





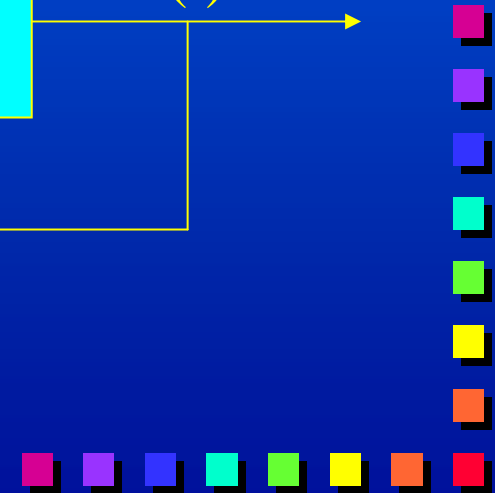
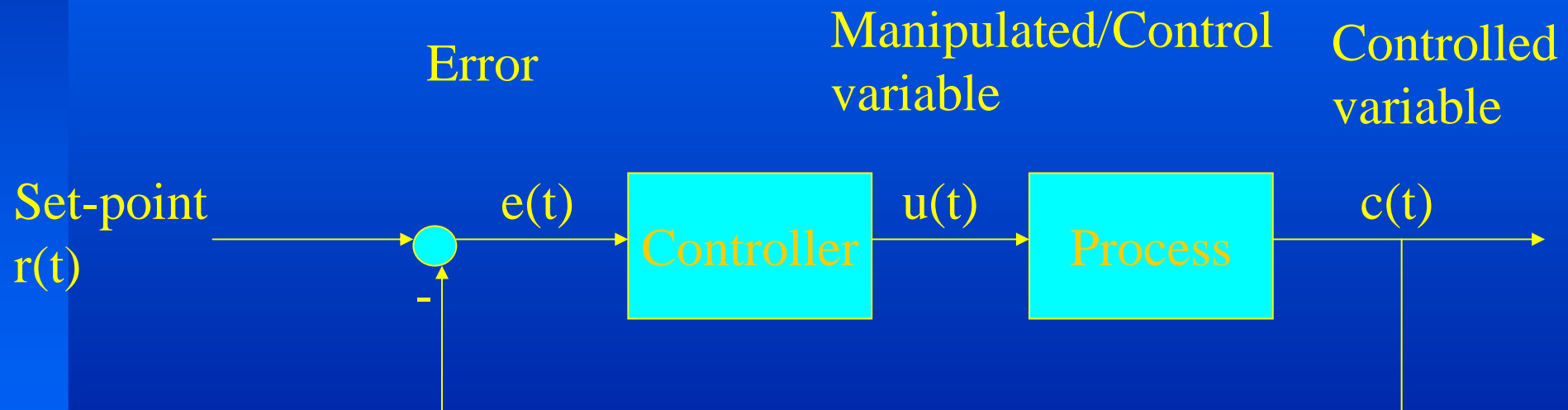
Neural network based control

Reference:

