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On the Parameter-dependent H_∞ control for MEMS gyroscopes: synthesis and analysis

Fab ricio Saggin, Jorge Ayala-Cuevas, Anton Korniienko,
G rard Scorletti

Amp re laboratory UMR CNRS 5005
Ecole Centrale de Lyon, Ecully, France

Abstract

This document provides further details on the paper “Parameter-dependent H_∞ control for MEMS gyroscopes: synthesis and analysis”. These details concern the choice of the weighting function parameters and the system model in pseudo-continuous time (PCT).

1 Background and objectives

The to-be-controlled system is the drive mode of a MEMS, whose model, in continuous-time (CT), is given by:

$$G_{\omega_0}(s) = \frac{y(s)}{u(s)} = \frac{k}{(s/\omega_0)^2 + (s/\omega_0)/Q + 1}, \quad (1)$$

where y is the displacement of the drive mode, u is the input force, k is the static gain, Q is the quality factor, and ω_0 is the resonance frequency (in rad/s), which slowly ranges $[\omega_{0min}, \omega_{0max}]$.

The control objectives are:

- tracking of a sinusoidal reference signal y_r of frequency ω_0 ;
- minimization of the control effort u ;
- robust stability.

Moreover, to ensure high performance, the controller depends on ω_0 . In Saggin et al. (2020), this problem is solved either for an analog or for

a digital implementation of the ω_0 -dependent controller. The solutions are based on time/frequency normalization and on the H_∞ synthesis.

In this report, we detail the choice of the H_∞ criterion, more specifically, the choice of the weighting function parameters, which is presented in Section 2. For the specific problem of a digital implementation of the controller, its design is based on the gyroscope model in the pseudo-continuous time (PCT). This model is developed in Section 3.

2 Choice of the weighting function parameters

In the H_∞ synthesis, the control specifications are expressed through the choice of the weighting functions and of the weighted closed-loop transfer functions. We consider the criterion presented in Fig. 1, where we define the tracking error $\varepsilon = y_r - y$, and include an input disturbance d , a measurement noise n and weighting functions $W_{\omega_0}^x$.

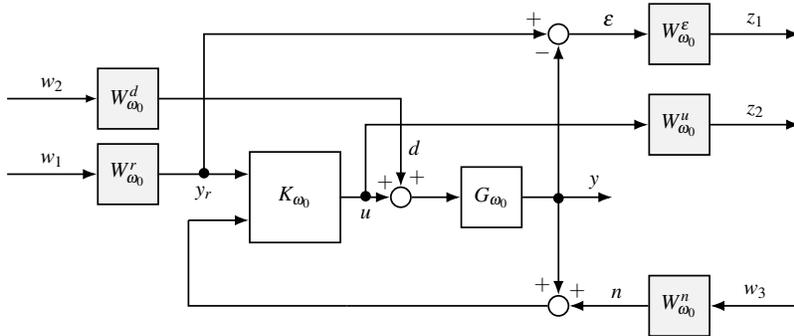


Figure 1: H_∞ criterion.

The H_∞ problem is then: given a performance level $\gamma > 0$, compute a controller K_{ω_0} , if there is any, such that $\|P_{\omega_0} \star K_{\omega_0}\|_\infty < \gamma$. If this problem has a solution for $\gamma = 1$, then the following H_∞ criterion is also ensured:

$$\left\| \begin{array}{ccc} W_{\omega_0}^\varepsilon T_{y_r \rightarrow \varepsilon} W_{\omega_0}^r & W_{\omega_0}^\varepsilon T_{d \rightarrow \varepsilon} W_{\omega_0}^d & W_{\omega_0}^\varepsilon T_{n \rightarrow \varepsilon} W_{\omega_0}^n \\ W_{\omega_0}^u T_{y_r \rightarrow u} W_{\omega_0}^r & W_{\omega_0}^u T_{d \rightarrow u} W_{\omega_0}^d & W_{\omega_0}^u T_{n \rightarrow u} W_{\omega_0}^n \end{array} \right\|_\infty < 1. \quad (2)$$

Then, with the following weighting functions

$$W_{\omega_0}^\varepsilon(s) = \frac{1}{M_\varepsilon} \frac{(s/\omega_0)^2 + (s/\omega_0)\alpha_\varepsilon + 1}{(s/\omega_0)^2 + (s/\omega_0)\alpha_\varepsilon A_\varepsilon/M_\varepsilon + 1},$$

$$W_{\omega_0}^u(s) = M_u \frac{(s/\omega_0)^2 + (s/\omega_0) \alpha_u A_u / M_u + 1}{(s/\omega_0)^2 + (s/\omega_0) \alpha_u + 1},$$

$$W_{\omega_0}^r(s) = k_r, \quad W_{\omega_0}^d(s) = k_d \quad \text{and} \quad W_{\omega_0}^n(s) = k_n,$$

the choice of the parameters $A_\varepsilon \leq 1$, $M_\varepsilon \geq 1$, α_ε , $A_u \leq 1$, $M_u \geq 1$, α_u , k_r , k_d and k_n ensures the desired specifications, as follows (Skogestad and Postlethwaite, 2001):

- *Reference tracking:* (2) implies that

$$\forall \omega, \quad |T_{y_r \rightarrow \varepsilon}(j\omega)| \leq \frac{1}{|W_{\omega_0}^\varepsilon(j\omega)W_{\omega_0}^r(j\omega)|},$$

which ensures the tracking of the sinusoidal reference signal y_r by y with a frequency equal to ω_0 , error bounded by A_ε/k_r and convergence speed constrained by α_ε .

