



日時: 2013年12月2日(火) 16:10~17:10
会場: 首都大学東京 秋葉原サテライトキャンパス
秋葉原ダイビル12階 1202室(会議室C)

電気学会 電子・情報・システム部門(C部門) 制御研究会

[委員長] 山本 透(広島大学)
[幹事] 佐藤孝雄(兵庫県立大学), 日高浩一(東京電機大学)
[幹事補佐] 田村健一(首都大学東京)
[テーマ] **制御工学・制御技術の新しい展開**

[協賛]

- ・データに基づく適応型スマートシステム調査専門(委員長 水本郁朗, 幹事 中本昌由)
- ・安全制御・故障診断系設計調査専門(委員長 鄧明聡, 幹事 逸見知弘, 幹事補佐 姜長安)
- ・高機能PID制御とそのビジネス環境に関する調査専門(委員長 田中雅人, 幹事 大西義浩)
- ・制御工学・制御技術教育の方法および評価に関する協同研究(委員長 川田和男, 幹事 秋山岳夫)

“極値探査法の理論と応用”

Theory and Applications of Extremum Seeking Control

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OUTLINE OF MY TALK

1. 極値探査法(ES)の簡単な例

2. ES理論の歴史と適用例

3. どのようにして働くか？

[1]フィルタ解析, [2]平均化法解析, [3]特異摂動解析

4. 応用

[1]省エネルギーを目的とした極値探査による剛性最適化

[2-1]スイッチング法による極値探査法

[2-2]アンチロックブレーキ(内部モデル原理)

[3]音源方向推定(振幅可変)

[4]PID パラメータ調整(離散ES)

[5]最適バイオリアクター

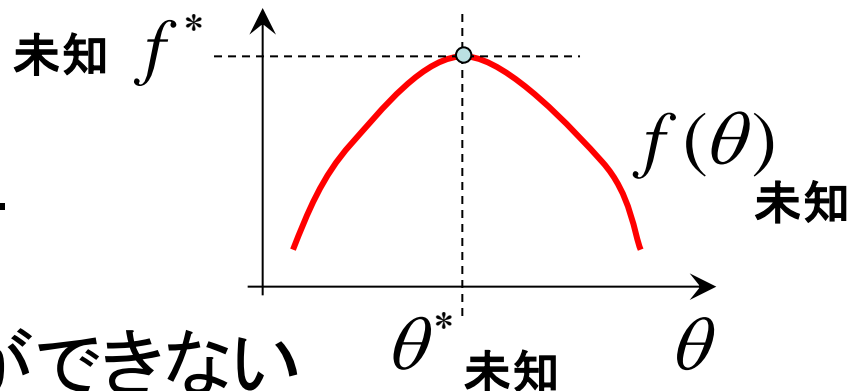
1. 極値探査法(ES)の簡単な例

$$y = f(\theta)$$

を最大にしたい.