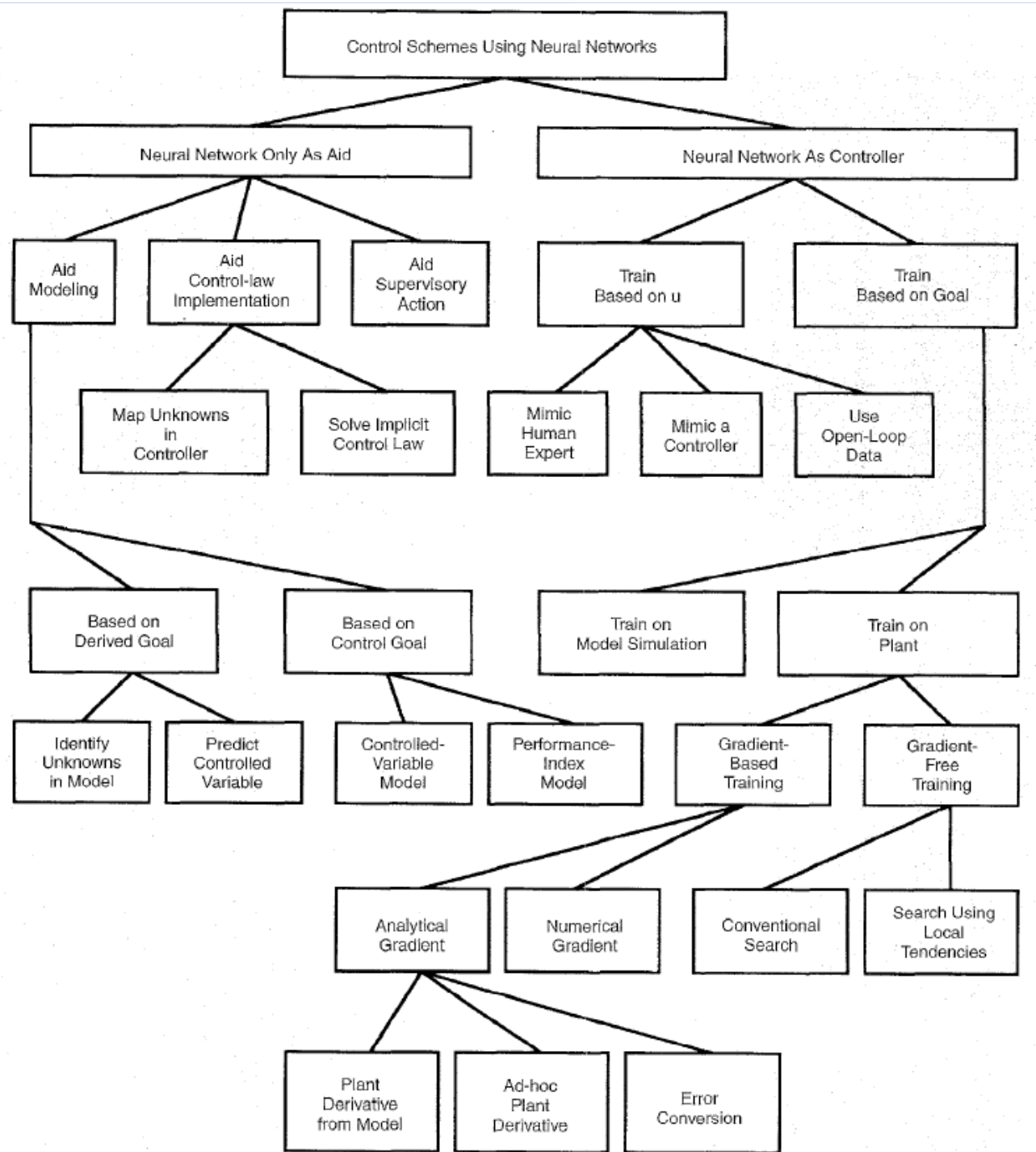
M. Agarwal (1997): A systematic classification of neural-network-based control, IEEE Control Systems Magazine, Vol. 17, No. 2, str. 75-93.



Feedback control

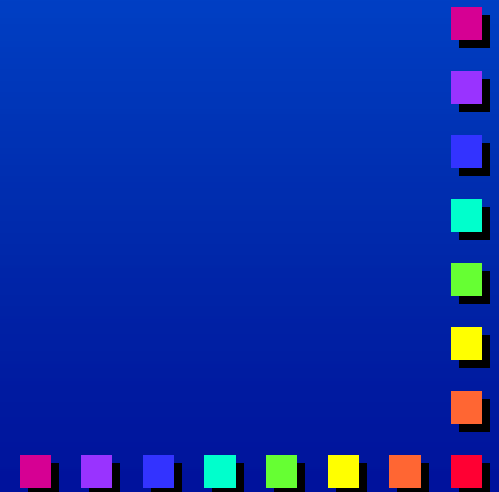


Neural network based control



Most frequently used control algorithms with neural networks

- Various model based predictive control algorithms (usefull in practice)
- Various forms of adaptive control (rarely used in practice)



