

Toolbox for Multivariate Adaptive Controller Design

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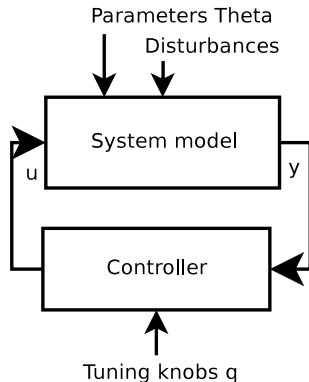
Mixtools-Jobcontrol Toolbox

- Matlab environment for complete controller design
- Mixtools - computational base
- Jobcontrol - connects particular steps of design
 - 1 Data pre-processing
 - 2 Structure identification
 - 3 Parameter estimation
 - 4 Forgetting factor estimation
 - 5 Validation of identified model
 - 6 **Controller design**
 - 7 Controller verification

Closed Loop

Components

- System model
 - $f(y_t|u_t, \varphi_t)$
 - input u_t , output y_t
 - ARX obtained from identification
- Controller
 - $f(u_t|\varphi_t, q)$
 - use of adaptive LQG controller
 - tuning parameters q to be set



Searched controller - User's aims

- find such value of tuning parameter q
- for which $u \in [u^l, u^u]$
- and output error is minimized

Controller constructed directly for the aims is unavailable

- Requirements on the controller
 - constraints on quantities
 - complicated probabilistic system model - ARX with uncertain parameters
 - adaptive controller
- Possible (approximate) solutions
 - GPC - deterministic models only
 - Bellman function approximation
 - **Controller tuning**

Controller tuning

- Using a simpler controller - matches the task only partially
- Dependent on tuning parameters
- Tuning parameters differs from user's aims
 - constraints kept only through penalization weights
- The simpler controller has good properties even non-tuned
 - stabilizes closed loop

Tuning is difficult for human

- Many tuning parameters — high dimensional tuning space
- Complex dependency of controller behavior on the tuning parameters
- Stochastic behavior of the closed loop

Controller Quality

Closed loop data

- closed loop data $d(T) = (u_1, y_1, u_2, y_2, \dots, u_T, y_T)$

$$f(d(T)|q) = \prod_{t=1}^T f(y_t|u_t, \varphi_t) f(u_t|\varphi_t, q)$$

Controller quality functions

- $Z_c(d(T))$ constraint violation
- $Z_o(d(T))$ output error
- optimal tuning

$$q^{\text{opt}} = \arg \min_{q: EZ_c(q) \leq 0} EZ_o(q)$$

Choice of the controller quality functions

$$Z_c(d(T)) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \chi_{(-\infty, u^l)} \cup (u^u, +\infty) u_t - \alpha$$

- approximates probability of constraints violation

$$Z_o(d(T)) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \|y_t\|^2$$

- output error
- Mean values $EZ_c(q)$ and $EZ_o(q)$
 - difficult to calculate
 - $f(d(T)|q)$ cannot be found in closed form
 - includes uncertain system model and adaptive LQG controller

Evaluation

Monte Carlo approach

- Stationary case $Z_{\bullet}(d(T)) \rightarrow EZ_{\bullet}(q)$ for $T \rightarrow \infty$
- The sample $d(T)$ of $f(d(T)|q)$ is obtained by simulation of length T

Length of Simulation

- Determines estimate precision and computation time
- Long enough to find stabilized estimate of EZ_{\bullet} .
- On-line stopping rule

Online Stopping Rule

- Based on Kullback-Leibler divergence of pdf of summed terms v_t in $Z_{\bullet} = \frac{1}{T} \sum v_t$
- Data d_t and also v_t are correlated
- Modeling the dynamics $f(v_t | v_{t-1}, \Theta)$
- Estimating $f(\Theta | v(t))$ $v(t) = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_t)$
- Stopping when pdf of model parameters Θ stabilizes

$$\mathcal{D}_{\text{KL}}[f(\Theta | d(T)) \| f(\Theta | d(T-1))] < \varepsilon$$

