

Design of Fixed-Order Robust Controllers via Nonsmooth Optimization

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Problem Definition

Problem Definition

Why's ?

Optimization

Problem

Benchmarks-Hinf

Fixed

Benchmarks-stable

Hinf Fixed

Concluding Remarks

- ✓ The state-space equations of a generalized plant G are

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + B_1w(t) + B_2u(t)$$

$$z(t) = C_1x(t) + D_{11}w(t) + D_{12}u(t)$$

$$y(t) = C_2x(t) + D_{21}w(t) + D_{22}u(t)$$

and the state-space realization for the controller K is

$$\dot{x}_K(t) = A_Kx_K(t) + B_Ky(t)$$

$$u(t) = C_Kx_K(t) + D_Ky(t)$$

where $A \in \mathcal{R}^{n \times n}$, and $A_K \in \mathcal{R}^{n_K \times n_K}$. The controller order n_K is a design parameter.

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- ✓ Let's connect the generalized plant and the controller,

$$\dot{x}_{cl}(t) = A_{cl}x_{cl}(t) + B_{cl}w(t)$$

$$z(t) = C_{cl}x_{cl}(t) + D_{cl}w(t)$$

The closed-loop matrices contain the controller matrices as design parameters

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Concluding Remarks

✓ **Design constraints:** The controller is,

1) fixed order n_K

2) stabilizing closed-loop, $\alpha(A_{cl}) < 0$

3) minimizing H-infinity norm from w to z

$$\|T_{zw}\|_{\infty} = \sup_{w \in \mathbb{R}} \sigma(C_{cl}(j\omega I - A_{cl})^{-1}B_{cl} + D_{cl})$$

4) itself stable, $\alpha(A_K) < 0$

Here α denotes spectral abscissa, max of real parts of eigenvalues

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✓ We would like to solve the following problems

Fixed order H-infinity controller design (1 – 3)

Stable fixed order H-infinity controller design (1 – 4)

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✓ Why are **fixed-order** controllers important?

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- ✓ Why are fixed-order controllers important?
- ✓ Why are **robust (H-infinity)** controllers important?

Why's ?

- ✓ Why are fixed-order controllers important?
- ✓ Why are robust (H-infinity) controllers important?
- ✓ Why are **stable** controllers important?

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Concluding Remarks

- ✓ Why are fixed-order controllers important?
- ✓ Why are robust (H-infinity) controllers important?
- ✓ Why are stable controllers important?
- ✓ What is the intuition?
 - ✗ Optimal H-infinity controller design is solvable by standard methods if the controller order is equal to the plant order (impractical in most cases),

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- ✓ Why are fixed-order controllers important?
- ✓ Why are robust (H-infinity) controllers important?
- ✓ Why are stable controllers important?
- ✓ What is the intuition?
 - ✗ Optimal H-infinity controller design is solvable by standard methods if the controller order is equal to the plant order (impractical in most cases),
 - ✗ There is no known method for optimal H-infinity controller design if the controller order is less than plant order,

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Concluding Remarks

- ✓ Why are fixed-order controllers important?
- ✓ Why are robust (H-infinity) controllers important?
- ✓ Why are stable controllers important?
- ✓ What is the intuition?
 - ✗ Optimal H-infinity controller design is solvable by standard methods if the controller order is equal to the plant order (impractical in most cases),
 - ✗ There is no known method for optimal H-infinity controller design if the controller order is less than plant order,
 - ✗ Low order and stable controller requirements are often conflicting

Optimization Problem

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Concluding Remarks

✓ HIFOO uses two phases: stabilization and performance optimization.

✗ stabilization phase: minimize $\max(\alpha(A_{CL}), \epsilon \alpha(A_K))$
where $\epsilon > 0$, quitting when stabilization is achieved

✗ performance phase: look for a local minimizer of

$$f(K) = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{if } \max(\alpha(A_{CL}), \alpha(A_K)) \geq 0 \\ \max(\|T_{zw}\|_\infty, \epsilon \|K\|_\infty) & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where $\|K\|_\infty = \sup_{w \in \mathbb{R}} \sigma(C_K(jwI - A_K)^{-1}B_K + D_K)$.

