

On Phase Change Rate Maximization with Practical Applications *

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Abstract: We recapitulate the notion of phase change rate maximization and demonstrate the usefulness of its solution on analyzing the robust instability of a cyclic network of multi-agent systems subject to a homogenous multiplicative perturbation. Subsequently, we apply the phase change rate maximization result to two practical applications. The first is a magnetic levitation system, while the second is a repressilator with time-delay in synthetic biology.

Keywords: phase change rate maximization, instability analysis, strong stabilization

1. INTRODUCTION

Robustness against model uncertainties for feedback systems has been recognized as one of the important issues in control theory from the practical application viewpoint over forty years since the 1980s. The most typical and successful theory is the H_∞ control which includes robust stability and robust stabilization against norm-bounded dynamic uncertainties. See e.g., (Zhou, 1996) and the references therein.

A counterpart of the robust stability analysis is the so-called “robust instability analysis” for nominally unstable feedback systems, and the problem is to find a stable perturbation with the smallest H_∞ -norm which stabilizes the system. A practical motivation of the analysis is maintaining nonlinear oscillations caused by instability of an equilibrium point for dynamical systems arising in neuroscience and synthetic biology. See (Hara, 2020) and (Hara, 2021) for applications to the FitzHugh-Nagumo neuron model and repressilator model, respectively.

The instability analysis problem is closely related to the strong stabilization, i.e., stabilization by a stable controller (Youla, 1974; Zeren, 2000; Ohta, 2001). Actually, it is equivalent to strong stabilization by a minimum-norm controller. The problem is extremely difficult due to the following two reasons: (i) non-convexity nature of minimum-norm controller synthesis and (ii) no upper bound on the order of stable stabilizing controllers. In other words, the robust instability analysis is similar to the robust stability analysis in terms of the problem for-

mulation, but it is quite different technically and much more challenging as optimization problems.

Recently, the authors proposed a new optimization problem, which we call the “Phase Change Rate Maximization Problem” in order to provide an almost complete solution to the small-gain-type condition for the robust instability analysis for some classes of systems with one or two unstable poles (Hara, 2022). The problem is to find a stable real-rational transfer function such that its peak gain occurs at a given frequency ω_p with a prescribed phase value, and the phase change rate (PCR) at ω_p is the maximum among those satisfying the constraints. The essential idea behind is the following. One of the key factors for the difficulty of robust instability analysis is that we cannot detect the transition from instability to stability by the presence of a pole on the imaginary axis (which successfully characterizes the transition in the opposite direction, making the robust stability analysis tractable). Hence we need an additional criterion for the transition. It turned out, roughly speaking, that the positivity of the PCR of the loop transfer function at the peak gain frequency is an indication of the instability-to-stability transition for certain systems. The aforementioned paper showed that the maximum PCR is attained by a first-order all-pass function and derived conditions under which the exact robust instability analysis is possible in terms of the PCR.

The purpose of this paper is twofold. The first purpose is to supplement the theoretical results in (Hara, 2022) by a more comprehensive example than those in the reference and illustrate how the PCR plays an important role for the exact robust instability analysis. The class of systems is given as cyclic networks of homogeneous agents, where by changing the number of agents we can treat a variety

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of situations with respect to the location of stable and unstable complex poles with relatively small dampings. We focus especially on the relationship between the sign of the PCR and the stable/unstable poles which are fairly close to the imaginary axis and represent under what situation we can get the exact result. The second purpose is to show that the PCR condition derived in (Hara, 2022) works well for two practical applications, namely (i) a minimum-norm strong stabilization for magnetic levitation systems and (ii) an exact robust instability analysis for the repressilator with time delay. The target systems of the former and the latter cases are in \mathcal{G}_1^0 (one unstable pole with the peak gain attained at zero frequency) and $\mathcal{G}_2^\#$ (two unstable poles with the peak gain attained at non-zero frequency), respectively, for which we can get the exact results. This means that the theoretical foundation in (Hara, 2022) can be practically useful although the class of applicable systems may appear restricted.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 is devoted to a brief summary of the PCR maximization problem presented in (Hara, 2022) and an illustrative example. Section 3 provides two practical applications. Section 4 summarizes the contributions of this paper and addresses some future research directions.