Basics of predictive control

- At every k : calculation of prediction $\hat{y}(k+j)$ $j=N_1, \dots, N_2$

- We set $r(k+j)$

- $\Delta u(k+j)$ for $j=0, \dots, N_u$

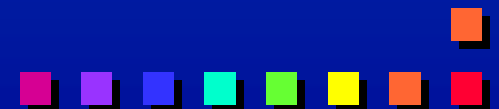
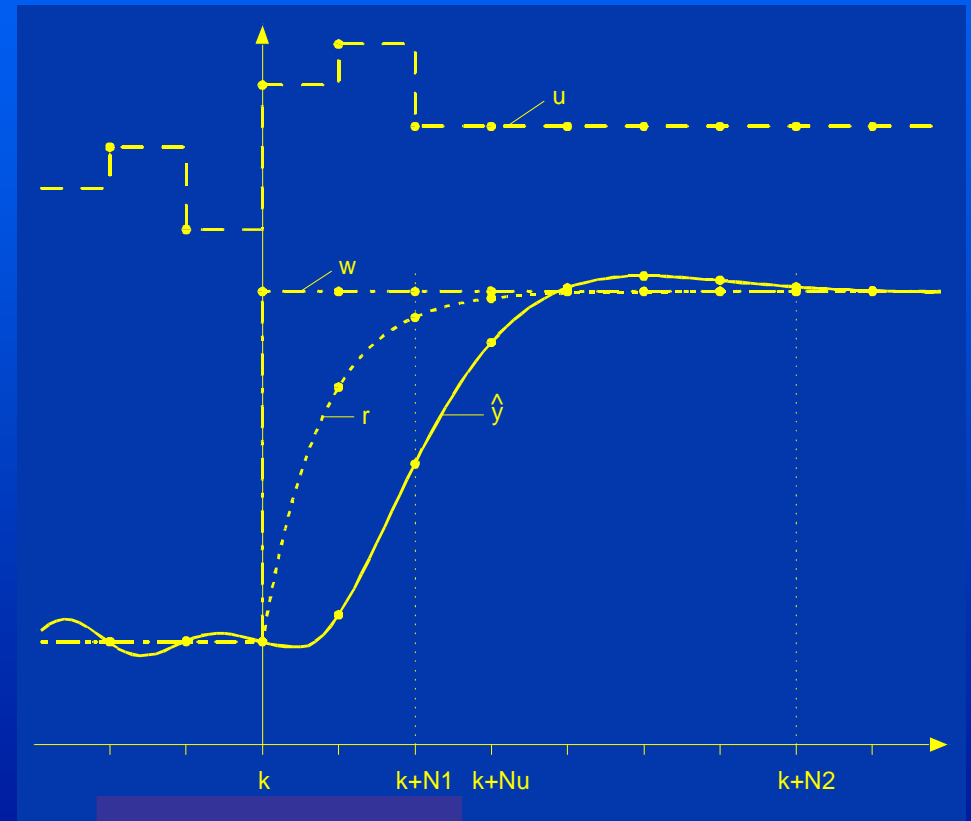
minimize

$$J = \sum_{j=N_1}^{N_2} (r(k+j) - \hat{y}(k+j))^2 + \beta \sum_{j=0}^{N_u-1} (\Delta u(k+j))^2$$