- Then assuming $Z(d(T)) \sim EZ(q)$

Stopping for output error Z_o

- Modeled variable $v_t = \|y_t\|^2$
- ARX model $v_{t+1} = av_t + c + e_t, \quad e_t \sim \mathbf{N}(0, \sigma^2)$
- Static property $Ev_t = p \doteq EZ_o$
- Pdf of p stabilizes faster than pdf of parameter a, c, σ
 $\mathcal{D}_{\text{KL}}[f(p|d(T))\|f(p|d(T-1))] \leq \mathcal{D}_{\text{KL}}[f(a, c, \sigma|d(T))\|f(a, c, \sigma|d(T-1))] \leq \varepsilon$
- Thus using p as stabilized estimate of EZ_o

Stopping for constraints violation Z_c

- Markov chain model
- Modeled variable $v_t = \begin{cases} 1 & u_t > u^u \\ 0 & u_t \in [u^l, u^u] \\ -1 & u_t < u^l \end{cases}$
- MC model $p(v_{t+1}|v_t) = P_{v_{t+1}|v_t}$

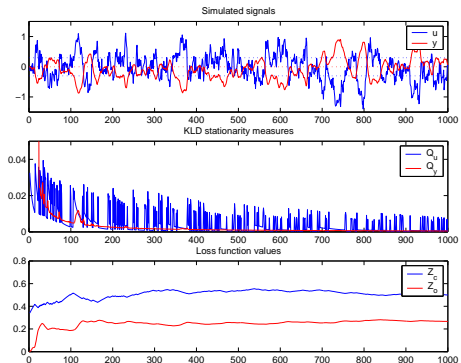
Stopping Rule Experiment

Experiment

- SISO system of 2nd order
- Noise compensation task
- Input constraints $[-0.3, 0.3]$

Diagrams

- 1 Simulated signals
 - Input BLUE
 - Output RED
- 2 K-L stationarity measure Q
 - Interpolation of Q for MC
- 3 Quality function values



- Suitable threshold 0.0015
- Stopping after around 350 steps

Tuned vs. Non-tuned Controller with Constraints

Experiment

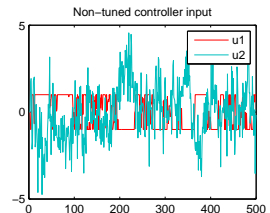
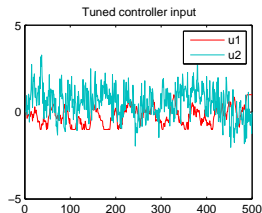
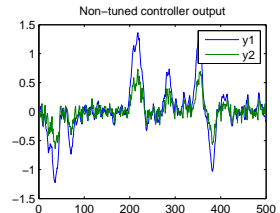
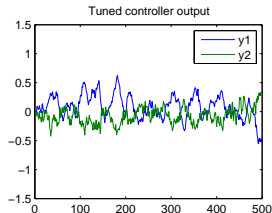
MIMO system
2 inputs 2 outputs

aims:

$$\min \sum \|y\|^2$$

$$u_1 \in [-1, 1]$$

$$u_2 \in [-5, 5]$$



Conclusion

- Jobcontrol toolbox was implemented
- Method of adaptive LQG controller design was given
 - Replaces manual tuning by automated one
 - Multidimensional controller
- Online stopping rules
 - Speeding up the Monte Carlo evaluation

Jobcontrol GUI - Channel Description

Channels setup [min] [max] [close]

DESCRIPTION OF CHANNEL 4

Name of channel:

Available for control

Desired range

minimum: maximum:

Desired range of increments

minimum: maximum:

EXPERT OPTIONS

Visibility by operator

Presentation priority:

Type of channel:

Expected physical range

minimum: maximum:

Pre-processing informatio:

Sampling time (seconds):

Cut-off frequency:

Time constant:

Reference type:

User data:

Steps data:

Jobcontrol GUI - Results Display

