of Theorem 2 in [2] remains correct, except for the settling time which has to be corrected.

We can define the function $V_1(e) = e^T S_\infty(1)e$, for $e \in \mathbb{R}^n$, where $S_\infty(1)$ is the solution of (7*) for $\theta = 1$. This choice

GREYC, UMR-CNRS 6072, Université de Caen, 6 Bd du Maréchal Juin, BP 5186-14032 Caen Cedex, France. (e-mail: tomas.menard@unicaen.fr)

Xlim, UMR-CNRS 7252, Université de Poitiers, 11 bd Marie et Pierre Curie, 86962 Futuroscope Chasseneuil Cedex, France. (e-mail: emmanuel.moulay@univ-poitiers.fr)

NON-A, INRIA Lille Nord Europe and CRISTAL UMR-CNRS 9189, Ecole Centrale de Lille, BP 48, 59651 Villeneuve D'Ascq, France. (e-mail: wilfrid.perruquetti@ec-lille.fr)

corresponds to the linear case, that is $\alpha = 1$. Proceeding as in [4], [5], one can construct a candidate Lyapunov function with properties stated next.

Proposition 1. *Let $a \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ be such that*

$$a = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{on } (-\infty, 1] \\ 1 & \text{on } [2, +\infty) \end{cases} \quad \text{and } a' \geq 0 \text{ on } \mathbb{R}. \quad (2)$$

There exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that for all $\alpha \in]1 - \epsilon, 1 + \epsilon[$, the function \bar{V}_α defined as

$$\bar{V}_\alpha(e) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^3} (a \circ V_1)(t^{r_1(\alpha)} e_1, \dots, t^{r_n(\alpha)} e_n) dt \quad (3)$$

if $e \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ and $\bar{V}_\alpha(0) = 0$ is well defined, radially unbounded, of class $C^1(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R})$, and satisfies

- a) $\bar{V}_\alpha(\delta_\lambda^{r(\alpha)} e) = \lambda^2 \bar{V}_\alpha(e)$, for all $e \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\lambda > 0$.
- b) $\langle \nabla \bar{V}_\alpha(e), Ae - F(S_\infty^{-1}(1)C^T, e) \rangle \leq -\gamma(\bar{V}_\alpha(e))^{\frac{1+\alpha}{2}}$, for all $e \in \mathbb{R}^n$, where $\gamma > 0$.

where F, C and $\delta_\lambda^{r(\alpha)}$ are defined in [2].

Proof of proposition 1. Let, $\alpha \in]1 - \frac{1}{n}, +\infty[$, proceeding as in [4], one directly shows that \bar{V}_α is well defined, radially unbounded, C^1 on \mathbb{R}^n , and homogeneous of degree 2 with respect to the weights $r(\alpha)$. Then, only point b) remains to prove.

Following the same lines as in [4], there exists $l, L > 0$ such that for all $e \in \{e \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \bar{V}_\alpha(e) = 1\}$, one has

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \nabla \bar{V}_\alpha(e), Ae - F(S_\infty^{-1}(1)C^T, e) \rangle &= \int_l^L \frac{1}{t^{\alpha+2}} a' \left(V_1 \left(\delta_t^{r(\alpha)} e \right) \right) \times \\ &\quad \left\langle \nabla V_1 \left(\delta_t^{r(\alpha)} e \right), A \delta_t^{r(\alpha)} e - F \left(S_\infty^{-1}(1)C^T, \delta_t^{r(\alpha)} e \right) \right\rangle dt \end{aligned}$$

Consider the function $g(e, t, \alpha) = \left\langle \nabla V_1 \left(\delta_t^{r(\alpha)} e \right), A \delta_t^{r(\alpha)} e - F \left(S_\infty^{-1}(1)C^T, \delta_t^{r(\alpha)} e \right) \right\rangle$, where $(e, t, \alpha) \in \{e \in \mathbb{R}^n, \bar{V}_\alpha(e) = 1\} \times \{t \in [l, L]\} \times]1 - \frac{1}{n}, +\infty[$. The function g is continuous, (e, t) belongs to a compact set and there exists $\gamma_1 > 0$ such that the image of g is included in $] -\infty, -\gamma_1[$ for $(e, t) \in \{e \in \mathbb{R}^n, \bar{V}_\alpha(e) = 1\} \times \{t \in [l, L]\}$ and $\alpha = 1$ (since it corresponds to the linear case). We can then apply Lemma 26.8 in [1] (tube lemma) which gives the existence of $\epsilon > 0$ such that for all $(e, t, \alpha) \in \{e \in \mathbb{R}^n, \bar{V}_\alpha(e) = 1\} \times \{t \in [l, L]\} \times]1 - \epsilon, 1 + \epsilon[$, $g(e, t, \alpha) \leq -\gamma_1$.

