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Fu, Anqi; Mazo, Manuel

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Brief paper

Decentralized periodic event-triggered control with quantization and asynchronous communication[☆]Anqi Fu^{*}, Manuel Mazo Jr.

Delft Center for Systems and Control, Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands



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ABSTRACT

Asynchronous decentralized event-triggered control (ADETC) Mazo Jr. and Cao (2014) is an implementation of controllers characterized by decentralized event generation, asynchronous sampling updates, and dynamic quantization. Combining those elements in ADETC results in a parsimonious transmission of information which makes it suitable for wireless networked implementations. We extend the previous work on ADETC by introducing periodic sampling, denoting our proposal asynchronous decentralized periodic event-triggered control (ADPETC), and study the stability and \mathcal{L}_2 -gain of ADPETC for implementations affected by disturbances. In ADPETC, at each sampling time, quantized measurements from those sensors that triggered a local event are transmitted to a dynamic controller that computes control actions; the quantized control actions are then transmitted to the corresponding actuators only if certain events are also triggered for the corresponding actuator. The developed theory is demonstrated and illustrated via a numerical example.

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1. Introduction

In digital control applications, the control task consists of sampling and transmitting the output of the plant, and computing and implementing controller outputs. Current developments of sensor and networking technologies have enabled the emergence of wireless networked control systems (WNCS), in which communication of distributed components is established via wireless networks. WNCS can be established and updated with large flexibility and low cost, and are especially suitable to physically distributed plants. Limited energy supplies are often the case when sensors are battery powered for mobility and/or flexibility reasons. The major challenge in WNCS design is thus to achieve prescribed performance under limited bandwidth and energy supplies. Our present work is mostly inspired by Heemels, Donkers, and Teel (2013), Liberzon and Nešić (2007) and Mazo Jr. and Cao (2014). In Heemels et al. (2013), Heemels et al. present a periodic event-triggered control (PETC) mechanism. In PETC, the sensors sample the output of the plant and verify the central or local event conditions periodically. Therefore, the energy consumed by sensing is reduced compared to those continuously monitoring event-triggered mechanisms, while still a pre-designed performance can

be guaranteed. In Liberzon and Nešić (2007), Liberzon and Nešić present a state dependent quantizer which zooms in and out based on the system's state, so as to provide input to state stability (ISS). In Mazo Jr. and Cao (2014), Mazo and Cao present an asynchronous decentralized event-triggered control (ADETC) mechanism combining state dependent dynamic quantization and decentralized event-triggering conditions.

We propose an asynchronous decentralized periodic event-triggered control (ADPETC) mechanism building on the aforementioned pieces of work with the goal of reducing wireless channel bandwidth occupation and energy consumption. This ADPETC incorporates: quantization in a zooming fashion, which is similar to Liberzon and Nešić (2007) and Mazo Jr. and Cao (2014); an asynchronous event-triggered mechanism, based on Mazo Jr. and Cao (2014); and periodic sampling as in Heemels et al. (2013). Moreover, compared with (Liberzon & Nešić, 2007; Mazo Jr. & Cao, 2014), in our approach the quantization error or global threshold depends on the information in the controller, instead of just on the current estimation of the system's state; compared with Heemels et al. (2013), in which the algorithm for designing decentralized event condition parameters is complex: requiring to solve a set of linear matrix inequalities (LMIs), our approach requires to solve only one LMI. This advantage is more apparent when the system output's and/or input's dimension increase, since the number of LMIs and decision variables in Heemels et al. (2013) increases with it, while they remain constant in the present approach. It is worth noting that while, in general, our approach is simpler, for some particular combinations of (small) plants and controllers, the LMIs

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^{*} Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: anqifu@ieee.org (A. Fu), M.Mazo@tudelft.nl (M. Mazo Jr.).

of Heemels et al. (2013) maybe smaller than the LMI of the present approach. In our preliminary version (Fu & Mazo Jr., 2016), in order to design the event condition parameters, a set of bilinear matrix inequalities (BMIs) needs to be solved. In the current version, we solve instead a single LMI which often leads to less conservative triggering conditions, i.e. less triggered events. This contributes the main differences between Fu and Mazo Jr. (2016) and the present paper.

2. Preliminaries and problem definition

We denote the positive real numbers by \mathbb{R}^+ , by $\mathbb{R}_0^+ = \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\}$, and the natural numbers including zero by \mathbb{N} . $\|\cdot\|$ denotes the Euclidean norm in the appropriate vector space, when applied to a matrix $\|\cdot\|$ denotes the l_2 induced matrix norm. Let us consider a linear time-invariant (LTI) plant given by

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\xi}_p(t) = A_p \xi_p(t) + B_p \hat{v}(t) + Ew(t) \\ y(t) = C_p \xi_p(t), \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where $\xi_p(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_p}$ and $y(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_y}$ denote the state vector and output vector of the plant, respectively, and $w(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_w}$ denotes an unknown disturbance. The input $v(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_v}$ is defined as $\hat{v}(t) := \hat{v}(t_k)$, $\forall t \in [t_k, t_{k+1}[$, $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$, where $\hat{v}(t_k)$ is a quantized version of $v(t_k)$ provided by the following discrete-time controller:

$$\begin{cases} \xi_c(t_{k+1}) = A_c \xi_c(t_k) + B_c \hat{y}(t_k) \\ v(t_k) = C_c \xi_c(t_k) + D_c \hat{y}(t_k), \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where $\xi_c(t_k) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_c}$, $v(t_k) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_v}$, and $\hat{y}(t_k) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_y}$ denote the state vector, output vector of the controller, and input applied to the controller, respectively. Define $h > 0$ the sampling interval. A periodic sampling sequence is given by

$$\mathcal{T} := \{t_k | t_k := kh, k \in \mathbb{N}\}.$$

Define $\tau(t)$ be the elapsed time since the last sampling time, i.e. $\tau(t) := t - t_k$, $t \in [t_k, t_{k+1}[$. Define two vectors for the implementation input and output $u(t_k) := [y^T(t_k) v^T(t_k)]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n_u}$, $\hat{u}(t_k) := [\hat{y}^T(t_k) \hat{v}^T(t_k)]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n_u}$, with $n_u := n_y + n_v$. $u^i(t_k)$ $\hat{u}^i(t_k)$ are the i th elements of the vector $u(t_k)$, $\hat{u}(t_k)$, respectively. At each sampling time $t_k \in \mathcal{T}$, the input applied to the implementation $\hat{u}(t_k)$ is determined by

$$\hat{u}^i(t_k) := \begin{cases} \tilde{q}(u^i(t_k)), & \text{if a local event triggered} \\ \hat{u}^i(t_{k-1}), & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

where $\tilde{q}(s)$ denotes the quantized signal of s . Therefore, at each sampling time, only those inputs that triggered events are required to transmit measurements or actuation signals through the network. Between samplings, a zero-order hold mechanism is applied.