$f(\cdot)$ が未知

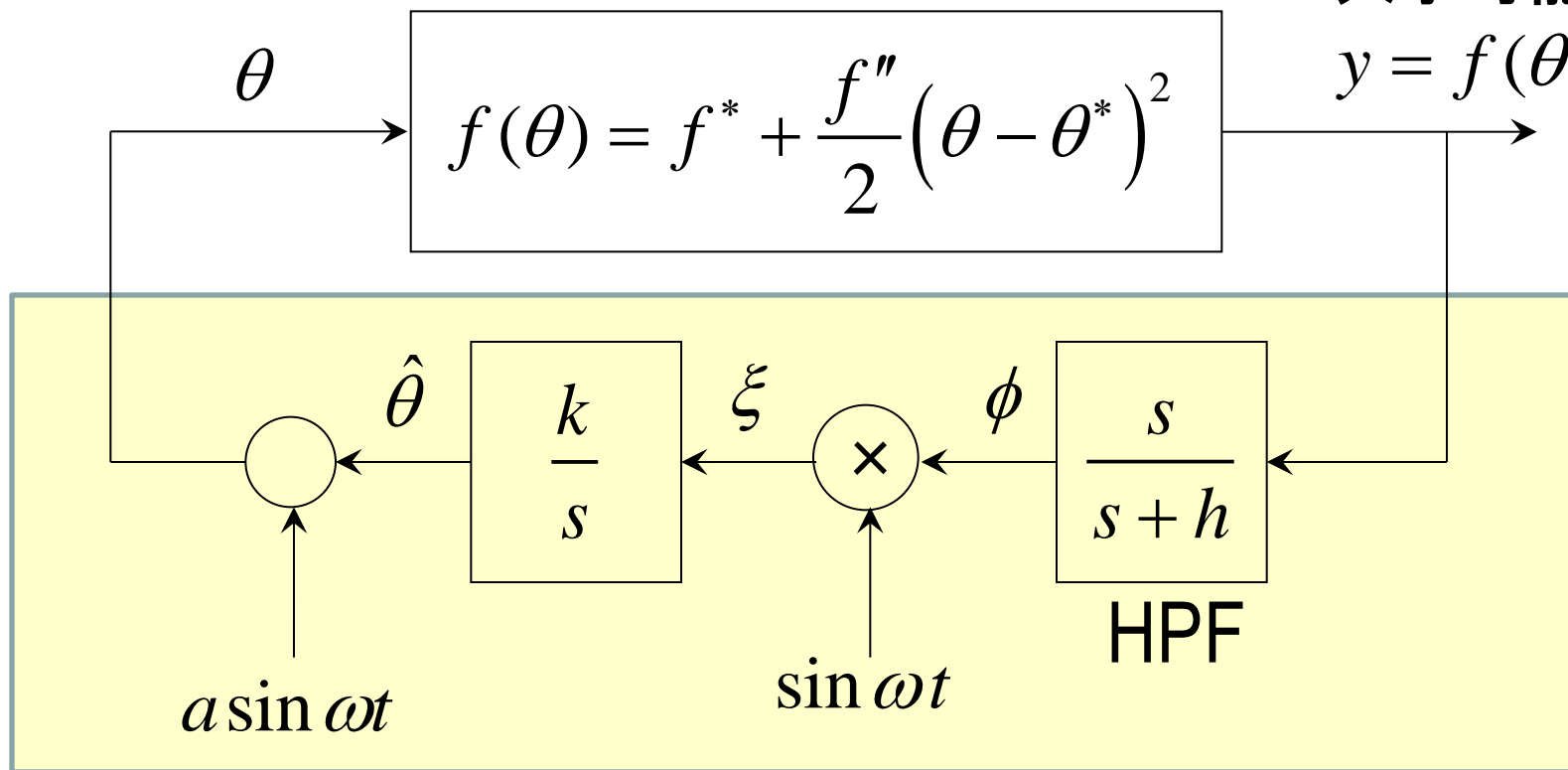
→ 目標値設定ができない



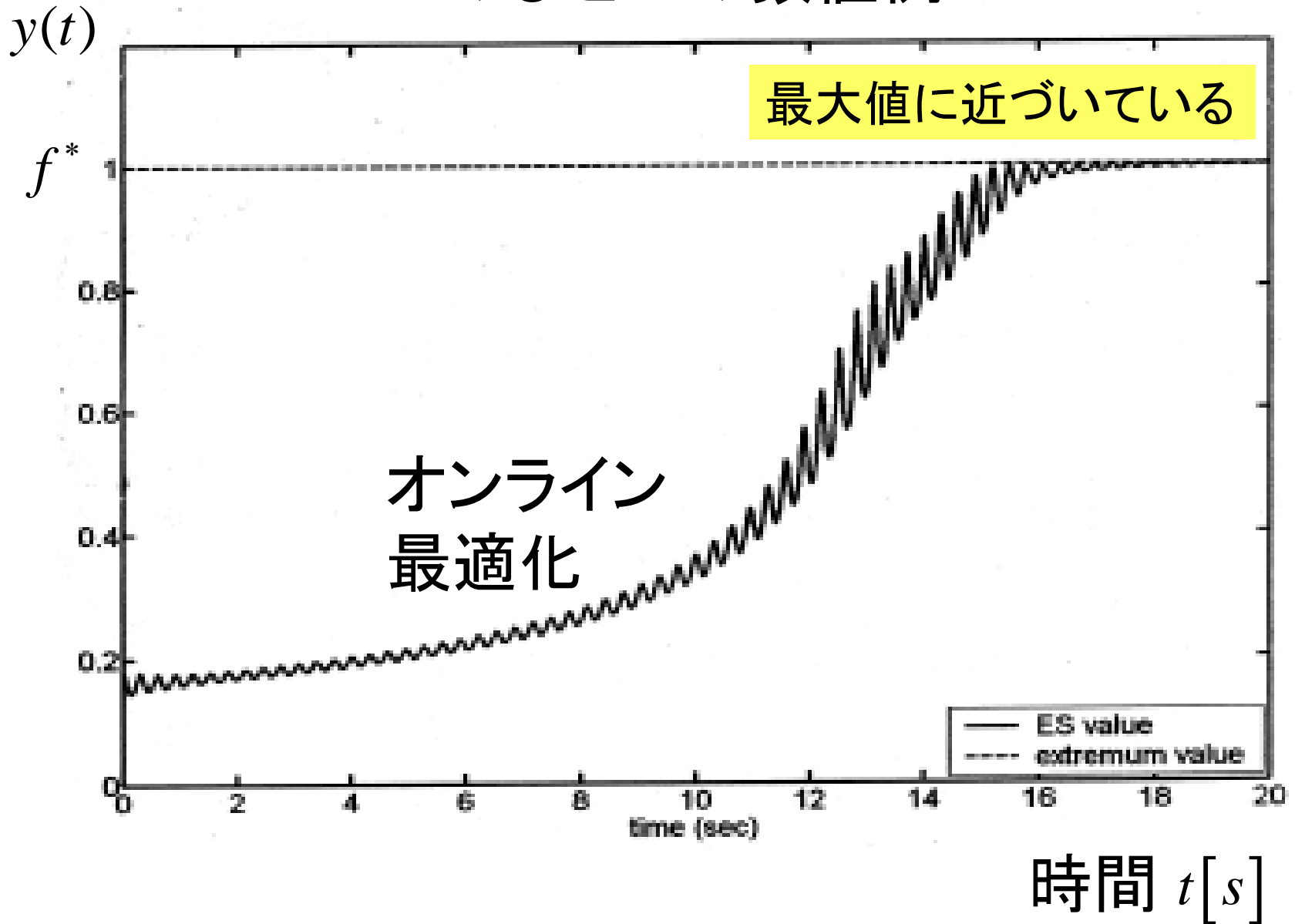
$$f'' < 0$$

(最大値)

入手可能
 $y = f(\theta)$



ESのひとつの数値例



2. ES理論の歴史と適用例

ESの発展経過

- Leblance(1922; Franch) 鉄道
- Early Russian Literatures(1940's) 多くの論文
- Drapper and Li (1951) SIエンジンのスパークタイミング制御
- Tsien(1954, not control engineer) サイバネティクス
- Feldbaum(1959) “Computers in Automatic Control Systems”
- Blackman(1962) 本
- Wilde(1964) 本
- Chinaev(1969) セルフチューニングシステムのハンドブック
- Late 50'-Early 70': ロシアからの多くの成果
- Meerkov(1967, 1968) Averaging analysis, first closed loop analyze
- Sternby(1980) Survey paper, “*Extremum control systems: an area for adaptive control?*”, Joint ACC, 1980, WA2-A.
- Åström and Wittenmark(1995) in Book “Adaptive Control”, rates ES as one of *the most promising areas for adaptive control*.

- **Krstic and Wang (2000, Automatica)** stability proof of Single Parameter ES by using averaging theory.
- **Ariyur**, ES in discrete time 離散時間系
- **Ariyur; Ohmori, IMC for parameter changes**
- **Kristic**, Limit cycle minimization via ES
- **Kristic**, Performance improvement of ES
- **Rotea; Walsh; Ariyur**, Multi-parameter ES
- **Ariyur**, Slop seeking
- **Tan, Nesic, Mareels(2005)**, Semi-global stability of ES.
- **Other Approaches:**
 - **Guay, Dochain, Tirica, and Coworkers**
 - **Zak, Ozguner, and and Coworkers (sliding mode)**
 - **Banavar, Chichka, Speyer**
 - **Popvic, Teel (flight formation)**
 - **Ohmori (Time-delay)**

