Complementary Filters Shaping Using \mathcal{H}_{∞} Synthesis ICCMA 2019

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08-11-2019

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Sensor Fusion

In order to improve the estimate \hat{x} of x, multiple sensors can be merged together using complementary filters.

This permits to have

High bandwidth

- need of Sensor at low frequency + sensor at high frequency
- need of merging the two
- complementary filters
- ullet design of those filters using \mathcal{H}_{∞}

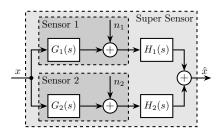
Goal:

- Higher control bandwidth
- Better estimation of some physical value

Applications:

- LIGO Vibration isolation of precise equipment
- UAV Angle estimation using Accelerometer and Gyroscope

Sensor Fusion Architecture - Noise Filtering



$$\hat{x} = (G_1H_1 + G_2H_2)x + H_1n_1 + H_2n_2$$

Complementary Property

$$H_1(s) + H_2(s) = 1$$

Let's first consider **Perfectly Known Sensor Dynamics**:

$$G_1(s) = G_2(s) = 1 \Longrightarrow \left[\hat{x} = x + H_1 n_1 + H_2 n_2 \right]$$

PSD of the Super Sensor's noise

$$\Phi_{\hat{x}} = \left|H_1\right|^2 \Phi_{n_1} + \left|H_2\right|^2 \Phi_{n_2} \Longrightarrow$$
 depends on filters' norm

Shaping of Complementary Filters using \mathcal{H}_{∞} synthesis P(s)

Design Objective

$$|H_1(s) + H_2(s) = 1$$

$$|H_1(j\omega)| \le \frac{1}{|W_1(j\omega)|} \quad \forall \omega$$

$$|H_2(j\omega)| \le \frac{1}{|W_2(j\omega)|} \quad \forall \omega$$

 $W_1(s)$ and $W_2(s)$ are proper, stable and minimum phase transfer functions

\mathcal{H}_{∞} Synthesis

Find $H_2(s)$ such that:

$$\left\| \begin{bmatrix} 1 - H_2(s) \end{bmatrix} W_1(s) \right\|_{\infty} \le 1$$

$$H_1(s) \triangleq 1 - H_2(s)$$

Validation of the proposed synthesis method

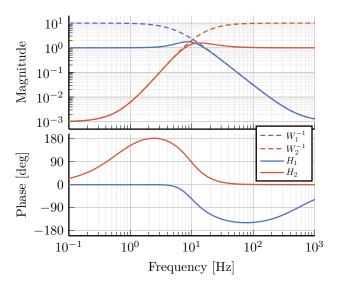


Figure: Frequency response of the weighting functions and complementary filters obtained using \mathcal{H}_{∞} synthesis

\mathcal{H}_{∞} Synthesis of Complementary filters used at LIGO

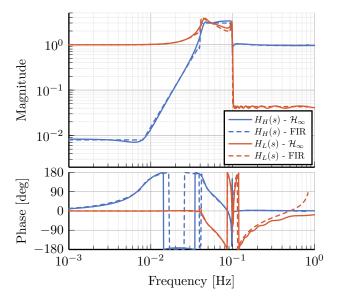


Figure: Comparison of the FIR filters (solid) designed at LIGO with the