We also introduce a performance variable $z \in \mathbb{R}^{n_z}$ given by

$$z(t) = g(\xi(t), w(t)), \quad (4)$$

where $\xi(t) := [\xi_p^T(t) \xi_c^T(t) \hat{y}^T(t) \hat{v}^T(t)]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\xi}$, $n_\xi := n_p + n_c + n_y + n_v$, and $g(s)$ is a design function.

In this implementation, the controller, sensors, and actuators are assumed to be physically distributed, and none of the nodes are co-located. We employ the definition of uniform global pre-asymptotic stable (UGpAS), Lyapunov function candidate, and sufficient Lyapunov conditions for UGpAS from Goebel, Sanfelice, and Teel (2009).

Definition 1 (\mathcal{L}_2 -Gain Heemels et al., 2013). The system (1), (2), (4) is said to have an \mathcal{L}_2 -gain from w to z smaller than or equal to γ , if there is a \mathcal{K}_∞ function $\delta : \mathbb{R}^{n_\xi} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ such that for any $w \in \mathcal{L}_2$, any initial state $\xi(0) = \xi_0 \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\xi}$ and $\tau(0) \in [0, h]$, the corresponding solution to system (1), (2), (4) satisfies $\|z\|_{\mathcal{L}_2} \leq \delta(\xi_0) + \gamma \|w\|_{\mathcal{L}_2}$.

In the local event conditions in (3), an event occurs when the following inequality holds:

$$|\hat{u}^i(t_{k-1}) - u^i(t_k)| \geq \sqrt{\eta_i(t_k)}, \quad i \in \{1, \dots, n_u\}, \quad (5)$$

in which $\eta_i(t_k)$ is a local threshold, computed as follows:

$$\eta_i(t) := \theta_i^2 \eta^2(t), \quad (6)$$

where θ_i is a designed distributed parameter satisfying $|\theta| = 1$ and $\eta : \mathbb{R}_0^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$, determines the global threshold, which will be discussed in Section 3. When an event takes place at a sampling time t_k , $\hat{u}(t_k)$ is updated by

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{u}^i(t_k) &= \tilde{q}(u^i(t_k)) = q_\eta(u^i(t_k), \hat{u}^i(t_{k-1})) := \\ &\hat{u}^i(t_{k-1}) - \text{sign}(\hat{u}^i(t_{k-1}) - u^i(t_k)) m^i(t_k) \sqrt{\eta_i(t_k)}, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

where $m^i(t_k) := \left\lfloor \frac{|\hat{u}^i(t_{k-1}) - u^i(t_k)|}{\sqrt{\eta_i(t_k)}} \right\rfloor$. The error after this update is

$$\begin{aligned} e_u^i(t_k) &:= \hat{u}^i(t_k) - u^i(t_k) = -\text{sign}(\hat{u}^i(t_{k-1}) - \\ &u^i(t_k)) \left(m^i(t_k) - \frac{|\hat{u}^i(t_{k-1}) - u^i(t_k)|}{\sqrt{\eta_i(t_k)}} \right) \sqrt{\eta_i(t_k)}. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

One can easily observe that, $|e_u^i(t_k)| < \sqrt{\eta_i(t_k)}$. That is, when there is an event locally, after the update by (7), (5) does not hold anymore. Later we show that, $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n_u\}$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $m^i(t_k) \leq \bar{m}_x < \infty$. Thus, in practice one only needs to send $\text{sign}(\hat{u}^i(t_{k-1}) - u^i(t_k))$ and $m^i(t_k)$ for each input update. Therefore, only $\log_2(m^i(t_k)) + 1$ bits are required for each transmission from a single sensor or to a single actuator. Define $\Gamma_{\mathcal{J}} := \text{diag}(\Gamma_{\mathcal{J}}^y, \Gamma_{\mathcal{J}}^v) = \text{diag}(\gamma_{\mathcal{J}}^1 \dots, \gamma_{\mathcal{J}}^{n_u})$, where \mathcal{J} is an index set: $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \bar{\mathcal{J}} = \{1, \dots, n_u\}$ for $u(t)$, indicating the occurrence of events. Define $\mathcal{J}_c := \bar{\mathcal{J}} \setminus \mathcal{J}$. For $l \in \{1, \dots, n_u\}$, if $l \in \mathcal{J}$, $\gamma_{\mathcal{J}}^l = 1$; if $l \in \mathcal{J}_c$, $\gamma_{\mathcal{J}}^l = 0$. Furthermore, we use the notation $\Gamma_j = [\Gamma_{ij}]$. Define $C := \begin{bmatrix} C_p & 0 \\ 0 & C_c \end{bmatrix}$ and $D := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ D_c & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. The local event-triggered condition (5) can now be reformulated as a set membership:

$$i \in \mathcal{J} \text{ iff } \xi^T(t_k) Q_i \xi(t_k) \geq \eta_i(t_k), \quad (9)$$

where

$$Q_i = \begin{bmatrix} C^T \Gamma_i C & C^T \Gamma_i D - C^T \Gamma_i \\ D^T \Gamma_i C - \Gamma_i C & (D - I)^T \Gamma_i (D - I) \end{bmatrix}.$$

The ADPETC implementation determined by (1), (2), (3), (4), and (9) can be re-written as an impulsive system model:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\xi}(t) \\ \dot{\tau}(t) \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} \bar{A} \xi(t) + \bar{B} w(t) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{when } \tau(t) \in [0, h], \\ \begin{bmatrix} \xi(t_k^+) \\ \tau(t_k^+) \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} J_{\mathcal{J}} \xi(t_k) + \Delta_{\mathcal{J}}(t_k) \eta(t_k) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{when } \tau(t) = h, \\ z(t) &= g(\xi(t), w(t)), \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

where $\bar{B} = [E^T \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]^T$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{A} &= \begin{bmatrix} A_p & 0 & 0 & B_p \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{\mathcal{J}}(t_k) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ B_c \Gamma_{\mathcal{J}}^y \epsilon_y(t_k) \Theta_y \\ \Gamma_{\mathcal{J}}^y \epsilon_y(t_k) \Theta_y \\ \Gamma_{\mathcal{J}}^v \epsilon_v(t_k) \Theta_v \end{bmatrix}, \\ J_{\mathcal{J}} &= \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ B_c \Gamma_{\mathcal{J}}^y C_p & A_c & B_c(I - \Gamma_{\mathcal{J}}^y) & 0 \\ \Gamma_{\mathcal{J}}^y C_p & 0 & (I - \Gamma_{\mathcal{J}}^y) & 0 \\ 0 & \Gamma_{\mathcal{J}}^v C_c & \Gamma_{\mathcal{J}}^v D_c & (I - \Gamma_{\mathcal{J}}^v) \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