Notation and Terminology: The set of real numbers is denoted by \mathbb{R} . $\Re(s)$ and $\Im(s)$ denote the real and imaginary parts of a complex number s , respectively. The set of proper real rational functions of one complex variable s is denoted by \mathbb{R}_p . Let \mathbb{L}_∞ denote the set of functions that are bounded on the imaginary axis $j\mathbb{R}$. The subset of \mathbb{L}_∞ which consists of real rational functions bounded on $j\mathbb{R}$ is denoted by \mathbb{RL}_∞ . The stable subsets of \mathbb{L}_∞ and \mathbb{RL}_∞ are denoted by \mathbb{H}_∞ and \mathbb{RH}_∞ , respectively. The norms in \mathbb{L}_∞ and \mathbb{H}_∞ are denoted by $\|\cdot\|_{L_\infty}$ and $\|\cdot\|_{H_\infty}$, respectively. The open (closed) left and right half complex planes are abbreviated as OLHP (CLHP) and ORHP (CRHP), respectively.

The following terminology will be used for a rational function $h \in \mathbb{R}_p$ throughout the paper: h is called “stable” (or “exponentially stable”) if all the poles of h are in the OLHP; “marginally stable” if all the poles of h are in the CLHP and any pole of h on the imaginary axis is simple; “unstable” (or “exponentially unstable”) if at least one of the poles of h is in the ORHP.

2. PHASE CHANGE RATE MAXIMIZATION

In this section, we introduce the PCR maximization problem, and motivate the problem by instability analysis and strong stabilization.

2.1 Problem Formulation

Given $\omega_p > 0$ and $\theta_p \in [0, 2\pi)$, we consider the following “phase change rate” maximization problem

$$\sup_{f \in \mathbb{RH}_\infty} \theta'_f(\omega_p) \text{ s.t. } \|f\|_{H_\infty} = |f(j\omega_p)|, \quad \theta_f(\omega_p) = \theta_p, \quad (1)$$

where $\theta_f(\omega)$ denotes the phase angle of $f(j\omega)$, and $\theta'_f(\omega)$ is its derivative. In other words, we seek a function f from \mathbb{RH}_∞ , whose \mathbb{H}_∞ -norm occurs at frequency ω_p and phase at ω_p is constrained to be θ_p , and has the maximal “phase

change rate” among all functions which satisfy the same constraints. Such problem arises from robust instability analysis and minimum-norm strong stabilization as explained below.

Consider a positive feedback system with a loop-transfer function $g(s)\delta(s)$; i.e., the characteristic equation of the system is given by $1 - g(s)\delta(s) = 0$, where $g(s)$ denotes the nominal part which belongs to a class of unstable systems defined by

$$\mathcal{G} := \{g \in \mathbb{RL}_\infty \mid g \text{ is strictly proper and unstable}\}$$

and $\delta(s)$ represents a real-rational dynamic perturbation. The robust instability radius (RIR) for $g \in \mathcal{G}$ with respect to $\delta \in \mathbb{RH}_\infty$, denoted by $\rho_*(g) \in \mathbb{R}$, is defined as the smallest magnitude of the perturbation that internally stabilizes the system:

$$\rho_*(g) := \inf_{\delta \in \mathbb{S}(g)} \|\delta\|_{H_\infty}, \quad (2)$$

where $\mathbb{S}(g)$ is the set of real-rational, proper, stable transfer functions internally stabilizing g ; i.e.,

$$\mathbb{S}(g) := \{\delta \in \mathbb{RH}_\infty : \delta(s)g(s) = 1 \Rightarrow \Re(s) < 0, \delta(s) = 0, \Re(s) > 0 \Rightarrow |g(s)| < \infty\}.$$

The optimization problem stated in (2) is identical to the so-called “minimum-norm strong stabilization” problem for a given (unstable) plant g , where the minimum-norm controller sought is required to be stable itself. It is noticed from the well known result on strong stabilizability in (Youla, 1974) that $\rho_*(g)$ is finite if and only if the Parity Interlacing Property (PIP) is satisfied, i.e., the number of unstable real poles of g between any pair of real zeros in the closed right half complex plane (including zero at ∞) is even. Consequently, the class of systems of our interest is defined as

$$\mathcal{G}_n := \{g \in \mathcal{G} \mid g \text{ has } n \text{ unstable poles and satisfies the PIP condition}\},$$

where n is a natural number. Let $g \in \mathcal{G}$ be given. We have the following lower bound for $\rho_*(g)$ (see (Hara, 2021))

$$\rho_*(g) \geq 1/\|g\|_{L_\infty}, \quad \|g\|_{L_\infty} := \sup_{\omega \in \mathbb{R}} |g(j\omega)|.$$