- For control it is used only

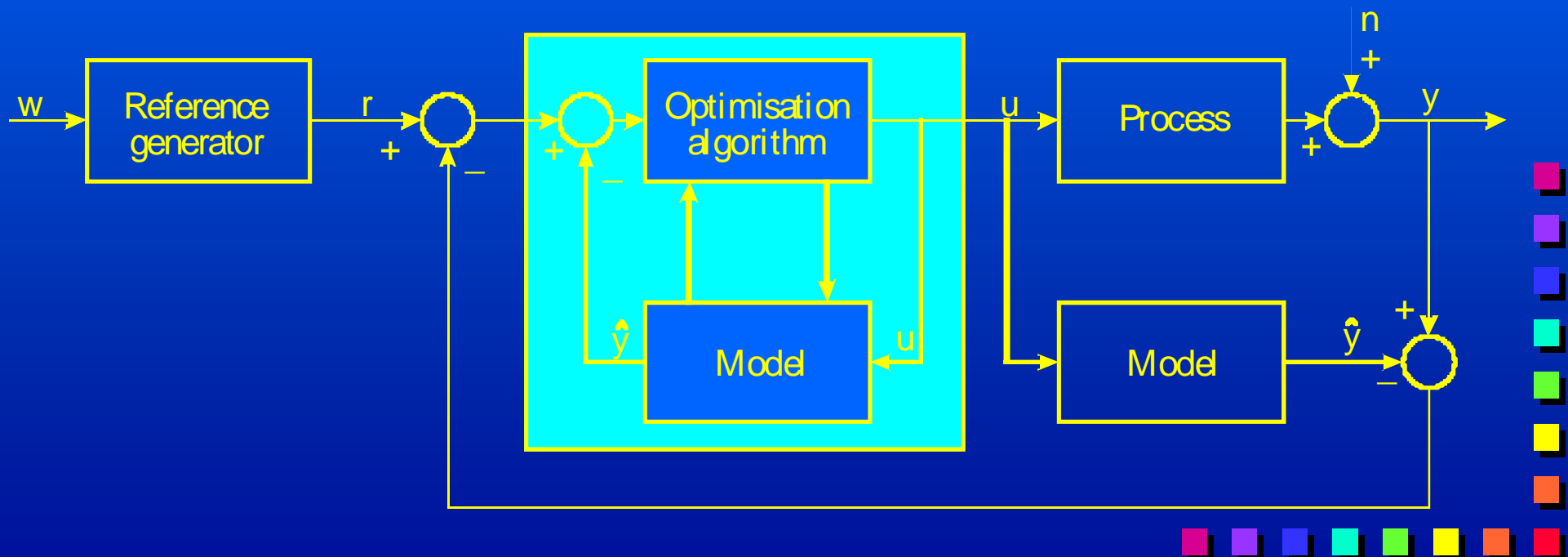
$$\Delta u(k)$$

Moving horizon strategy



The concept of Model-based Predictive Control (MPC)

- Nonlinear process is modelled with a black-box model (neural network, fuzzy model, neuro-fuzzy model)



Neural network based MPC

example

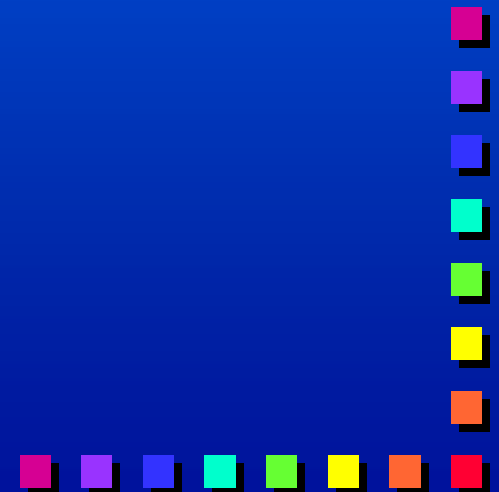
Mathematical model of the process with parameters