with I an identity matrix of corresponding dimension,

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon_y(t_k) &:= \text{diag} \left(\frac{e_u^1(t_k)}{\sqrt{\eta_1(t_k)}}, \dots, \frac{e_u^{n_y}(t_k)}{\sqrt{\eta_{n_y}(t_k)}} \right), \\ \epsilon_v(t_k) &:= \text{diag} \left(\frac{e_u^{n_y+1}(t_k)}{\sqrt{\eta_{n_y+1}(t_k)}}, \dots, \frac{e_u^{n_y+n_v}(t_k)}{\sqrt{\eta_{n_y+n_v}(t_k)}} \right), \\ \Theta_y &:= [\theta_1 \ \dots \ \theta_{n_y}]^T, \ \Theta_v := [\theta_{n_y+1} \ \dots \ \theta_{n_y+n_v}]^T.\end{aligned}$$

The term $\Delta_{\mathcal{T}}(t_k)\eta(t_k)$ represents the quantization error after input updates and $\frac{e_u^i(t_k)}{\sqrt{\eta_i(t_k)}} \in]-1, 1[$ due to (7), (8).

Lemma 9 in Mazo Jr. and Cao (2014) indicates that, for a system applying the ADETC mechanism to be uniformly globally asymptotically stable (UGAS, see Mazo Jr. & Cao, 2014) when $w = 0$, $\eta(t)$ should be a monotonically decreasing function with $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \eta(t) = 0$. However, this mechanism does not consider systems with disturbances. According to Liberzon and Nešić (2007), when $w \neq 0$, if $\eta(t)$ is arbitrarily small, the mechanism is not robust against disturbances. Meanwhile, in Mazo Jr. and Cao (2014), the $\eta(t)$ update is determined by an upper bound estimate of the current state of the plant. This estimate is not always obtainable in an output-feedback system, making it unapplicable in such systems. We overcome the first problem by imposing a lower bound on $\eta(t_k)$, defined as $\eta_{\min} > 0$, i.e. $\eta(t_k) \geq \eta_{\min}, \forall t_k \in \mathcal{T}$. For the second problem, we instead use $\xi_c(t_k)$, $\hat{y}(t_k)$, and $\hat{v}(t_k)$ to determine the current threshold instead of $\xi_p(t_k)$, since this information is available to the controller.

Remark 2. By imposing a lower bound η_{\min} on η , the $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \eta(t) \neq 0$, and thus $\xi(t)$ can only converge to a set even when $w = 0$. Therefore, no \mathcal{L}_2 -gain can be obtained for a linear performance function, proportional to the state of the system as in Heemels et al. (2013), since in that case $\xi \notin \mathcal{L}_2$ implies $z \notin \mathcal{L}_2$. We circumvent this problem picking a performance function that is zero on a compact set around the origin.

Denote the solution set \mathcal{X} as $(x, r) \in \mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n_x} \times [0, h]$, such that $x = \xi(t)$, $r = \tau(t)$ for some $t \in \mathbb{R}_0^+$, where ξ is a solution to system (10). $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ is a compact set around the origin. Re-define the variable $z(t)$ in (10) by

$$z_{\mathcal{A}}(t) := \begin{cases} \bar{C}\xi(t) + \bar{D}w(t), & \forall (\xi(t), \tau(t)) \in \mathcal{X} \setminus \mathcal{A} \\ 0, & \forall (\xi(t), \tau(t)) \in \mathcal{A}, \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

in which, \bar{C} and \bar{D} are some matrices of appropriate dimensions. Now we present the main problem we solve in this paper.

Problem 3. Design an update mechanism for η and an η_{\min} such that \mathcal{A} is UGpAS for (10), (11) when $w = 0$, and the \mathcal{L}_2 -gain from w to $z_{\mathcal{A}}$ is smaller than or equal to γ .

3. Stability and \mathcal{L}_2 -gain analysis

Denote $\bar{z}(t)$ a reference function of $z_{\mathcal{A}}(t)$, given by

$$\bar{z}(t) := \bar{C}\xi(t) + \bar{D}w(t), \quad \forall (\xi(t), \tau(t)) \in \mathcal{X}. \quad (12)$$

Now let us consider a Lyapunov function candidate for the impulsive system (10), (12) of the form:

$$V(x, r) = x^T P(r)x, \quad (13)$$

where $x \in \mathbb{R}^{n_x}$, $r \in [0, h]$, with $P : [0, h] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n_x \times n_x}$ satisfying the Riccati differential equation:

$$\frac{d}{dr}P = -\bar{A}^T P - P\bar{A} - 2\rho P - \gamma^{-2}\bar{C}^T \bar{C} - G^T M G, \quad (14)$$

in which $M := (I - \gamma^{-2}\bar{D}^T \bar{D})^{-1}$; $G := \bar{B}^T P + \gamma^{-2}\bar{D}^T \bar{C}$, with \bar{A} , \bar{B} , \bar{C} , and \bar{D} defined in (10) and (12), and ρ and γ are pre-design parameters. We often use the shorthand notation $V(t)$ to denote $V(\xi(t), \tau(t))$. Construct the Hamiltonian matrix:

$$H := \begin{bmatrix} H_{11} & H_{12} \\ H_{21} & H_{22} \end{bmatrix}, \quad F(r) := e^{-Hr} = \begin{bmatrix} F_{11}(r) & F_{12}(r) \\ F_{21}(r) & F_{22}(r) \end{bmatrix},$$

where $H_{11} := \bar{A} + \rho I + \gamma^{-2}\bar{B}M\bar{D}^T \bar{C}$, $H_{12} := \bar{B}M\bar{B}^T$, $H_{21} := -\bar{C}^T(\gamma^2 I - \bar{D}\bar{D}^T)^{-1}\bar{C}$, $H_{22} := -(\bar{A} + \rho I + \gamma^{-2}\bar{B}M\bar{D}^T \bar{C})^T$.

Assumption 4. $F_{11}(r)$ is invertible $\forall r \in [0, h]$.

Since $F_{11}(0) = I$ and $F_{11}(r)$ is continuous, Assumption 4 can always be satisfied for sufficiently small h . According to Lemma A.1 in Heemels et al. (2013), if Assumption 4 holds, then $-F_{11}^{-1}(h)F_{12}(h)$

is positive semi-definite. Define the matrix \bar{S} satisfying $\bar{S}\bar{S}^T := -F_{11}^{-1}(h)F_{12}(h)$.