ESの応用例

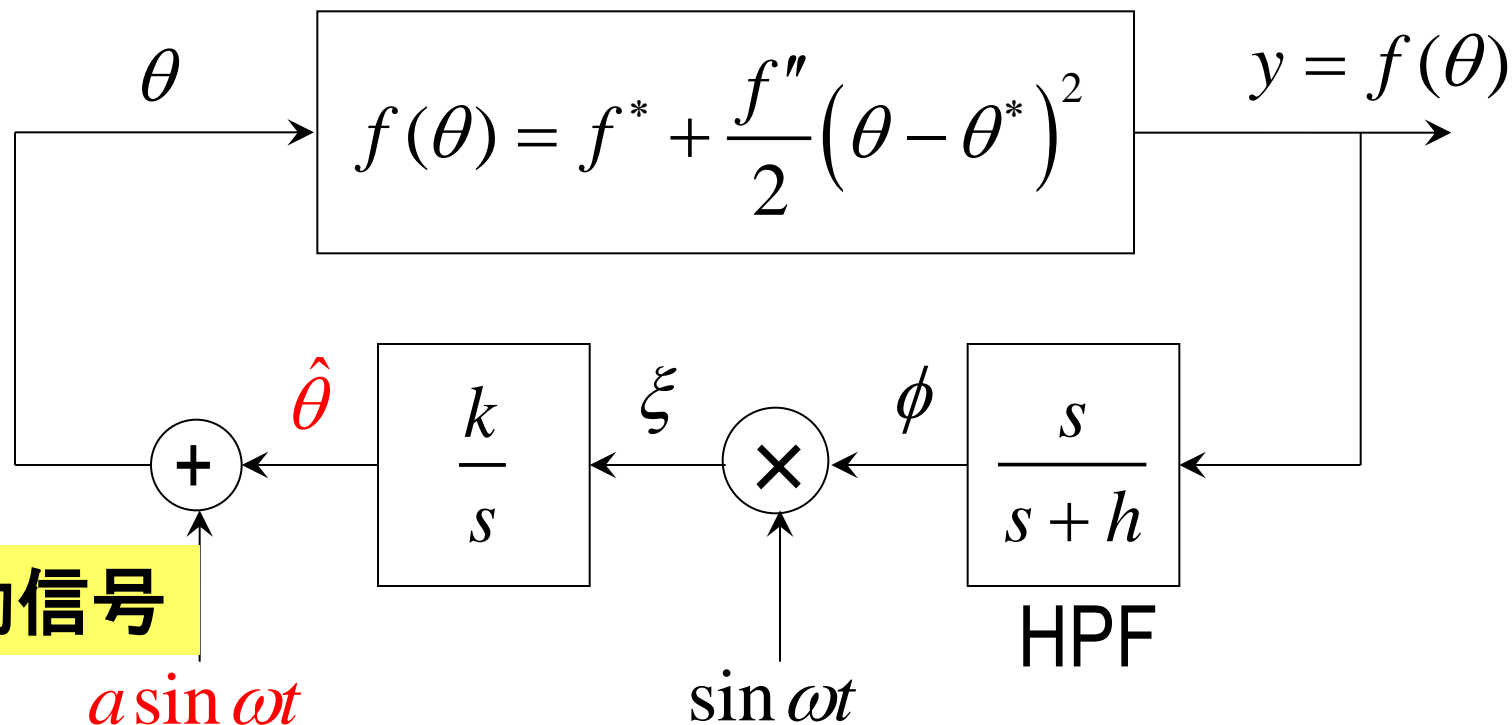
- 制御弁(ミシガン大学, Peterson and Stephanopoulou)
- 人工心臓(カーネギーメロン大学, Antaki and Paden)
- エクスサイズ機械, 福祉 (Zhang and Dawson)
- ガソリン精製 (many)
- ハードディスク装置 (UCSD(Univ. of California, San Diego))
- アンチロックブレーキ(Ariyur; Ohmori)
- ジェットエンジンのコンプレッサの不安定化解消(Kristic, Ariyur)
- 燃焼系の不安定化解消(Banaszuk)
- ディフューザー (Banaszuk)
- 熱音響冷凍機(Rotea)
- 粒子加速器におけるビームマッチング(Schuster)
- フォーメーションフライト(編隊飛行) (Ariyur, Popvic, Teel)
- PIDチューニング(Killingsworth)
- 自動運転走行(Kristic)
- バイオリアクター(Krstic; Ohmori)

Edited by Chen, Sun, Shen, and, Ohmori, “Advance Robust and Adaptive Control Theory and Applications”, Springer. 2004.