Optimization Method

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Concluding Remarks

- ✓ HIFOO implements a hybrid algorithm for nonsmooth, nonconvex optimization, based on the following elements:
 - ✗ a quasi-Newton algorithm (BFGS) provides a fast way to approximate a local minimizer;
 - ✗ a local bundle method attempts to verify local optimality for the best point found by BFGS, and if this does not succeed,
 - ✗ gradient sampling attempts to refine the approximation of the local minimizer, returning a rough optimality measure.
- ✓ HIFOO uses randomized starting points,
- ✓ HIFOO accepts an option to control the running time

Optimization Method

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Concluding Remarks

- ✓ More information on optimization and HIFOO
 - ✗ J. V. Burke, A. S. Lewis and M. L. Overton, “A robust gradient sampling algorithm for nonsmooth nonconvex optimization,” *SIAM Journal on Optimization*, vol.15, pp. 751–779, 2005.
 - ✗ J. V. Burke and M. L. Overton, “Variational Analysis of Non-Lipschitz Spectral Functions,” *Mathematical Programming*, vol.90, pp. 317-352, 2001.
 - ✗ M. Millstone, “HIFOO 1.5: Structured control of linear systems with a non-trivial feedthrough”, M.S. thesis, Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, New York University, 2006.
 - ✗ <http://www.cs.nyu.edu/overton/software/hifoo/>

Benchmarking

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- ✓ Benchmark results for **Fixed-order H-infinity controller design**
 - ✗ 13 benchmark plants from industrial and academic problems
 - ✗ Results are compared with those published in the literature
 - ✗ Compleib library, Enns' Example, HIMAT Example and more...

Benchmarking - Comparison on Compleib Library

✓ HIFOO is effective for high order plants

Plant	$(\ \mathcal{F}_l(G, K)\ _\infty, n_K)$		
	Full-Order	Nonsmooth Hinf [Apkarian, Noll TAC06]	HIFOO
AC8	(1.892, 9)	(2.005, 0)	(2.005, 0)
HE1	(0.0737, 4)	(0.154, 0)	(0.154, 0)
REA2	(1.135, 4)	(1.155 [†] , 0)	(1.149, 0)
AC10	(3.23, 55)	(13.11, 0)	(12.83*, 0)
AC10	(3.23, 55)	(10.21, 1)	(10.338*, 1)
BDT2	(0.234, 82)	(0.8364, 0)	(0.6515, 0)
HF1	(0.447, 130)	(0.447, 0)	(0.447, 0)
CM4	(0.816, 240)	(0.816, 0)	(0.816, 0)

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Benchmarking - Comparison with Multidirectional Search Method [Apkarian, Noll 2006]

- ✓ HIFOO has slightly better performance
- ✓ HIFOO has good performance for numerically ill-posed problems

Plant	$(\ \mathcal{F}_l(G, K)\ _\infty, n_K)$		
	Full-Order	Multidirectional	HIFOO
VTOL	(0.0737, 4)	(0.157, 0) [†]	(0.154, 0)
CR	(1.135, 4)	(1.183, 0)	(1.168, 0)
PA	numerically ill-posed	(1.76e-4, 0)	(1.18e-4, 0)

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Benchmarking - Comparison on Enns' Example

- ✓ The order of the plant is 8
- ✓ The achievable minimum H-infinity closed-loop norm using a full-order controller is 1.1272

n_K	$\ \mathcal{F}_l(G, K)\ _\infty$				
	Zhou	Kavranoglu	Wang	Varga	HIFOO
7	1.1960	1.1957	1.198	1.1950	1.1655
6	1.1960	1.1971	1.196	1.1960	1.1447
5	1.1950	1.1970	1.204	1.1960	1.1508
4	1.1950	1.1991	1.197	1.1960	1.1923
3	1.4880	1.8801	3.906	2.7580	1.1921
2	1.4150	1.9681	1.954	1.4130	1.2438
1	2.4670	73.2860	Unstable	Unstable	1.4256

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Benchmarking - Comparison on HIMAT Example