When $\rho_*(g)$ is exactly equal to its lower bound $1/\|g\|_{L_\infty}$, we say g has the exact RIR. It has been shown in (Hara, 2021) that, if f with $\|f\|_{H_\infty} = 1/\|g\|_{L_\infty}$ marginally stabilizes g with a single pair of poles on the imaginary axis, then g has the exact RIR. Moreover, based on an extended version of the Nyquist criteria, necessary and sufficient conditions were derived in (Hara, 2022) for marginal stabilization of g , which in turn are sufficient conditions for obtaining the exact RIR of g . As a part of the necessary and sufficient condition for f with $\|f\|_{H_\infty} = 1/\|g\|_{L_\infty}$ to marginally stabilize g , the open-loop transfer function gf must satisfy the following loop-gain and PCR conditions:

$$g(j\omega_p)f(j\omega_p) = 1, \quad \theta'_{gf}(\omega_p) = \theta'_g(\omega_p) + \theta'_f(\omega_p) > 0,$$

where ω_p is the frequency where the L_∞ -gain of g occurs. Searching for such an f boils down to solving a PCR optimization problem of the form described in (1), where the phase $\theta_f(\omega_p)$ is constrained to $-\theta_g(\omega_p)$ (and the magnitude of f at ω_p is irrelevant to PCR optimization, as positive scaling of f will not change its phase or phase change rate). The solution of the problem provides

a tight condition for g to be marginally stabilizable. In the next subsection, we summarize the theoretical foundation in (Hara, 2022).

2.2 The Solution and its Application to Instability Analysis

The PCR optimization in (1) can be solved by first narrowing down the feasible set using the following sets of functions:

$$\mathcal{RF}_{\omega_p, \theta_p} := \{f \in \mathbb{RH}_\infty : 1 = \|f\|_{H_\infty} = |f(\omega_p)|, \theta_f(\omega_p) = \theta_p\}.$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\omega_p, \theta_p} := \{f \in \mathbb{RH}_\infty : f \text{ is minimum phase, } |f(j\omega_p)| = \|f\|_{H_\infty}, \text{ and } \theta_f(\omega_p) = \theta_p\}.$$

$$\mathcal{AP}_{\omega_p, \theta_p} := \{f \in \mathbb{RH}_\infty : |f(j\omega)| = 1, \forall \omega, |f(j\omega_p)| = \|f\|_{H_\infty}, \text{ and } \theta_f(\omega_p) = \theta_p\}.$$

Note that the constraint on the magnitude of the \mathbb{H}_∞ -norm of functions in $\mathcal{RF}_{\bullet, \bullet}$ and $\mathcal{AP}_{\bullet, \bullet}$ bears no significance as explained previously. The constraint is placed for convenience only. The first result gives an upper bound on the PCR for functions in $\mathcal{O}_{\omega_p, \theta_p}$.

Proposition 1. Let $\theta_p \in (-\pi, \pi]$ and $f \in \mathcal{O}_{\omega_p, \theta_p}$ be given. If $\omega_p \neq 0$, then $\theta'_f(\omega_p) \leq -|\theta_p/\omega_p|$. Moreover, if $\omega_p = 0$, then $\theta'_f(\omega_p) \leq 0$.

Proposition 1 establishes that, for a stable minimum-phase system, its PCR at the peak-frequency (i.e., where the \mathbb{H}_∞ -norm occurs) is always non-positive. Since any \mathbb{RH}_∞ function can be factorized as multiplication of an all-pass function and a minimum-phase function, Proposition 1 suggests that the PCR maximization problem over the set $\mathcal{RF}_{\bullet, \bullet}$ boils down to the problem over the set $\mathcal{AP}_{\bullet, \bullet}$. This is indeed the case, as the following proposition states.

Proposition 2. Given $\omega_p \neq 0$ and $\theta_p \in (-\pi, \pi] \pmod{2\pi}$, we have

$$\sup_{f \in \mathcal{RF}_{\omega_p, \theta_p}} \theta'_f(\omega_p) = \sup_{f \in \mathcal{AP}_{\omega_p, \theta_p}} \theta'_f(\omega_p) = -|\sin(\theta_p)/\omega_p|.$$

Moreover, when $\theta_p \notin \{0, \pi\}$, the supremum is attained by the first-order all-pass function of the form $f(s) = \frac{a-s}{a+s}$ or $f(s) = \frac{s-a}{a+s}$. When $\theta_p \in \{0, \pi\}$, the supremum is attained by a zeroth-order all-pass functions; i.e., $f(s) = 1$ or $f(s) = -1$. For $\omega_p = 0$, the only feasible phase angles are $\theta_p \in \{0, \pi\} \pmod{2\pi}$. In this case,

$$\sup_{f \in \mathcal{RF}_{0, \theta_p}} \theta'_f(0) = \sup_{f \in \mathcal{AP}_{0, \theta_p}} \theta'_f(0) = 0.$$

The supremum is attained by $f(s) = 1$ or $f(s) = -1$.