We present next the designed threshold update mechanism. At each sampling time t_k^+ , right after a jump of system (10), the controller executes the threshold update mechanism:

$$\eta(t_k^+) = \mu^{-n_{\mu}(t_k^+)} \eta_{\min}, \quad (15)$$

in which $n_{\mu}(t_k^+) := \max \left\{ 0, \left\lceil -\log_{\mu} \left(\frac{|\xi'(t_k^+)|}{\varrho \eta_{\min}} \right) - 1 \right\rceil \right\}$, η_{\min} is a pre-designed minimum threshold, finite $\varrho > 0$ is a design parameter, and the scalar $\mu \in]0, 1[$ is also a pre-designed parameter. The vector of variables available at the controller at sampling time t_k^+ is denoted by $\xi'(t_k^+) := [\xi_c^T(t_k^+) \hat{y}^T(t_k^+) \hat{v}^T(t_k^+)]^T$.

Lemma 5. Consider the system (10), (12), after the execution of the threshold update mechanism (15), if $\eta(t_k^+) \neq \eta_{\min}$, then: $\varrho \eta(t_k^+) < |\xi'(t_k^+)| \leq \mu^{-1} \varrho \eta(t_k^+)$.

Now we analyze the jump part of the impulsive system.

Lemma 6. Consider the system (10), (12)–(15), and that Assumption 4 holds. If $\gamma^2 > \lambda_{\max}(\bar{D}^T \bar{D})$, $\exists P(h) > 0$ satisfying

$I - \bar{S}^T P(h) \bar{S} > 0$, and scalars $\varrho > 0, \epsilon > 0$ such that the LMI:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \epsilon I & \tilde{F}_1 & \tilde{F}_2 & -\epsilon J_{\bar{J}} \\ \tilde{F}_1^T & \tilde{F}_3 & 0 & 0 \\ \tilde{F}_2^T & 0 & \tilde{F}_2 & 0 \\ -\epsilon J_{\bar{J}}^T & 0 & 0 & P(h) + \epsilon J_{\bar{J}}^T J_{\bar{J}} - \epsilon \frac{|\bar{\Delta}_{\bar{J}}|^2}{\varrho^2} I \end{bmatrix} \geq 0 \quad (16)$$

holds, where $\tilde{F}_1 := F_{11}^{-T}(h)P(h)\bar{S}$, $\tilde{F}_3 := I - \bar{S}^T P(h) \bar{S}$, $\tilde{F}_2 := F_{11}^{-T}(h)P(h)F_{11}^{-1}(h) + F_{21}(h)F_{11}^{-1}(h)$, $\bar{\Delta}_{\bar{J}} := \Delta_{\mathcal{T}}(t_k)_{\epsilon_y(t_k)=I, \epsilon_v(t_k)=I}$, then $\forall t_k \in \mathcal{T}$ such that $|\xi(t_k)| > \varrho \eta(t_k)$, the following also holds: $V(\xi(t_k^+), 0) \leq V(\xi(t_k), h)$.

Remark 7. When applying the event-triggered control from Heemels et al. (2013) to our presented plant and controller, there will be $2^{n_u} - 1$ LMIs to be solved. Each of these LMIs has n_u (remember $n_u = n_y + n_v$) decision variables, and the dimension of the matrix in each LMI will be $3n_{\xi} \times 3n_{\xi}$. In our approach, we only solve one LMI with one decision variable. However, the dimension of the matrix in this LMI is $4n_{\xi} \times 4n_{\xi}$.

Note that ϱ enters the LMI in a nonlinear fashion, therefore we cannot compute ϱ directly. Instead, we apply a line search algorithm to find feasible parameters h and ϱ .

Define $C_H = \{(x, r) | (x, r) \in \mathcal{X}, r \in [0, h]\}$, $D_H = \{(x, r) | (x, r) \in \mathcal{X}, r = h\}$, and the set $\underline{\mathcal{A}}$ as follows:

$$\underline{\mathcal{A}} := \{(x, r) | (x, r) \in \mathcal{X}, V(x, r) \leq \bar{\lambda} \bar{\varrho}^2 \eta_{\min}^2\}, \quad (17)$$

where $\bar{\lambda} := \max\{\lambda_{\max}(P(r)), \forall r \in [0, h]\}$, $\bar{\varrho} := \max\{|\mathcal{J}| \varrho + |\bar{\Delta}_{\mathcal{J}}|, \forall \mathcal{J} \subseteq \bar{\mathcal{J}}\}$. Selecting η_{\min} sufficiently small, one can make sure that $\underline{\mathcal{A}} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$. Define now a new Lyapunov function candidate for system (10), (12), and (15) as follows:

$$W(x, r) := \max\{V(x, r) - \bar{\lambda} \bar{\varrho}^2 \eta_{\min}^2, 0\}. \quad (18)$$

Note that (18) defines a proper Lyapunov function candidate. We also use the shorthand notation $W(t)$ to denote $W(\xi(t), \tau(t))$. Finally, let

$$z_{\underline{\mathcal{A}}}(t) := \begin{cases} \bar{C}\xi(t) + \bar{D}w(t), & \forall (\xi(t), \tau(t)) \in \mathcal{X} \setminus \underline{\mathcal{A}} \\ 0, & \forall (\xi(t), \tau(t)) \in \underline{\mathcal{A}}. \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

It is obvious that if $\underline{\mathcal{A}} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$, $|z_{\underline{\mathcal{A}}}(t)| \geq |z_{\mathcal{A}}(t)| \geq 0$.

Theorem 8. Consider the system (10), (11), (13)–(15), (17), and (18). If $\rho > 0$, $\gamma^2 > \lambda_{\max}(\bar{D}^T \bar{D})$, the hypotheses of Lemma 6 hold, and η_{\min} is selected s.t. $\underline{\mathcal{A}} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$, then \mathcal{A} is UGPAS for the impulsive system (10) when $w = 0$, and the \mathcal{L}_2 -gain from w to $z_{\mathcal{A}}$ is smaller than or equal to γ .

4. Practical considerations

In our proposed implementation, the data a sensor sends is actually $m^i(t_k)$ and the sign of the error, see (7). Therefore, computing an upper bound $\bar{m}_x \geq m^i(t_k)$, $\forall t_k \in \mathcal{T}$ is desirable to properly design the supporting communication protocol.

