

Estimator Design

Raktim Bhattacharya

Aerospace Engineering, Texas A&M University

Observer Design

Full Order Observer

Consider the system

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu, \quad y = Cx.$$

Full order state observer takes the following form

$$\dot{\hat{x}} = A\hat{x} + Bu + L(C\hat{x} - y),$$

where

- \hat{x} is state observation vector
- L is the observer gain

Define

$$e = x - \hat{x},$$

therefore

$$\dot{e} = (A + LC)e.$$

Full Order Observer

Design Problem

Problem Design L so that

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e(t) := x(t) - \hat{x}(t) = 0.$$

Solution 1 It has a solution **iff** $\exists P > 0$ and W such that

$$PA + A^T P + WC + C^T W < 0,$$

and observer gain is

$$L = P^{-1}W.$$

Full-order state observer design is dual to state-feedback controller design.

$\mathcal{H}_\infty/\mathcal{H}_2$ **Observer**

Problem Setup

Consider the linear system

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= Ax + B_u u + B_w w, \\ y &= C_y x + D_u u + D_w w, \\ z &= C_z x.\end{aligned}$$

Full-Order State Observer Design L for

$$\dot{\hat{x}} = (A + LC_y)\hat{x} - Ly + (B_u + LD_u)u,$$

such that w has little effect on

$$\hat{z} = C_z \hat{x},$$

which is estimate of interested output.

Problem Setup

contd.

Define

$$e = x - \hat{x}, \tilde{z} = z - \bar{z}.$$

The observation error system is therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{e} &= (A + LC_y)e + (B_w + LD_w)w, \\ \tilde{z} &= C_z e.\end{aligned}$$

The transfer function $\hat{G}_{w \rightarrow \tilde{z}}$ is therefore,

$$\hat{G}_{w \rightarrow \tilde{z}} = C_z (sI - A - LC_y)^{-1} (B_w + LD_w),$$

which is **independent of u** .

Problem Setup

contd.

With

$$\hat{G}_{w \rightarrow \tilde{z}} = C_z(sI - A - LC_y)^{-1}(B_w + LD_w),$$

\mathcal{H}_2 Observer

$$\min_L \gamma,$$

$$\|\hat{G}_{w \rightarrow \tilde{z}}\|_2 < \gamma.$$

\mathcal{H}_∞ Observer

$$\min_L \gamma,$$

$$\|\hat{G}_{w \rightarrow \tilde{z}}\|_\infty < \gamma.$$

\mathcal{H}_∞ State Observer Design

The optimization problem

$$\min_L \gamma,$$

$$\|\hat{G}_{w \rightarrow \tilde{z}}\|_\infty < \gamma,$$

has solution iff $\exists W$ and $P > 0$ such that

$$\min_{W,P} \gamma$$

such that

$$\begin{bmatrix} A^T P + C_y^T W^T + (*)^T & P B_w + W D_w & C_z^T \\ (P B_w + W D_w)^T & -\gamma I & 0 \\ C_z & 0 & -\gamma I \end{bmatrix} < 0.$$

\mathcal{H}_2 State Observer Design

The optimization problem

$$\min_L \gamma,$$

$$\|\hat{G}_{w \rightarrow \bar{z}}\|_2 < \gamma,$$

has solution iff $\exists W, Q > 0$, and $X > 0$ such that

$$\min_{W, Q, X} \gamma$$

such that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr} Q &< \gamma \\ \begin{bmatrix} XA + WC_y + (*)^T & XB_w + WD_w \\ (XB_w + WD_w)^T & -I \end{bmatrix} &< 0, \\ \begin{bmatrix} -Q & C_z \\ C_z^T & -X \end{bmatrix} &< 0. \end{aligned}$$

Kalman Filtering

Kalman Filtering

TBD.

$\mathcal{H}_\infty/\mathcal{H}_2$ Filtering

\mathcal{H}_∞ Filtering

Problem Formulation

Here we consider the dynamical system

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bw, \quad x(0) = x_0,$$

$$y = Cx + Dw,$$

$$z = Lx.$$

- Filtering is state-estimation for stochastic systems
- In this framework w need not be stochastic
- Design objective same: **eliminate the effect of disturbance** from estimate of z as much as possible
- System matrix A is **closed-loop** dynamics and **stable**

\mathcal{H}_∞ Filtering

Problem Formulation (contd.)

System Dynamics

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= Ax + Bw, \quad x(0) = x_0, \\ y &= Cx + Dw, \\ z &= Lx.\end{aligned}$$

Unknown Filter Dynamics

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_F &= \textcolor{red}{A}_F x_F + \textcolor{red}{B}_F y, \quad x_F(0) = x_{F_0}, \\ \hat{z} &= \textcolor{red}{C}_F x_F + \textcolor{red}{D}_F y.\end{aligned}$$

Augmented System Dynamics With

$$x_e = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x_F \end{bmatrix}, \quad \tilde{z} = z - \hat{z},$$

dynamics is

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_e &= \tilde{A}x_e + \tilde{B}w, \quad x_e(0) = x_{e_0} \\ \tilde{z} &= \tilde{C}x_e + \tilde{D}w.\end{aligned}$$

\mathcal{H}_∞ Filtering

Problem Formulation (contd.)