Using the solutions stated in Proposition 2, the following results were derived for two subclasses of \mathcal{G}_n defined by

$$\mathcal{G}_n^0 := \{g \in \mathcal{G}_n \mid \|g\|_{L_\infty} = |g(0)| > |g(j\omega)| \forall \omega \neq 0\},$$

$$\mathcal{G}_n^\# := \{g \in \mathcal{G}_n \mid \exists \omega_p > 0 \text{ such that}$$

$$\|g\|_{L_\infty} = |g(j\omega_p)| > |g(j\omega)| \forall \omega \neq \pm\omega_p\}$$

based on an extended Nyquist criterion (Hara, 2022).

Theorem 1.

(I) Given $g \in \mathcal{G}_n^0$, g can be marginally stabilized by a stable system f with $\|f\|_{H_\infty} = 1/\|g\|_{L_\infty} = 1/|g(0)|$ if and only if $n = 1$ and $\theta'_g(0) > 0$.

(II) Given $g \in \mathcal{G}_n^\#$ for which the peak gain occurs at ω_p , g can be marginally stabilized by a stable system f with $\|f\|_{H_\infty} = 1/\|g\|_{L_\infty} = 1/|g(j\omega_p)|$ if and only if $n = 2$ and $\theta'_g(\omega_p) > |\sin(\theta_g(\omega_p))/\omega_p|$.

Note that the marginally stabilizing controllers for cases (I) and (II) can be taken as the zeroth-order and the first-order all-pass functions, respectively, as suggested by Proposition 2.

As marginal stabilization of a system guarantees the exact RIR for the system, Theorem 1 immediately leads to sufficient conditions for attaining the exact RIR of systems in \mathcal{G}_1 and \mathcal{G}_2 . Furthermore, necessary conditions can also be derived based on the following result, which gives a PCR condition on the loop-transfer function at the peak frequency when the closed-loop system has all its pole in the closed left half plane.

Lemma 1. (Hara, 2022, Lemma 5) Given $\omega_c \geq 0$, an integer $n \geq 1$, and a transfer function $L \in \mathcal{G}_n$, consider the positive feedback system with loop transfer function L satisfying the following condition

$$1 = |L(j\omega_p)| = \|L\|_{L_\infty}, \\ |L(j\omega)| < |L(j\omega_p)|, \forall \omega \neq \pm\omega_p.$$

If the feedback system has all its poles in the CLHP, then $\theta'_L(\omega_p) \geq 0$.

Based on Theorem 1 and Lemma 1, we have necessary conditions and sufficient conditions for the exact RIR as follows.

Theorem 2. Let $g \in \mathcal{G}$ be given. Suppose $g(j\omega)$ takes the peak gain at ω_p and consider the exact RIR condition

$$\rho_*(g) = 1/\|g\|_{L_\infty} = 1/|g(j\omega_p)|. \quad (3)$$

(I) Suppose $g \in \mathcal{G}_1^0$ and $\omega_p = 0$. Then

$$\theta'_g(\omega_p) > 0 \Rightarrow (3) \Rightarrow \theta'_g(\omega_p) \geq 0.$$

(II) Suppose $g \in \mathcal{G}_2^\#$ and $\omega_p > 0$. Then

$$\theta'_g(\omega_p) > \varrho(\omega_p) \Rightarrow (3) \Rightarrow \theta'_g(\omega_p) \geq \varrho(\omega_p),$$

where $\varrho(\omega) := |\sin(\theta_g(\omega))/\omega|$.

(III) For any $g \in \mathcal{G}_1^\#$, we have $\rho_*(g) > 1/\|g\|_{L_\infty}$.

For the proofs of these results, readers are referred to Section 4 of (Hara, 2022). Also note that, the necessary conditions in statements (I) and (II) hold in fact for systems in \mathcal{G}_n^0 and $\mathcal{G}_n^\#$, respectively, for any n .

2.3 An Illustrative Example

In this subsection we illustrate, by a numerical example, how the PCR condition effectively works for the robust instability analysis. Consider a class of positive feedback systems of which the loop transfer functions are represented by $h(s) = -k/(s+1)^{2m+1}$, $m = 1, 2, \dots$, where we assume that the loop-gain $k > 0$ is large enough so that the closed-loop system is exponentially unstable. Our interest here is to assess robust instability against a ball type multiplicative stable perturbation; in other words, the perturbed system \tilde{h} has the form $\tilde{h}(s) = (1 + \delta(s))h(s)$, $\delta(s) \in \mathbb{RH}_\infty$. Such a setting may arise when one considers a cyclic network with $2m+1$ identical agents

Table 1. Summary of the numbers of peak-gains, satisfaction of the PCR conditions, whether exact RIR occurs, etc. among different cases.