Proposition 9. Consider the system (10), (11), (13), (14), (15), and (18). If w is bounded (i.e. $w \in \mathcal{L}_2 \cap \mathcal{L}_{\infty}$), and the hypotheses of Theorem 8 hold, then:

$$\bar{m}_x = \max\{\bar{m}_x^i | i \in \{1, \dots, n_u\}\} \quad (20)$$

where $\bar{m}_x^i = \frac{(1+|\mathcal{C}|D|)|}{\theta_i} \sqrt{\frac{W(0)}{\eta_{\min}^2} + \frac{\|w\|_{\mathcal{L}_{\infty}}^2}{2\rho\eta_{\min}^2} + \frac{\bar{\lambda}\bar{\varrho}^2}{\underline{\lambda}}} \geq m^i(t_k)$, $\forall t_k \in \mathcal{T}$; $\underline{\lambda} = \min\{\lambda_{\min}(P(r)), \forall r \in [0, h]\}$.

Similarly, an upper bound of $n_{\mu}(t)$, denoted by \bar{m}_{μ} can be obtained:

Proposition 10. Consider the system (10), (11), (13)–(15), and (18). If w is bounded and the hypotheses of Theorem 8 hold, then \bar{m}_{μ} is given as $\bar{m}_{\mu} = \max\left\{0, -\log_{\mu}\left(\frac{(1+|\mathcal{C}|D|)|}{\varrho} \sqrt{\frac{W(0)}{\eta_{\min}^2} + \frac{\|w\|_{\mathcal{L}_{\infty}}^2}{2\rho\eta_{\min}^2} + \frac{\bar{\lambda}\bar{\varrho}^2}{\underline{\lambda}}}\right)\right\}$.

5. Numerical example

In this section, we consider the batch reactor system from Walsh and Ye (2001). Given $h = 0.05$ s, with $\rho = 0.01$, $\gamma = 0.9$, $z = [1000000000]\xi$, $\mathcal{A} = \{(x, r) | (x, r) \in \mathcal{X}, |x^T P(r)x| \leq 3.11\}$. Assumption 4 is satisfied. Solving (16), one can obtain a $\varrho = 200.2$. Other parameters are given by $\mu = 0.75$, $\theta_1 = 0.34$, $\theta_2 = 0.11$, $\theta_3 = 0.23$, and $\theta_4 = 0.91$. $\xi_p(0) = [10 \ -10 \ -10 \ 10]^T$, $\xi_c(0) = \mathbf{0}$, $\hat{y}(0) = C_p \xi_p(0)$, and $\hat{v}(0) = D_c C_p \xi_p(0)$. Let $\eta_{\min} = 0.0001$, resulting in the set $\underline{\mathcal{A}} = \mathcal{A}$. Fig. 1 shows the simulation results in the presence of a finite sine wave disturbance. It can be seen that the performance variable z follows w with a bounded norm ratio. The sensor transmissions are reduced by 3.61% compared to a time-triggered mechanism with the same sampling interval h . The maximum inter-event interval is 0.15 s. The following bounds are obtained from our analysis: $\bar{m}_x = 2.40 \times 10^8$ (29 bits), and $\bar{m}_{\mu} = 42.89.81\%$ of $m^i(t_k)$ are smaller than or equal to 128 (8 bits); 31.23% of $m^i(t_k)$ can be transmitted with 4 bits; and the maximum $m^i(t_k)$ is 1303 (12 bits). Note that the saving of transmission increases as the time without disturbances increases. Further simulation

results show that the sensor transmissions are reduced by 63.81% after running for 50 s without additional disturbances. Further simulation also shows that, as the initial state is closer to the original point, the reduction within 10 seconds increases when there is no disturbance. When there are disturbances, the reduction does not change much.

6. Conclusion and future work

We propose ADPETC implementations as an extension to the work of Heemels et al. (2013) and Mazo Jr. and Cao (2014). This triggering strategy combines decentralized event generation, asynchronous sampling update, and zoom in/out quantization. This approach lets the implementation exchange very few bits every time that an event triggers a transmission, reduces the required amount of transmission compared to time-triggered mechanisms, and reduces the necessary sensing compared to continuously monitored event-triggered mechanisms. The maximum amounts of bits that may be needed to update samplings and thresholds after an event is triggered are provided. Such a bound enables the design of actual implementations for wireless systems, whose demonstration on physical experiments is part of our future work. How to optimize μ and how to compensate transmission delays are additional goals for future work.

Appendix. Proofs

The following two lemmas are intermediate results from the proof of Theorem III.2 in Heemels et al. (2013), which will be used in the proofs of Lemma 6 and Theorem 8.

Lemma 11. Consider the system (10), (12)–(14), and that Assumption 4 holds. If $\gamma^2 > \lambda_{\max}(\bar{D}^T \bar{D})$ and $\exists P(h) > 0$ satisfying $I - \bar{S}^T P(h) \bar{S} > 0$, then for $\tau(t) \in [0, h]$, $P(\tau(t)) > 0$; and $P(0)$ can be expressed as $P(0) = F_{21}(h)F_{11}^{-1}(h) + F_{11}^{-T}(h)(P(h) + P(h)\bar{S}(I - \bar{S}^T P(h)\bar{S})^{-1}\bar{S}^T P(h))F_{11}^{-1}(h)$.

Lemma 12. Consider the system (10), (12), (13), and (14). If $\rho > 0$, $\gamma^2 > \lambda_{\max}(\bar{D}^T \bar{D})$, then for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^{n_s}$ and $\tau(t) \in [0, h]$, the following inequality holds: $\frac{d}{dt}V(t) \leq -2\rho V(t) - \gamma^{-2}\bar{z}^T(t)\bar{z}(t) + w^T(t)w(t)$.

Proof of Lemma 5. For any $s = \left\lceil -\log_{\mu}\left(\frac{|\xi'(t_k^+)|}{\varrho\eta_{\min}}\right) - 1 \right\rceil$, s satisfies $-\log_{\mu}\left(\frac{|\xi'(t_k^+)|}{\varrho\eta_{\min}}\right) - 1 \leq s < -\log_{\mu}\left(\frac{|\xi'(t_k^+)|}{\varrho\eta_{\min}}\right)$. Noting that $\mu \in]0, 1[$, therefore it is easy to obtain that $\mu^{\log_{\mu}\left(\frac{|\xi'(t_k^+)|}{\varrho\eta_{\min}}\right)+1} \leq \mu^{-s} <$

$\mu^{\log_{\mu}\left(\frac{|\xi'(t_k^+)|}{\varrho\eta_{\min}}\right)}$, which, as $\varrho\eta_{\min} > 0$, can be finally simplified as $\mu|\xi'(t_k^+)| \leq \varrho\mu^{-s}\eta_{\min} < |\xi'(t_k^+)|$. From (15), after the execution of the threshold update mechanism, $\eta(t_k^+)$ can be computed as $\eta(t_k^+) = \max\{\eta_{\min}, \mu^{-s}\eta_{\min}\}$. If $\eta(t_k^+) \neq \eta_{\min}$, then $\eta(t_k^+) = \mu^{-s}\eta_{\min}$, and thus we have that $\mu|\xi'(t_k^+)| \leq \varrho\eta(t_k^+) < |\xi'(t_k^+)|$. \square

