

Observer design

AE353

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

↑ output

state

input

← dynamic model

← sensor model

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

← controller

← observer

HOW TO IMPLEMENT IT?

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

↑
MODEL

$$u = -K \hat{x} \quad \leftarrow \text{CONTROLLER}$$

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

RESET { $\hat{x}(0) = 0$

⋮

RUN { $u(t) = -K \hat{x}(t)$
 $\hat{x}(t+\Delta t) \approx \hat{x}(t) + \Delta t (A \hat{x}(t) + Bu(t) - L(C \hat{x}(t) - y(t)))$

⋮

WHY DOES IT MAKE SENSE?

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \\ y = Cx \end{array} \right\} \text{how to go from } y \text{ to } x?$$

Take inspiration from state feedback:

$$\dot{x} = Ax$$

← what x does without control

$$\dot{x} = Ax - BK \underbrace{(x - 0)}_{\text{error}}$$

← add a term that is negatively proportional to error

$$\begin{aligned} &= Ax - BKx \\ &= (A - BK)x \end{aligned}$$

← what x does with control

WHY DOES IT MAKE SENSE?

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \\ y = Cx \end{array} \right\} \text{how to go from } y \text{ to } x?$$

Apply to state estimation:

$$\dot{\hat{x}} = A\hat{x} + Bu$$

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

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

← what \hat{x} should do if our model and our knowledge of initial conditions were perfect (they aren't)

← add a term that is negatively proportional to error

WHEN DOES IT WORK?

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

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

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

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

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

$$= A(\hat{x} - x) - L(C\hat{x} - Cx)$$

$$= A(\hat{x} - x) - LC(\hat{x} - x)$$

$$= Ax_{err} - LCx_{err}$$

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

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