Augmented System Dynamics With

$$x_e = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x_F \end{bmatrix}, \quad \tilde{z} = z - \hat{z},$$

dynamics is

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_e &= \tilde{A}x_e + \tilde{B}w, \quad x_e(0) = x_{e0} \\ \tilde{z} &= \tilde{C}x_e + \tilde{D}w, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{A} &= \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ B_FC & A_F \end{bmatrix}, & \tilde{B} &= \begin{bmatrix} B \\ B_FD \end{bmatrix}, \\ \tilde{C} &= \begin{bmatrix} L - D_FC & -C_F \end{bmatrix}, & \tilde{D} &= -D_FD. \end{aligned}$$

\mathcal{H}_∞ Filtering

Synthesis

Optimization Problem

$$\min_{A_F, B_F, C_F, D_F} \gamma, \quad \|\hat{G}_{w \rightarrow \tilde{z}}\|_\infty < \gamma.$$

or

$$\min_{R, X, M, N, D_F} \gamma$$

subject to

$$\begin{bmatrix} RA + A^T R + ZC + C^T Z^T & * & * & * \\ M^T + ZC + XA & M^T + M & * & * \\ B^T R + D^T Z^T & B^T X + D^T Z^T & \gamma I & * \\ L - D_F C & -N & -D_F F & \gamma I \end{bmatrix} < 0,$$

and $X > 0, R - X > 0$.

\mathcal{H}_∞ Filtering

Synthesis

Optimization Problem

$$\min_{R, X, M, N, D_F} \gamma$$

subject to

$$\begin{bmatrix} RA + A^T R + ZC + C^T Z^T & * & * & * \\ M^T + ZC + XA & M^T + M & * & * \\ B^T R + D^T Z^T & B^T X + D^T Z^T & -\gamma I & * \\ L - D_F C & -N & -D_F D & -\gamma I \end{bmatrix} < 0,$$

and $X > 0, R - X > 0$.

Filter Dynamics

$$A_F = X^{-1}M, \quad B_F = X^{-1}Z, \quad C_F = N.$$

Proof:

A linear matrix inequality approach to robust \mathcal{H}_∞ filtering – Huaizhong Li, Minyue Fu.

\mathcal{H}_2 Filtering

Problem Formulation

System Dynamics

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= Ax + B_w w, \quad x(0) = x_0, \\ y &= Cx + Dw, \\ z &= Lx.\end{aligned}$$

Unknown Filter Dynamics

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_F &= \textcolor{red}{A}_F x_F + \textcolor{red}{B}_F y, \quad x_F(0) = x_{F_0}, \\ \hat{z} &= \textcolor{red}{C}_F x_F.\end{aligned}$$

Augmented System Dynamics With

$$x_e = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x_F \end{bmatrix}, \quad \tilde{z} = z - \hat{z},$$

dynamics is

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_e &= \tilde{A} x_e + \tilde{B} w, \quad x_e(0) = x_{e_0} \\ \tilde{z} &= \tilde{C} x_e.\end{aligned}$$

\mathcal{H}_2 Filtering

Problem Formulation (contd.)

Augmented System Dynamics With

$$x_e = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x_F \end{bmatrix}, \quad \tilde{z} = z - \hat{z},$$

dynamics is

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_e &= \tilde{A}x_e + \tilde{B}w, \quad x_e(0) = x_{e0} \\ \tilde{z} &= \tilde{C}x_e + \tilde{D}w, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{A} &= \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ B_F C & A_F \end{bmatrix}, & \tilde{B} &= \begin{bmatrix} B \\ B_F D \end{bmatrix}, \\ \tilde{C} &= [L \quad -C_F]. \end{aligned}$$

\mathcal{H}_2 Filtering

Synthesis

Optimization Problem

$$\min_{A_F, B_F, C_F} \gamma, \quad \|\hat{G}_{w \rightarrow \tilde{z}}\|_2 < \gamma.$$

\mathcal{H}_2 Filtering

Synthesis

Optimization Problem

$$\min_{R, X, M, N, Z, Q} \gamma$$

subject to

$$X > 0, \quad R - X > 0, \quad \text{tr } Q < \gamma^2,$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -Q & * & * \\ L^T & -R & * \\ -N^T & -X & -X \end{bmatrix} < 0,$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} RA + A^T R + ZC + C^T Z^T & * & * \\ M^T + ZC + XA & M^T + M & * \\ B^T R + D^T Z^T & B^T X + D^T Z^T & -I \end{bmatrix} < 0$$

with $A_f := X^{-1}M$, $B_f := X^{-1}Z$, $C_f := N$.

Proof:

Advances in Linear Matrix Inequality Methods in Control – edited by Laurent El Ghaoui, Silviu-Iulian Niculescu