Proof of Lemma 6. For the jump part of the impulsive system (10), we have that the relation between the states before and after each jump is given by $|\xi(t_k^+) - J_{\mathcal{J}}\xi(t_k)| = |J_{\mathcal{J}}\xi(t_k) + \Delta_{\mathcal{J}}(t_k)\eta(t_k) - J_{\mathcal{J}}\xi(t_k)| = |\bar{H}_1\xi(t_k) + \Delta_{\mathcal{J}}(t_k)\eta(t_k)|$, where $\bar{H}_1 := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -B_c\Gamma_{\mathcal{J}_c}^y C_p & 0 & B_c\Gamma_{\mathcal{J}_c}^y & 0 \\ -\Gamma_{\mathcal{J}_c}^y C_p & 0 & \Gamma_{\mathcal{J}_c}^y & 0 \\ 0 & -\Gamma_{\mathcal{J}_c}^y C_c & -\Gamma_{\mathcal{J}_c}^y D_c & \Gamma_{\mathcal{J}_c}^y \end{bmatrix}$, since $\Gamma_{\mathcal{J}_c}^y + \Gamma_{\mathcal{J}}^y = I = \Gamma_{\mathcal{J}}^y$ and $\Gamma_{\mathcal{J}_c}^y + \Gamma_{\mathcal{J}}^y = I = \Gamma_{\mathcal{J}}^y$. By the definition of error (8) and the event-triggered mechanism (9), one has $\Gamma_{\mathcal{J}_c}^y \hat{y}(t_k) - \Gamma_{\mathcal{J}_c}^y y(t_k)$

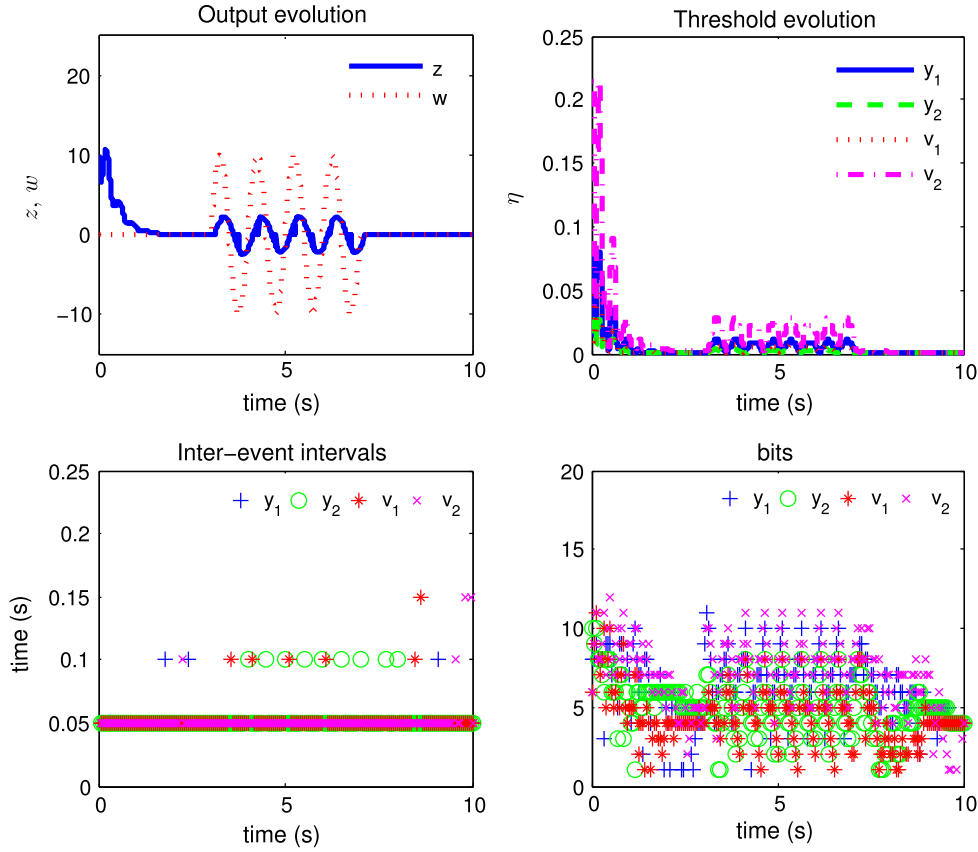


Fig. 1. Simulation result when $w(t) = 10 \sin(2\pi t)$, $t \in [3, 7]$: evolution of z and w , threshold, inter-event intervals, and bits of each event.

$= \Gamma_{\mathcal{J}_c}^y \epsilon_y(t_k) \Theta_y \eta(t_k)$ and $\Gamma_{\mathcal{J}_c}^v \hat{v}(t_k) - \Gamma_{\mathcal{J}_c}^v v(t_k) = \Gamma_{\mathcal{J}_c}^v \epsilon_v(t_k) \Theta_v \eta(t_k)$, therefore, it holds that $\tilde{H}_1 \xi(t_k) + \Delta_{\mathcal{J}}(t_k) \eta(t_k) = \Delta_{\mathcal{J}_c}(t_k) \eta(t_k) + \Delta_{\mathcal{J}}(t_k) \eta(t_k) = \Delta_{\mathcal{J}}(t_k) \eta(t_k)$, and thus $|\xi(t_k^+) - J_{\mathcal{J}} \xi(t_k)| = |\Delta_{\mathcal{J}}(t_k) \eta(t_k)| \leq |\bar{\Delta}_{\mathcal{J}}| |\eta(t_k)|$. Together with the hypothesis that $|\xi(t_k)| > \varrho \eta(t_k)$, one has $|\xi(t_k^+) - J_{\mathcal{J}} \xi(t_k)|^2 < \frac{|\bar{\Delta}_{\mathcal{J}}|^2}{\varrho^2} |\xi(t_k)|^2$. From the hypotheses, particularly (16) together with the result from Lemma 11, Schur complement, $\epsilon > 0$, and applying the S-procedure, one can conclude that $V(\xi(t_k^+), 0) \leq V(\xi(t_k), h)$. \square