- *Control limitation:* (2) implies that

$$\forall \omega, \quad |T_{y_r \rightarrow u}(j\omega)| \leq \frac{1}{|W_{\omega_0}^u(j\omega)W_{\omega_0}^r(j\omega)|},$$

$$\forall \omega, \quad |T_{d \rightarrow u}(j\omega)| \leq \frac{1}{|W_{\omega_0}^u(j\omega)W_{\omega_0}^d(j\omega)|},$$

$$\forall \omega, \quad |T_{n \rightarrow u}(j\omega)| \leq \frac{1}{|W_{\omega_0}^u(j\omega)W_{\omega_0}^n(j\omega)|},$$

which constrains by α_u the bandwidth of the controller and by A_u (for frequencies close to ω_0) and M_u (for low and high frequencies) the control signal amplitude and, therefore, its power.

- *Robust stability:* finally, (2) also implies

$$\forall \omega, \quad |T_{d \rightarrow \varepsilon}(j\omega)| \leq \frac{1}{|W_{\omega_0}^\varepsilon(j\omega)W_{\omega_0}^d(j\omega)|}$$

and $\|T_{n \rightarrow \varepsilon}\|_\infty < M_\varepsilon/k_n$, which are respectively used to avoid pole-zero compensations and to enforce a lower bound on the modulus margin \mathcal{M} , which is defined as $\mathcal{M} \triangleq 1/\|T_{n \rightarrow \varepsilon}\|_\infty$. Therefore, (2) implies $\mathcal{M} > k_n/M_\varepsilon$.

3 Details on the PCT model

Here, we intend to provide further details on G_{ω_0} , see (1), when analyzing its equivalent discrete-time (DT) model, $G_{\omega_0}^d$. We highlight that the latter one takes the presence of the zero-order holder into account.

For $Q > 1$, the equivalent DT system $G_{\omega_0}^d$, with sampling period T_s , is given by

$$G_{\omega_0}^d(z) = k \frac{b_1 z + b_2}{z^2 + a_1 z + a_2}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= -2e^{-\omega_0 T_s / (2Q)} \cos(\omega_0 T_s) \\ a_2 &= e^{-\omega_0 T_s / Q} \\ b_1 &= 1 - e^{-\omega_0 T_s / (2Q)} \left(\frac{\sin(\omega_0 T_s)}{\sqrt{4Q^2 - 1}} + \cos(\omega_0 T_s) \right) \\ b_2 &= e^{-\omega_0 T_s / Q} + e^{-\omega_0 T_s / (2Q)} \left(\frac{\sin(\omega_0 T_s)}{\sqrt{4Q^2 - 1}} - \cos(\omega_0 T_s) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Then, by applying the bilinear transform, we obtain

$$G_{\varpi_0}^p(s_p) = k \frac{(1 - s_p T_s / 2)(1 + s_p z_1)}{s_p^2 + \varpi_0 s_p / Q + \varpi_0^2}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \varpi_0^2 &= \frac{4}{T_s^2} \frac{1 - 2e^{-\omega_0 T_s / (2Q)} \cos(\omega_0 T_s) + e^{-\omega_0 T_s / Q}}{1 + 2e^{-\omega_0 T_s / (2Q)} \cos(\omega_0 T_s) + e^{-\omega_0 T_s / Q}} \\ \frac{\varpi_0}{Q} &= \frac{2}{T_s} \frac{1 - e^{-\omega_0 T_s / Q}}{1 + 2e^{-\omega_0 T_s / (2Q)} \cos(\omega_0 T_s) + e^{-\omega_0 T_s / Q}} \\ z_1 &= \frac{T_s}{2} \frac{1 - 2e^{-\omega_0 T_s / (2Q)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4Q^2 - 1}} \sin(\omega_0 T_s) - e^{-\omega_0 T_s / Q}}{1 - 2e^{-\omega_0 T_s / (2Q)} \cos(\omega_0 T_s) + e^{-\omega_0 T_s / Q}} \end{aligned}$$

For $Q \gg 1$, we may approximate $e^{-\omega_0 T_s / (2Q)} \approx 1$ and $\xi^2 \approx 0$. Thus,

$$\varpi_0^2 \approx \frac{4}{T_s^2} \frac{1 - \cos(\omega_0 T_s)}{1 + \cos(\omega_0 T_s)} \implies \varpi_0 \approx \frac{2}{T_s} \tan\left(\frac{\omega_0 T_s}{2}\right),$$

$$\frac{\varpi_0}{Q} \approx \frac{\omega_0}{(2Q)(1 + \cos(\omega_0 T_s))} \implies Q \approx Q \operatorname{sinc}(\omega_0 T_s)$$

$$\text{and } z_1 \approx \frac{T_s}{2} \frac{-\sin(\omega_0 T_s)}{(2Q)(1 - \cos(\omega_0 T_s))} = \frac{1}{2Q\varpi_0}.$$

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