$$y(k) = y(k-1) - 0.5 \tanh\left(y(k-1) + u(k-1)^3\right)$$

u – input signal

y – output signal

Step 1: Identification of process in operating range



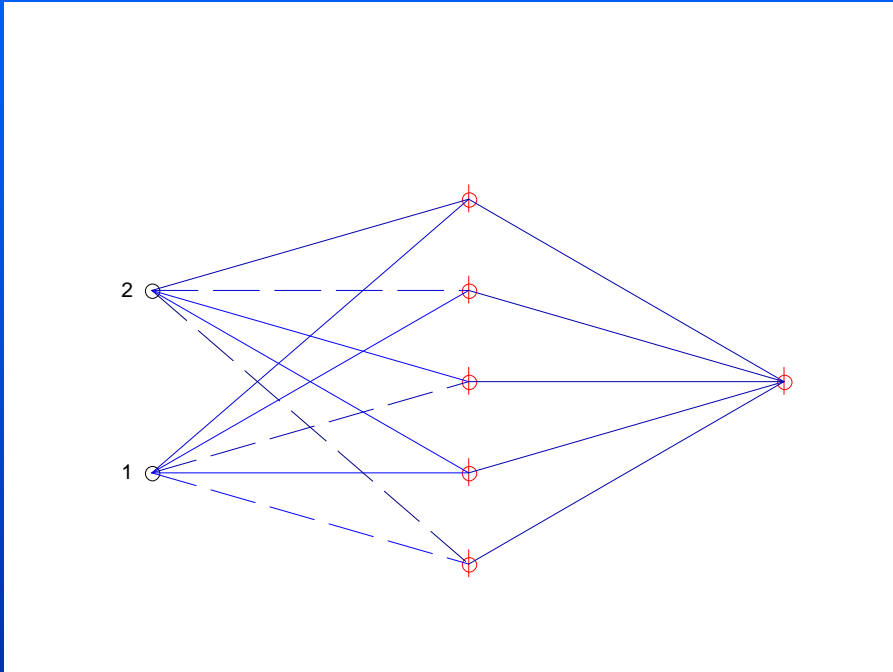
Neural network, regressors, structure and parameters

Used software:
NNSYSID Toolbox for Matlab

Regressors:
 $y(k-1), u(k-1)$

Structure:
ARX (model error method)

Optimisation method:
Levenberg-Marquardt

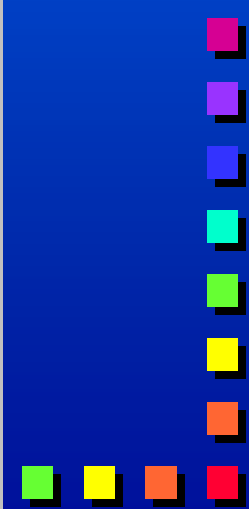


$$\mathbf{W}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5588 & -2.0621 & -1.9530 \\ 0.5155 & 0.0499 & -0.8670 \\ -1.5149 & 0.3190 & 0.4768 \\ 0.3366 & -1.2029 & 1.8379 \\ 0.8411 & 1.3841 & 1.7123 \end{bmatrix}$$