Proof of Theorem 8. We first show that \mathcal{A} is UGPAS for the impulsive system (10) when $w = 0$. A new Lyapunov function candidate W , given by (18), is introduced. Define $\mathcal{B} := \{(x, r) | (x, r) \in \mathcal{X}, |x| \leq \varrho \eta_{\min}\}$. If $\eta(t_k) = \eta_{\min}$, $|\xi(t_k)| > \varrho \eta_{\min}$ implies $|\xi(t_k)| > \varrho \eta(t_k)$; if $\eta(t_k) > \eta_{\min}$, according to Lemma 5, $\varrho \eta(t_k) < |\xi'(t_k)| \leq |\xi(t_k)|$. Therefore, $\forall (\xi(t_k), \tau(t_k)) \in D_H \setminus \mathcal{B}$, $|\xi(t_k)| > \varrho \eta(t_k)$, and thus from Lemma 6, $\forall (\xi(t_k), \tau(t_k)) \in D_H \setminus \mathcal{B}$, it holds that $V(\xi(t_k^+), 0) \leq V(\xi(t_k), h)$. According to Lemma 5, if $|\xi'(t_k)| \leq \varrho \eta(t_k)$ then $\eta(t_k) = \eta_{\min}$, i.e. $\forall (\xi(t_k), \tau(t_k)) \in D_H \cap \mathcal{B}$, $\eta(t_k) = \eta_{\min}$. Furthermore, $(\xi(t_k), \tau(t_k)) \in D_H \cap \mathcal{B}$ implies $\xi(t_k^+) = J_{\mathcal{J}} \xi(t_k) + \Delta_{\mathcal{J}} \eta_{\min}$, and thus, $|\xi(t_k^+)| \leq |J_{\mathcal{J}}| |\xi(t_k)| + |\Delta_{\mathcal{J}}| \eta_{\min} \leq (|J_{\mathcal{J}}| \varrho + |\Delta_{\mathcal{J}}|) \eta_{\min} \leq \bar{\varrho} \eta_{\min}$. That is, $\forall (\xi(t_k), \tau(t_k)) \in D_H \cap \mathcal{B}$, $(\xi(t_k^+), 0) \in \mathcal{A}$. Note that, since $|J_{\mathcal{J}}| > 1$, $\forall (x, r) \in \mathcal{B}$, $x^T P(r) x \leq \bar{\lambda} |x|^2 \leq \bar{\lambda} \varrho^2 \eta_{\min}^2 < \bar{\lambda} \bar{\varrho}^2 \eta_{\min}^2$, i.e. $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{A}$. Thus one can conclude that $\forall (\xi(t), \tau(t)) \in \mathcal{A} \cap D_H$, $(\xi(t^+), 0) \in \mathcal{A}$. If all the hypotheses in Lemma 12 hold, together with (18), one has $\forall (\xi(t), \tau(t)) \in C_H \setminus \mathcal{A}$: $\frac{d}{dt} W(\xi(t), \tau(t)) = \frac{d}{dt} V(\xi(t), \tau(t)) \leq -2\rho V(\xi(t), \tau(t)) - \gamma^{-2} \bar{z}^T(t) \bar{z}(t) + w^T(t) w(t) < -2\rho W(\xi(t), \tau(t)) - \gamma^{-2} \bar{z}^T(t) \bar{z}(t) + w^T(t) w(t)$. By (18) and $V(\xi(t_k^+), 0) \leq V(\xi(t_k), h)$, one has $\forall (\xi(t_k), \tau(t_k)) \in D_H \setminus \mathcal{A}$: $W(\xi(t_k^+), 0) = \max\{V(\xi(t_k^+), 0) -$

$\bar{\lambda} \bar{\varrho}^2 \eta_{\min}^2, 0\} \leq V(\xi(t_k), h) - \bar{\lambda} \bar{\varrho}^2 \eta_{\min}^2 = W(\xi(t_k), h)$. Combine all the above and $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ to see that \mathcal{A} is UGPAS for the impulsive system (10).

Now we study the \mathcal{L}_2 -gain. Define a set of times $\mathcal{T}_s = \{(t_i^s, j_i^s) | i \in \mathbb{N}\}$, where (t_0^s, j_0^s) is the initial time, s.t. $\forall t \in [t_{2i+1}^s, t_{2i+2}^s]$, $i \in \mathbb{N}$, $(\xi(t), \tau(t)) \in \mathcal{A}$, and the rest of the time $(\xi(t), \tau(t)) \in \mathcal{X} \setminus \mathcal{A}$. If $|\mathcal{T}_s|$ is infinite, i.e. $(\xi(t), \tau(t))$ visits \mathcal{A} infinitely often, one has $\int_0^\infty z_{\mathcal{A}}^T(t) z_{\mathcal{A}}(t) dt = \sum_{i=0}^\infty \int_{t_i^s}^{t_{i+1}^s} z_{\mathcal{A}}^T(t) z_{\mathcal{A}}(t) dt = \sum_{i=0}^\infty \int_{t_{2i}^s}^{t_{2i+1}^s} z_{\mathcal{A}}^T(t) z_{\mathcal{A}}(t) dt + \sum_{i=0}^\infty \int_{t_{2i+1}^s}^{t_{2i+2}^s} z_{\mathcal{A}}^T(t) z_{\mathcal{A}}(t) dt$. $\forall (\xi(t), \tau(t)) \in C_H \setminus \mathcal{A}$, it holds that $\frac{d}{dt} W(\xi(t), \tau(t)) < -\gamma^{-2} z_{\mathcal{A}}^T(t) z_{\mathcal{A}}(t) + w^T(t) w(t)$. One can replace the integration of $\frac{d}{dt} W(t)$, $z_{\mathcal{A}}^T(t) z_{\mathcal{A}}(t)$, and $w^T(t) w(t)$ on the open interval $[t_{2i}^s, t_{2i+1}^s]$ by the integration on the closure of that interval, see Apostol (1967). Applying the Comparison Lemma, one has $W(t_{2i+1}^s) - W(t_{2i}^s) = \int_{t_{2i}^s}^{t_{2i+1}^s} \frac{d}{dt} W(t) dt < \int_{t_{2i}^s}^{t_{2i+1}^s} (-\gamma^{-2} z_{\mathcal{A}}^T(t) z_{\mathcal{A}}(t) + w^T(t) w(t)) dt$. Since $\forall i \in \mathbb{N}$, $i \neq 0$, $W(t_i^s) = 0$, therefore $\forall i \in \mathbb{N}$: $\sum_{i=0}^\infty \int_{t_{2i}^s}^{t_{2i+1}^s} z_{\mathcal{A}}^T(t) z_{\mathcal{A}}(t) dt < \gamma^2 \sum_{i=0}^\infty \int_{t_{2i}^s}^{t_{2i+1}^s} w^T(t) w(t) dt + \gamma^2 W(t_0^s)$. When $(\xi(t), \tau(t)) \in \mathcal{A}$, we have $z_{\mathcal{A}}(t) = 0$ from (11), thus $\sum_{i=0}^\infty \int_{t_{2i+1}^s}^{t_{2i+2}^s} z_{\mathcal{A}}^T(t) z_{\mathcal{A}}(t) dt \leq \gamma^2 \sum_{i=0}^\infty \int_{t_{2i+1}^s}^{t_{2i+2}^s} w^T(t) w(t) dt$. Combine all the above to obtain $\|z_{\mathcal{A}}\|_{\mathcal{L}_2}^2 \leq \|z_{\mathcal{A}}\|_{\mathcal{L}_2}^2 < \gamma^2 W(t_0^s) + \gamma^2 \|w\|_{\mathcal{L}_2}^2 \leq \delta(\xi(0)) + (\gamma \|w\|_{\mathcal{L}_2})^2$. If $\exists T$ s.t. $\forall t > T$, $(\xi(t), \tau(t)) \in \mathcal{X} \setminus \mathcal{A}$, then $|\mathcal{T}_s| = 2I_s$ for some finite $I_s \in \mathbb{N}$. Since $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}_0^+$, $W(t) \geq 0$, and $W(t_{2I_s}^s) = 0$: $-\int_{t_{2I_s}^s}^\infty \frac{d}{dt} W(t) dt \leq 0$, and thus $\int_{t_{2I_s}^s}^\infty z_{\mathcal{A}}^T(t) z_{\mathcal{A}}(t) dt \leq \gamma^2 \int_{t_{2I_s}^s}^\infty w^T(t) w(t) dt$. Therefore, it

