

Day 22

more about...



Observers (implementation, design,  
and analysis)

AE 353

Spring 2022

Bretl

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \\ y = Cx \end{cases}$$

state  
input

← dynamic model  
← sensor model

↑ output

~~$$-L(\hat{x} - x)$$~~

$$\begin{cases} u = -K\hat{x} \\ \dot{\hat{x}} = A\hat{x} + Bu - L(C\hat{x} - y) \end{cases}$$

← controller

← observer

EXAMPLE (control of platform angle, no gravity)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 - \theta_{1e} \\ v_1 - v_{1e} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u = [\tau - \tau_e]$$

$$K = [k_1 \quad k_2]$$

$$C = [1 \quad 0]$$

$$y = [\theta_1 - \theta_{1e}]$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} l_1 \\ l_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

How TO IMPLEMENT?

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= Ax + Bu \\ y &= Cx\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}u &= -K\hat{x} \\ \dot{\hat{x}} &= A\hat{x} + Bu - L(C\hat{x} - y)\end{aligned}$$

RESET  $\rightarrow \hat{x}(0) = \text{some guess}$

⋮

RUN  $\rightarrow \begin{cases} u(t) = -K\hat{x}(t) \\ \hat{x}(t+\Delta t) \approx \hat{x}(t) + \Delta t \left( A\hat{x}(t) + Bu(t) - L(C\hat{x}(t) - y(t)) \right) \end{cases}$

⋮

WHEN DOES IT WORK?

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= Ax + Bu \\ y &= Cx\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}u &= -K\hat{x} \\ \dot{\hat{x}} &= A\hat{x} + Bu - L(C\hat{x} - y)\end{aligned}$$

$$x_{err} = \hat{x} - x \quad \leftarrow \text{does this go to zero or not?}$$

$$\dot{x}_{err} = \dot{\hat{x}} - \dot{x}$$

$$\dot{x}_{err} = (A - LC)x_{err}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(A - LC)^T &= A^T - (LC)^T \\ &= A^T - C^T L^T\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= Ax + Bu \\ u &= -Kx\end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{x} = (A - BK)x$$

How to choose  $L$ ?

$$\dot{x} = (A - BK)x$$

$$0 = \det(sI - (A - BK))$$



$$K = \text{acker}(A, B, P_{\text{cont}})$$

$$\dot{x}_{\text{err}} = (A - LC)x_{\text{err}}$$

$$0 = \det(sI - (A - LC))$$



$$L = \text{acker}(A^T, C^T, P_{\text{obsv}})^T$$

WHEN IS OBSERVER DESIGN POSSIBLE?

$$\dot{x} = (A - BK)x$$

controllable when

$$[B \ AB \ A^2B \ \dots \ A^{n-1}B]$$

is full rank

$$\dot{x}_{err} = (A - LC)x_{err}$$

observable when

$$[C^T \ A^T C^T \ (A^T)^2 C^T \ \dots \ (A^T)^{n-1} C^T]$$

is full rank

$$\begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \\ CA^2 \\ \vdots \\ CA^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

WHAT ABOUT CONTROL ?

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

$$u = -K\hat{x}$$

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

$$x_{err} = \hat{x} - x \Rightarrow \hat{x} = x_{err} + x$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= Ax + Bu \\ &= Ax + B(-K\hat{x}) \\ &= Ax - BK(x_{err} + x) \\ &= (A - BK)x - BKx_{err}\end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{x}_{err} = (A - LC)x_{err}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x_{err}(t) \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{x}_{err} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A - BK & -BK \\ 0 & A - LC \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x_{err} \end{bmatrix}$$