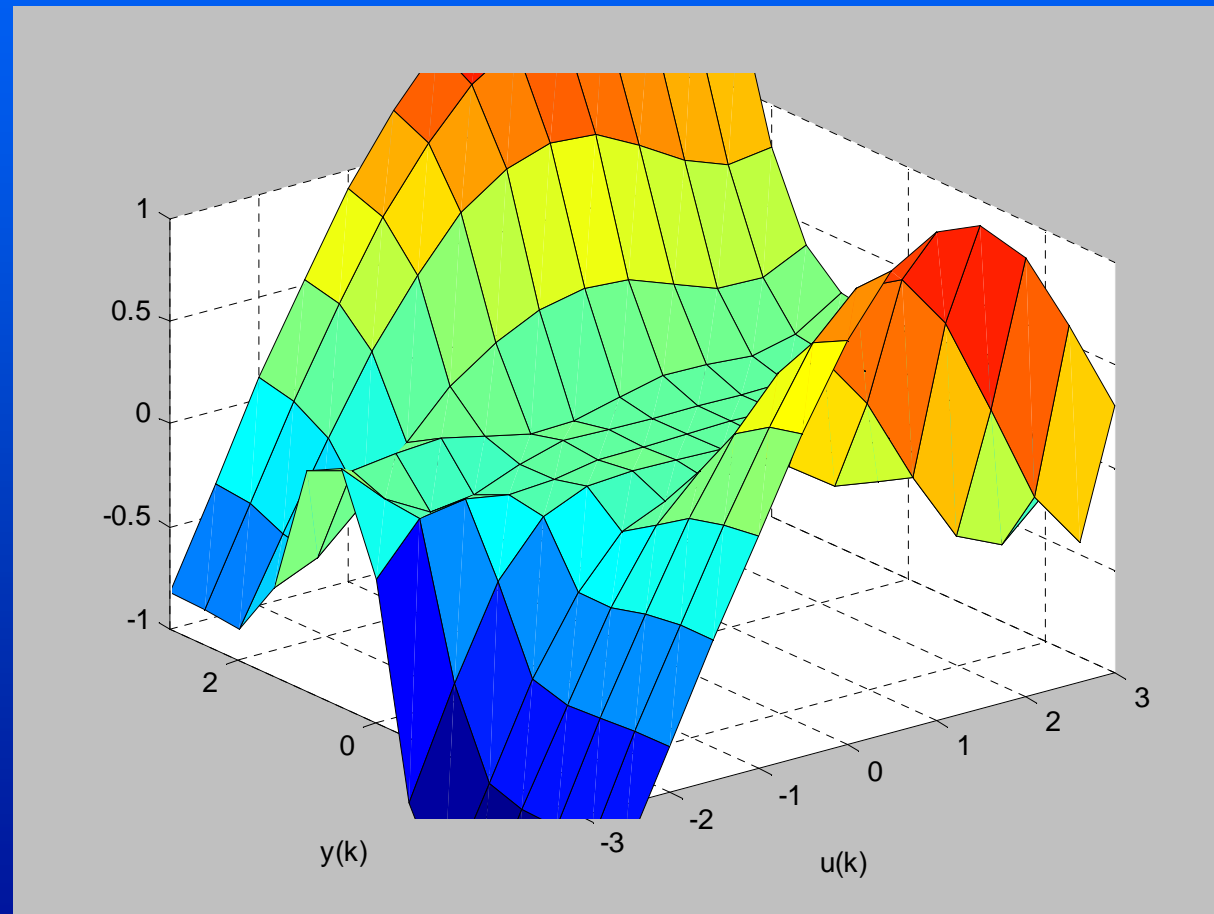
$$\mathbf{W}_2 = [1.2054 \quad 1.7784 \quad 0.0810 \quad 1.1704 \quad 1.4048 \quad -0.0580]$$