| | m | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|----|-------|--------|---------|---------|
| | 1 – 4 | 5 | 6 – 7 | 8 – 13 | 14 – 16 | 17 – 20 |
| # of unstable poles | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| # of peak-gains | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| # of unstable peak-gains | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| # of stable peak-gains | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| global peak-gain is (s./us.)? | us | us | s | us | us | s |
| PCR holds at global peak? | y | y | n | y | y | n |
| PCR holds at a local peak? | n/a | n | y | y | y | y |
| $RIR = 1/\ g_m\ _{L_\infty}$? | y | y | n | inc | inc | n |
| $RIR > 1/\ g_m\ _{L_\infty}$? | n | n | y | inc | inc | y |

Abbreviation: 's.' – stable; 'us.' – unstable; 'y' – yes; 'n' – no; 'n/a' – not applicable; 'inc' – inconclusive

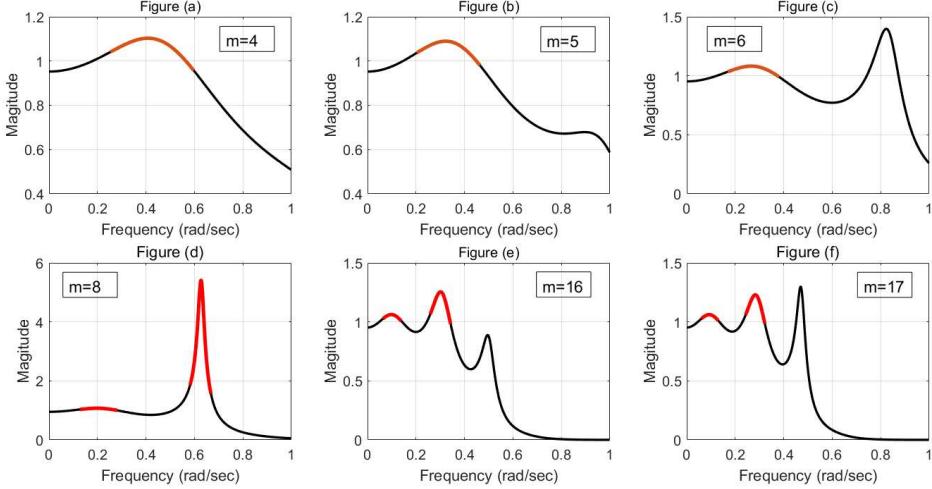


Fig. 1. Magnitude profile of g_m for $m = 4, 5, 6, 8, 16, 17$. For $m = 4$ to 6 , g_m has one pair of unstable poles, while it has two pairs for the other three cases. The red color indicates the frequency ranges where the PCR condition holds. A gain-peak where the PCR condition does not hold appears to be caused by a pair of stable poles.

with a multiplicative uncertainty present for the loop. The corresponding characteristic equation of the closed-loop system is given by $1 - g_m(s)\delta(s) = 0$, where $g_m(s) := h(s)/(1 - h(s)) = -k/((s+1)^{2m+1} + k)$. For $k = 20$, we observe that $g_m \in \mathcal{G}_2^\#$ for $1 \leq m \leq 7$, and $g_m \in \mathcal{G}_4^\#$ when $8 \leq m \leq 20$. The unstable poles of g_m increases further when m becomes bigger. Table 1 summarizes the findings for $m = 1$ to 20 .

For $1 \leq m \leq 4$, g_m has one peak gain, while g_5 has two peak gains. In all these cases, the PCR condition stated in Theorem 1 holds at the global peak frequencies. See Fig. 1(a) and 1(b) for an illustration of the magnitude profiles of g_4 and g_5 . For g_5 , applying Proposition 2 we obtain the first-order all-pass function of the form $\delta_{gl,5}(s) = \frac{1}{1.0896} \left(\frac{s-24.426}{s+24.426} \right)$, which marginally stabilizes g_5 and the closed-loop system has a pair of poles at $\pm j\omega_p = \pm j(0.322)$. In this case, we conclude that g_5 has the exact RIR equal to $1/|g_5(j(0.322))| = 1/1.0896$.