holds that $\|z_A\|_{\mathcal{L}_2}^2 \leq \|z_A\|_{\mathcal{L}_2}^2 = \sum_{i=0}^{I_s-1} \int_{t_{2i}^s}^{t_{2i+1}^s} z_A^T(t) z_A(t) dt + \int_{t_{2I_s}^s}^{\infty} z_A^T(t) z_A(t) dt + \sum_{i=0}^{I_s-1} \int_{t_{2i+1}^s}^{t_{2i+2}^s} z_A^T(t) z_A(t) dt < (\delta(\xi(0)) + \gamma \|w\|_{\mathcal{L}_2})^2$. If $\exists T$ s.t. $\forall t > T, (\xi(t), \tau(t)) \in \mathcal{A}$, then $|\mathcal{T}_s| = 2I_s + 1$ for some finite $I_s \in \mathbb{N}$, and thus $\int_{t_{2I_s+1}^s}^{\infty} z_A^T(t) z_A(t) dt = 0$. Therefore, it holds that $\|z_A\|_{\mathcal{L}_2}^2 \leq \|z_A\|_{\mathcal{L}_2}^2 = \sum_{i=0}^{I_s-1} \int_{t_{2i+1}^s}^{t_{2i+2}^s} z_A^T(t) z_A(t) dt + \int_{t_{2I_s+1}^s}^{\infty} z_A^T(t) z_A(t) dt + \sum_{i=0}^{I_s} \int_{t_{2i}^s}^{t_{2i+1}^s} z_A^T(t) z_A(t) dt < (\delta(\xi(0)) + \gamma \|w\|_{\mathcal{L}_2})^2$. \square

Proof of Proposition 9. Following the proof of [Theorem 8](#), one has $\forall (\xi(t), \tau(t)) \in C_H \setminus \mathcal{A}: \frac{d}{dt} W(\xi(t), \tau(t)) < -2\rho W(\xi(t), \tau(t)) + w^T(t)w(t)$. Apply the Comparison Lemma on the interval $[t_{2i}^s, T]$, where $T \in [t_{2i}^s, t_{2i+1}^s]$ to obtain $W(T) < W(t_0^s) + \frac{\|w\|_{\mathcal{L}_\infty}^2}{2\rho}$. When $(\xi(t), \tau(t)) \in \mathcal{A}$, $W(t)$ is bounded by $W(t) = 0 \leq 0.5\rho^{-1} \|w\|_{\mathcal{L}_\infty}^2$, and thus $W(t) \leq W(0) + \frac{1}{2\rho} \|w\|_{\mathcal{L}_\infty}^2, \forall (\xi(t), \tau(t)) \in \mathcal{X}$. From the definition of $W(x, r)$ in [\(18\)](#), together with the fact that $V(t) \geq \lambda |\xi(t)|^2$, one obtains $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}_0^+, |\xi(t)|^2 \leq \frac{W(0) + \frac{1}{2\rho} \|w\|_{\mathcal{L}_\infty}^2 + \lambda \bar{\varrho}^2 \eta_{\min}^2}{\lambda}$. Thus $m^i(t_k) \leq \eta_i^{-0.5}(t_k) (|\hat{u}^i(t_{k-1})| + |u^i(t_k)|) \leq \eta_i^{-0.5}(t_k) (|\xi(t_{k-1})| + |C D||\xi(t_k)|)$. Combining these bounds, it is clear that [\(20\)](#) holds. \square

Proof of Proposition 10. Proof of [Proposition 10](#) is analogous to that of [Proposition 9](#). \square

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Anqi Fu was born in Qinhuangdao, China, in 1988. He received a B.Sc. in Measurement and Control Technology and Instrument from Beijing Jiaotong University, Beijing, China, in 2010, an M.Sc. in Instrumentation Science and Technology from Beihang University, Beijing, China, in 2013, and a Ph.D. in Control Systems from Delft University of Technology, Delft, The Netherlands, in 2018. His main research interests are wireless networked control systems, event-triggered control, and hybrid systems.



Manuel Mazo Jr. is an associate professor at the Delft Center for Systems and Control, Delft University of Technology (The Netherlands). He received the Ph.D. and M.Sc. degrees in Electrical Engineering from the University of California, Los Angeles, in 2010 and 2007, respectively. He also holds a Telecommunications Engineering “Ingeniero” degree from the Polytechnic University of Madrid (Spain), and a “Civilingenjör” degree in Electrical Engineering from the Royal Institute of Technology (Sweden), both awarded in 2003. Between 2010 and 2012 he held a joint post-doctoral position at the University of Groningen and the innovation centre INCAS3 (The Netherlands). His main research interest is the formal study of problems emerging in modern control system implementations, and in particular the study of networked control systems and the application of formal verification and synthesis techniques to control. He has been the recipient of a University of Newcastle Research Fellowship (2005), the Spanish Ministry of Education/UCLA Fellowship (2005–2009), the Henry Samueli Scholarship from the UCLA School of Engineering and Applied Sciences (2007/2008) and an ERC Starting Grant (2017).