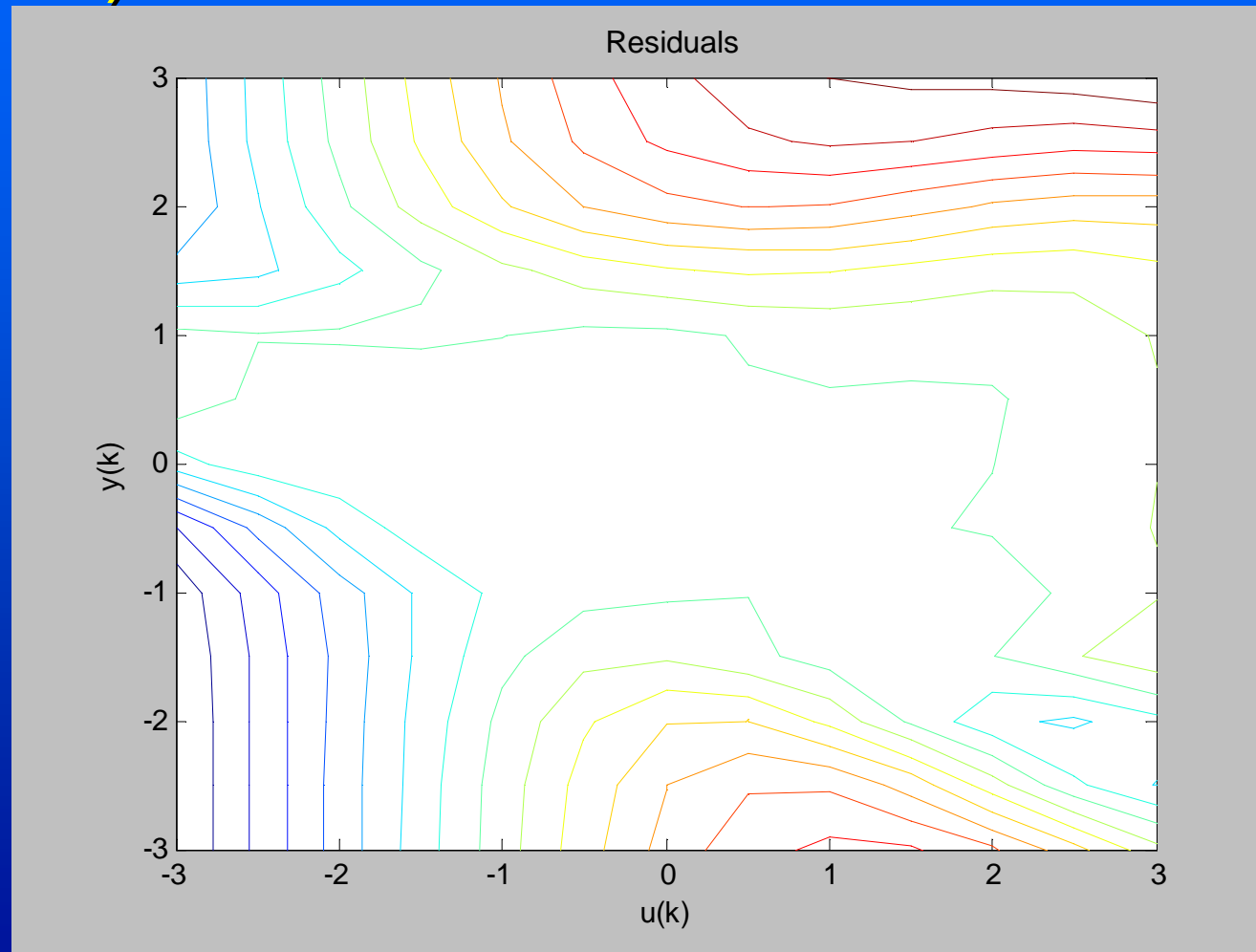
Model response and original system's response on validation data (simulation, not one-step-ahead prediction)



Validation of residuals (one-step-ahead prediction)



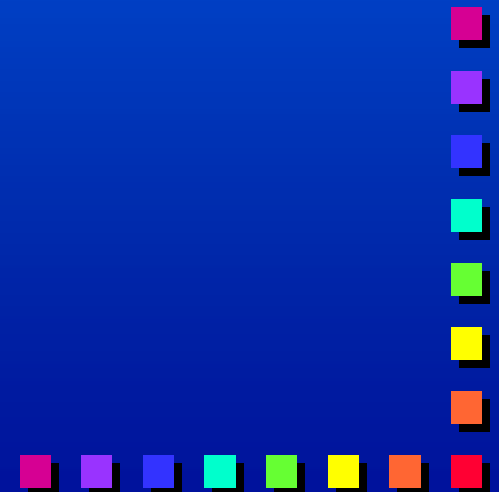
Validation of residuals (one-step-ahead prediction)



Step 2: Predictive controller design

- Selection of the predictive controller
- Cost function
- Controller parameters
- Some important properties
 - Computational requirements
 - Closed-loop robustness
 - Constraints handling
 - Guarantees

Step 3: Closed-loop validation



Closed-loop response of MPC based on neural network process model