For $m = 6, 7$, the PCR condition fails at the global peak frequencies for g_m . However for each case, there is a local peak frequency where the PCR holds. See Fig. 1(c) for an illustration of the magnitude profile of g_6 . Further

examination reveals that the global peak-gain is due to a pair of dominating stable poles, while the local peak-gain is the result of a pair of unstable poles which is further away from the imaginary axis compared to the dominating stable poles. Take g_6 for example. Applying Proposition 2 at the global and local peak frequencies, we obtain first-order all-pass functions $\delta_{gl,6}(s) = \frac{1}{1.3976} \left(\frac{-s+1.2522}{s+1.2522} \right)$ and $\delta_{lc,6}(s) = \frac{1}{1.0811} \left(\frac{s-18.02}{s+18.02} \right)$, respectively. The closed-loop system with $\delta_{gl,6}$ is exponentially unstable, which has two unstable poles and two imaginary-axis poles. It appears that $\delta_{gl,6}$ pushes the dominating stable poles to the imaginary axis while leaving the unstable poles in the ORHP. On the other hand, the closed-loop system with $\delta_{lc,6}$ is marginally stable with a pair of poles at $\pm j\omega_p = \pm j(0.276)$. In this case, g_6 does not have exact RIR, and $\rho_*(g_6) \in (1/1.3976, 1/1.0811]$. Note that $\rho_*(g_6)$ is strictly larger than $1/\|g_6\|_{L_\infty} = 1/1.3976$, as the necessary condition stated in statement (II) of Theorem 2 is violated.

For $8 \leq m \leq 13$, g_m has two peak-gains and both are caused by unstable poles. The PCR condition holds at both peak frequencies. For $14 \leq m \leq 16$, a third peak is formed, which is caused by a pair of stable poles.

The PCR of g_m is negative at this peak (let's call it a "stable peak"). For $17 \leq m \leq 20$, the stable peak overtakes the other two peaks and becomes the global peak. See Fig. 1(d) to 1(f) for an illustration of the magnitude profiles of g_8 , g_{16} and g_{17} . Now consider g_8 . The first-order all-pass functions obtained by the global and local peak frequencies are $\delta_{\text{gl},8}(s) = \frac{1}{5.4116} \left(\frac{s-2.749}{s+2.749} \right)$ and $\delta_{\text{lc},8}(s) = \frac{1}{1.073} \left(\frac{s-29.498}{s+29.498} \right)$, respectively. The closed-loop system with $\delta_{\text{gl},8}$ is exponentially unstable; apparently $\delta_{\text{gl},8}$ pushes a pair of unstable poles to the imaginary axis while leaving the other pair in the ORHP. Similar to g_6 , $\delta_{\text{lc},8}$ is able to marginally stabilize g_8 , and therefore we have $\rho_*(g_8) \in [1/5.4116, 1/1.073]$. Note that we cannot yet exclude the possibility that $\rho_*(g_8) = 1/5.4116$ since no necessary condition is violated. For g_9 to g_{16} , we have similar results, where the inverse of the L_∞ -gain of g_m gives a lower bound and the second peak-gain of g_m gives an upper bound. For g_{17} to g_{20} , the situation is slightly different. For those systems, their PCRs at the global peak frequencies violate the necessary condition for having exact RIR's. Therefore, we know that $\rho_*(g_m)$ is strictly larger than $1/\|g_m\|_{L_\infty}$, for $m = 17, \dots, 20$. For each of these system, an upper bound for ρ_* is obtained using their respective third peak-gains.

3. PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS

In this section, we apply our main results to analyze (in)stability properties of system models that are derived from real-world applications. In Section 3.1 we consider linearized models for magnetic levitation systems. These models belong to the class \mathcal{G}_1^0 . In Section 3.2 we consider linearized models for a certain gene regulatory network called "repressilator". These models belong to the class $\mathcal{G}_2^\#$. The goal is to illustrate that our results are applicable to real applications to provide useful information.

3.1 Strong Stabilization for Magnetic Levitation Systems

A typical linearized model for the magnetic levitation system (Namerikawa, 2001) at an equilibrium is a third-order system of the following form

$$g(s) = k / ((-s^2 + p^2)(\tau s + 1)),$$

where the pair of poles at $\pm p$ is due to the mechanical aspect of the system while the stable pole at $-\tau^{-1}$ comes from the electrical part. Typically, we have $\tau^{-1} \gg p$, and if this is the case one may assume that the factor $(\tau s + 1)$ can be neglected from the dynamical model for control design purpose. Here we will show that, however, there is a fundamental difference between the second- and the third-order models in terms of minimum-norm strong stabilization. First, consider the reduced second-order model $g_r(s) = k / (-s^2 + p^2)$. One can readily verify that $g_r \in \mathcal{G}_0^1$ with $\theta'_{g_r}(0) = 0$. Despite that g_r does not satisfy the sufficient PCR condition stated in Theorem 2, we have

$$\inf_{c \in \mathbb{S}(g_r)} \|c\|_{H_\infty} = p^2/k = 1/|g_r(0)| = 1/\|g_r\|_{L_\infty}, \quad (4)$$

The infimum in (4) is obtained by the stabilizing controller $c_\epsilon(s) = p^2/k + \epsilon(s + z)/(s + d)$ with $0 < z < d$ and arbitrarily small positive ϵ .