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \nabla \bar{V}_\alpha(e), Ae - F(S_\infty^{-1}(1)C^T, e) \rangle &\leq -\gamma_1 \int_l^L \frac{1}{t^{\alpha+2}} a' \left(V_1 \left(\delta_t^{r(\alpha)} e \right) \right) dt \leq -\gamma(\bar{V}_\alpha(e))^{\frac{2+\alpha-1}{2}} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where $\gamma > 0$ is a lower bound of $\gamma_1 \int_l^L \frac{1}{t^{\alpha+2}} a' \left(V_1 \left(\delta_t^{r(\alpha)} e \right) \right) dt$ for $(e, \alpha) \in \{e \in \mathbb{R}^n, \bar{V}_\alpha(e) = 1\} \times]1 - \epsilon, 1 + \epsilon[$. Since \bar{V}_α is homogeneous of degree 2 with respect to the weights $r(\alpha)$, inequality (4) is valid for all $e \in \mathbb{R}^n$. \square

Now that a new candidate Lyapunov function has been defined, we explain how it will be used to correct the proof

of Theorem 2 in [2]. Please note that part 1 of the proof is correct, then it has already been proved that every trajectory starting from $e_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ enter the ball $\mathcal{B}_{\|\cdot\|_{S_\infty(\theta)}}(1)$ after time $T_1(e_0) = \log(1/V(e_0))/\kappa(\theta)$ (see equation (18*)).

Denote $\bar{e} = \Delta_\theta e$, where $\Delta_\theta = \text{diag} \left[1 \quad \frac{1}{\theta} \quad \dots \quad \frac{1}{\theta^{n-1}} \right]$, in the remaining, we will show that for every $\theta \geq \theta_2 \triangleq \frac{2}{\gamma}(M_1 + 2)$, there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that the following inequality

$$\dot{\bar{V}}_\alpha(\bar{e}) \leq - \left(\frac{\gamma}{2} \theta - 1 \right) (\bar{V}_\alpha(\bar{e}))^{\frac{2+\alpha-1}{2}} + M_1 \bar{V}_\alpha(\bar{e}) \quad (5)$$

holds for every $\bar{e} \in \mathcal{B}_{\|\cdot\|_{S_\infty(1)}}(1)$, $\alpha \in]1 - \epsilon, 1[$, where $M_1 > 0$ is a constant independent of θ . This inequality replaces inequality (19*). Inequality (5) directly implies that the error system (11*) is finite time stable on $\mathcal{B}_{\|\cdot\|_{S_\infty(\theta)}}(1)$. Thus, after time $T_1(e_0)$, the error enters $\mathcal{B}_{\|\cdot\|_{S_\infty(\theta)}}(1)$ and after time $T_1(e_0) + T_2(e_0)$ the error reaches the origin, where the settling time $T_2(e_0)$ is bounded as follows

$$T_2(e_0) \leq \frac{\ln \left(1 - \frac{M_1}{\frac{\gamma}{2}\theta - 1} \bar{V}_\alpha(e_0)^{1 - \frac{2+\alpha-1}{2}} \right)}{M_1 \left(\frac{2+\alpha-1}{2} - 1 \right)}. \quad (6)$$

The remaining of the corrected proof is very similar to the original one. The dynamics of \bar{e} is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\bar{e}} &= \theta (A\bar{e} - F(S_\infty^{-1}(1)C^T, \bar{e}) - \rho S_\infty^{-1}(1)C^T C \bar{e}) \\ &\quad + \Delta_\theta D(x, \hat{x}, u). \end{aligned}$$

One has

$$\dot{\bar{V}}_\alpha(\bar{e}) \triangleq \theta \bar{W}_1 + \bar{W}_2 \quad (7)$$

with $\bar{W}_1 = \langle \nabla \bar{V}_\alpha(\bar{e}), A\bar{e} - F(S_\infty^{-1}(1)C^T, \bar{e}) - \rho S_\infty^{-1}(1)C^T C \bar{e} \rangle$ and $\bar{W}_2 = \langle \nabla \bar{V}_\alpha(\bar{e}), \Delta_\theta D(x, \hat{x}, u) \rangle$.

Following the same lines as in [2], one can show that there exists $\theta_2 \geq 0$ such that for every $\theta \geq \theta_2$, there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that for all $\alpha \in]1 - \epsilon, 1[$ inequality (5) holds true.

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