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n_K	$\ \mathcal{F}_l(G, K)\ _\infty$		
	Goddard	Wang	HIFOO
16	0.98	0.97	1.01
15	—	0.97	1.01
14	—	0.97	1.01
13	0.98	0.98	1.01
12	—	0.98	1.01
11	—	0.99	1.02
10	2.02	1.27	1.03
7	1.27	1.22	1.06
6	—	1.22	1.07

- ✓ The standard benchmark example for reduced-order controller design
- ✓ The order of the plant is 20
- ✓ The achievable minimum H-infinity closed-loop norm by a full-order controller is 0.9708

Remarks

- ✓ Low order controllers may achieve closed-loop H-infinity norm close to the optimal value achievable by a full-order controller
- ✓ HIFOO has good performance on high-order plants
- ✓ HIFOO performs well in numerically ill-posed problems
- ✓ HIFOO is a promising alternative method to controller reduction methods

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- ✓ Benchmark results for **Stable fixed order H-infinity controller design**
 - ✗ 17 benchmark plants from industrial and academic problems
 - ✗ Performances is compared to results published in the literature
 - ✗ Choi-Chung's Example, Four Disk System, Compleib library and more...

Benchmarking - Comparison on Choi-Chung's Example

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n_K	γ_{n_K}	Methods	Controller Stability
16	25.430	Choi	Stable
12	21.787	Chou	Stable
8	43.167	Choi	Stable
8	37.551	Zeren	Stable
8	32.557	Gumussoy	Stable
8	24.790	Choi	Stable
4	12.015	full	Unstable
4	16.612	HIFOO	Stable
3	16.486	HIFOO	Stable
2	20.797	HIFOO	Stable
1	62.638	HIFOO	Stable

Benchmarking - Comparison on Four Disk System, $\beta = 10^{-1}$

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n_K	γ_{n_K}	Methods	Controller Stability
24	0.237	Campos-Delgado	Stable
16	0.245	Zeren	Stable
16	0.241	Gumussoy	Stable
8	0.232	full	Unstable
8	0.235	HIFOO	Stable
7	0.236	HIFOO	Stable
6	0.236	HIFOO	Stable
5	0.235	HIFOO	Stable
4	0.274	HIFOO	Stable
3	0.307	HIFOO	Stable
2	0.347	HIFOO	Stable
1	0.649	HIFOO	Stable

Benchmarking - Compleib Library, High-Order Systems

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AC10		BDT2		HF1		CM4	
n_K	γ_{n_K}	n_K	γ_{n_K}	n_K	γ_{n_K}	n_K	γ_{n_K}
55	0.633	82	0.234	130	0.447	240	0.816
8	8.984	8	0.531	8	0.447	8	0.824
7	9.003	7	0.542	7	0.447	7	0.819
6	9.376	6	0.534	6	0.447	6	0.818
5	9.570	5	0.559	5	0.447	5	0.817
4	9.869	4	0.604	4	0.447	4	0.818
3	9.869	3	0.578	3	0.447	3	0.817
2	9.869	2	0.576	2	0.447	2	0.817
1	10.863	1	0.643	1	0.447	1	0.817

Remarks

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- ✓ HIFOO is often able to find stable controllers with lower order than given in the literature
- ✓ Since existing methods obtain controllers with order equal to or greater than the plant order, they are impractical in practice
- ✓ HIFOO finds stable low-order H-infinity controllers for various problems in the literature
- ✓ Existing stable H-infinity controller methods are conservative and HIFOO shows that there is a margin for improvement

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- ✓ HIFOO solves difficult problems in control theory and the results are not conservative compared to other existing methods in the literature
- ✓ The performance of HIFOO is very good for high order plants
- ✓ Detailed survey on HIFOO and control problems
 - ✗ S. Gumussoy and M. L. Overton, "Fixed-Order H-infinity Controller Design via HIFOO, a Specialized Nonsmooth Optimization Package," *ACC*, Seattle, 2008.
 - ✗ S. Gumussoy, M. Millstone and M. L. Overton, " \mathcal{H}^∞ Strong Stabilization via HIFOO, a Package for Fixed-Order Controller Design," submitted to *CDC*, Cancun, 2008.
 - ✗ <http://www.cs.nyu.edu/overton/software/hifoo/>