On the other hand, for the third-order model g , we have

$$\inf_{c \in \mathbb{S}(g)} \|c\|_{H_\infty} > p^2/k = 1/|g(0)| = 1/\|g\|_{L_\infty}. \quad (5)$$

The strict inequality in (5) is due to the fact that $g \in \mathcal{G}_1^0$ and $\theta'_g(0) = -\tau < 0$, and thus g violate the necessary condition for having the RIR by Theorem 2.

For obtaining an upper bound of the infimum, let us introduce a phase-lead compensator to raise the PCR of g at the zero frequency. Consider $f(s) = ((\tau_c + \tau)s + 1) / (\tau_c s + 1)$ and $g_c(s) = g(s)f(s)$. The compensated plant g_c satisfies $\theta'_{g_c}(0) = 0$ for any $\tau_c > 0$. This can be readily verified by checking the imaginary part of $\frac{d}{d\omega} \log(g_c(j\omega))$ at the zero frequency. Furthermore, we have $g_c \in \mathcal{G}_1^0$ if and only if $\tau_c \leq 1/(p^2\tau)$. This can be shown by computing the real part of $\frac{d}{d\omega} \log(g_c(j\omega))$, which reveals that

- $\text{Real} \left(\frac{d}{d\omega} \log(g_c(j\omega)) \right) \big|_{\omega=0} = 0$;
- when $\tau_c \leq 1/(p^2\tau)$, $\frac{d}{d\omega} \log |g_c(j\omega)| < 0$ for any $\omega > 0$;
- when $\tau_c > 1/(p^2\tau)$, $\frac{d}{d\omega} \log |g_c(j\omega)| > 0$ for $\omega \rightarrow 0^+$.

and hence the claim. Setting $\tau_c = 1/(p^2\tau)$, we have the following result.

Proposition 3. The compensated plant g_c satisfies

$$\inf_{c \in \mathbb{S}(g_c)} \|c\|_{H_\infty} = 1/|g_c(0)| = 1/\|g_c\|_{L_\infty} = p^2/k, \quad (6)$$

which in turn implies

$$1 < \inf_{c \in \mathbb{S}(g)} \frac{\|c\|_{H_\infty}}{p^2/k} \leq (1 + p^2\tau^2). \quad (7)$$

Proof. The infimum in (6) is obtained by the stabilizing controller $c_\epsilon(s) = p^2/k + \epsilon(s + \epsilon^2)/(s + q/(\tau_c + \tau))$. One can verify that the characteristic equation of the closed-loop system $[g_c, c_\epsilon]$ has the form $s^5 + [(q+1)d]s^4 + [qd^2]s^3 + [k\epsilon d]s^2 + [k\epsilon(\hat{d} + \epsilon^2 d)]s + [k\epsilon^3 \hat{d}]$, where $d := (\tau + \tau_c)/(\tau\tau_c) = \tau^{-1} + p^2\tau$, and $\hat{d} := 1/(\tau\tau_c) = p^2$. The goal here is to select parameters $\epsilon > 0$ and $q > 0$ such that the roots of the polynomial are all in the open left-half plane. Applying the Routh-Hurwitz stability criterion, one concludes that it is so when ϵ is sufficiently small and, corresponding to an ϵ , q is chosen sufficiently large. The infimum in (6) is obtained by taking $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. Furthermore, the analysis implies that f_{c_ϵ} is a stabilizing controller for g . Since $\|f_{c_\epsilon}\|_{H_\infty} \rightarrow p^2(1 + p^2\tau^2)/k$ as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, it implies $p^2(1 + p^2\tau^2)/k$ is an upper bound for $\inf_{c \in \mathbb{S}(g)} \|c\|_{H_\infty}$. With (5), we hence conclude the inequalities in (7). ■

Remark 1. Since $\tau^{-1} \gg p$, we have $1 + p^2\tau^2 \approx 1$. That is, the upper bound on the norm of the minimum-norm strong stabilizing controller is very close to the lower bound p^2/k .

3.2 Robust Instability Analysis for Repressilator

Consider a biological network oscillator called the repressilator with three dynamical units in a cyclic loop (Elowitz, 2000). Its linearized model is the positive feedback system with a loop transfer function $h(s)$ represented by

$$h(s) = -k / ((s + \alpha_1)(s + \alpha_2)(s + \alpha_3)),$$

where $k > 0$. For more details about the repressilator model, see (Hara, 2021). Here we are interested in assessing robust instability against a ball type multiplica-

tive stable perturbation when the nominal dynamics are further complicated by time-delay. We use the fifth-order Padé approximation for the time-delay in order to keep the model rational. Let $D^\tau(s)$ denote the Padé approximation of the time-delay transfer function $e^{-\tau s}$. The corresponding characteristic equation is $1 - \delta(s)g(s) = 0$, where

$$g(s) = h(s)D^\tau(s)/(1 - h(s)D^\tau(s))$$

and the nominal system with the characteristic equation $1 = h(s)D^\tau(s)$ is exponentially unstable.

We consider the case where the parameters are $\alpha_1 = 0.4621$, $\alpha_2 = 0.5545$, $\alpha_3 = 0.3697$, and $k = 2.216$. We assume that the gain k does not depend on the equilibrium state of the original nonlinear system. In other words, the DC-gain of the perturbation is assumed to be zero. For this case, the exact RIR was calculated when $\tau = 0$ in Hara (2021). Hence, in what follows, we examine the effect of the time-delay on the exact RIR.

Numerical computations show that $g \in \mathcal{G}_2^\#$ for $\tau \in [0, 4.771]$. The PCR condition holds at the peak-gain frequency of g up to $\tau = 3.481$, and ceases to hold when $\tau = 3.482$. Thus, g has exact RIR for $\tau \in [0, 3.481]$. Furthermore, one can verify that when τ is large enough, a pair of stable poles of g creates a gain-peak. When $\tau = 3.482$, this “stable peak” becomes dominant and the PCR condition ceases to hold at the global peak frequency. However, the condition holds at the local (second) peak frequency. More specifically, when $\tau = 3.482$, $\|g\|_{L_\infty} = |g(j1.5009)| = 1.10273$, while a local peak occurs at $\omega = 0.396$ with $|g(j0.396)| = 1.10268$. The first-order all-pass function $\frac{1}{1.10268} \left(\frac{s-18.8246}{s+18.8246} \right)$, obtained by applying Proposition 2 to the local peak frequency, marginally stabilizes g . Thus, we conclude that $1/1.10273 < \rho_*(g) \leq 1/1.10268$ when $\tau = 3.482$.

For $\tau = 3.4$, a marginally stabilizing perturbation with norm equal to $1/\|g\|_{L_\infty}$ is $\frac{1}{1.1044} \left(\frac{s-18.4747}{s+18.4747} \right)$. This perturbation is further multiplied by a high-pass filter to make the DC-gain of $\delta(s)$ equal to zero. Specifically, $\delta(s)$ is defined by

$$\delta(s) = \frac{s}{s+0.01} \cdot (1+\epsilon) \frac{1}{1.1044} \left(\frac{s-18.4747}{s+18.4747} \right),$$

where ϵ is a real number. The closed-loop systems of g is marginally stabilized with $\epsilon = 0$. The nonlinear repressilator models with $\epsilon = -0.05$ and $\epsilon = 0.05$ were simulated, and the results are shown in Fig. 2 (left and right figures, respectively). Clearly, $\delta(s)$ with $\epsilon = -0.05$ is not able to stabilize g and the closed-loop system exhibits oscillatory behavior. On the other hand, $\delta(s)$ with $\epsilon = 0.05$ stabilizes g and the oscillatory behavior ceases to exist.

Remark 2. In *E. coli* cells, the delay factor mainly represents the protein maturation time, which is usually 6 to 60 minutes. For the repressilator model presented in this section, the unit of time is “hour”; therefore, the delay time τ of the range $[0.1, 1]$ corresponds to realistic scenarios. Our analysis shows that the L_∞ -norm of g gives the exact RIR for $\tau \in [0, 3.481]$, which indicates that it is a useful metric for determining the instability (i.e., oscillation) of practical repressilators.

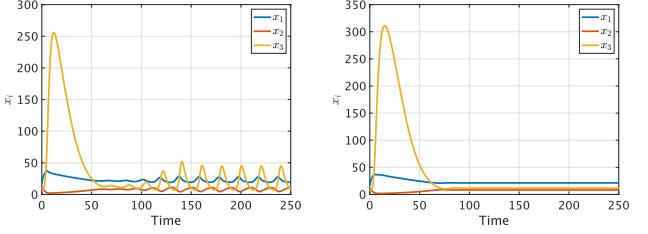


Fig. 2. Time-course simulations of the closed-loop systems. Left: g and $\delta(s)$ with $\epsilon = -0.05$. Right: g and $\delta(s)$ with $\epsilon = 0.05$.

4. CONCLUDING REMARKS

We recalled the phase change rate maximization problem and solution from Hara (2022) and illustrated the latter’s utility in the robust instability analysis of a cyclic network of homogenous multi-agent systems subject to an identical multiplicative stable perturbation on each agent. We also applied the result to two practical applications — magnetic levitation systems and repressilators with time-delay. An interesting future research direction involves examining the robust instability of a cyclic network subject to heterogeneous multiplicative perturbations on the agents.

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