- (1) Kartik B. Ariyur, Miroslav Krstic, “Real-time Optimaizatin by Extremum-Seeking Control,” Wiley, 2003.**
- (2) IEEE Control System Magazine, Feb. 2006**
- (3) Shu-Jun Liu and Miroslav Krstic, “Stochastic Averaging and Stochastic Extremum Seeking, Communications and Control Engineering,” Springer-Verlag London 2012.**
- (4) Chunlei Zhang, Raúl Ordóñez , “Extremum-Seeking Control and Applications: A Numerical Optimization-Based Approach (Advances in Industrial Control),” Advances in Industrial Control, Springer-Verlag London Limited 2012.**
 - antilock brake system**
 - semiconductor plasma-processing chamber**
 - co-ordinated control of a swarm of agents**

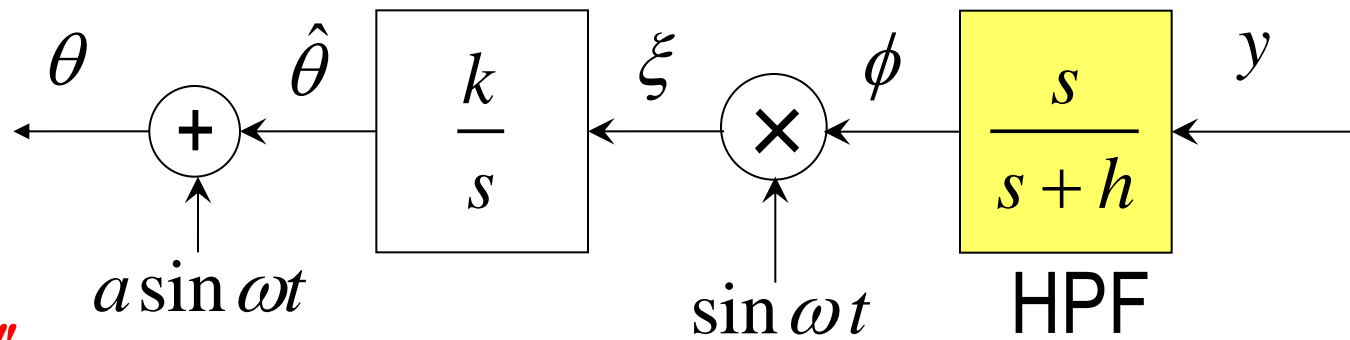
3. どのようにして働くか？

[1] フィルタ理論による解析



$$y = f(\theta) = f^* + \frac{f''}{2}(\theta - \theta^*)^2 = f^* + \frac{f''}{2}(a \sin \omega t + \hat{\theta} - \theta^*)^2$$

$$= f^* + \frac{f''}{2}(a \sin \omega t - \tilde{\theta})^2 \quad \theta = a \sin \omega t + \hat{\theta} \quad \tilde{\theta} := -\hat{\theta} + \theta^* \quad \mathbf{9}$$



$$y = f^* + \frac{f''}{2}(a \sin \omega t - \tilde{\theta})^2$$

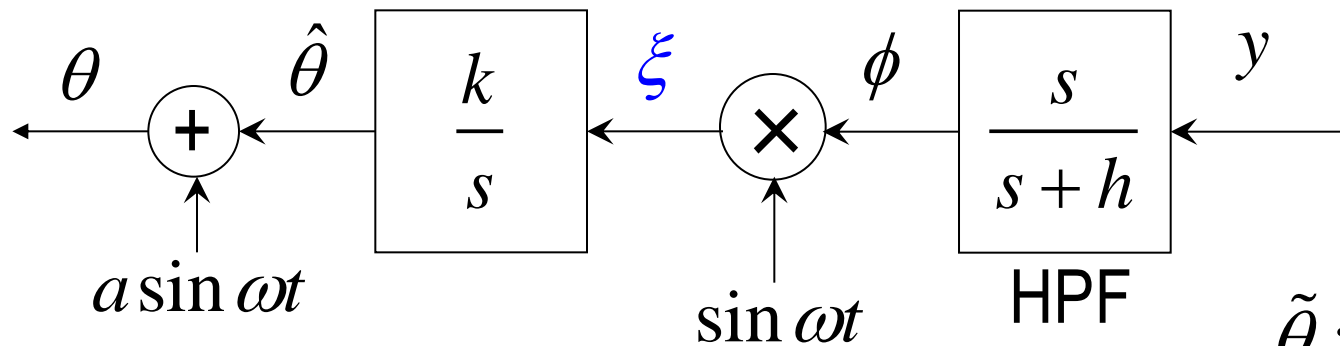
$$= f^* + \frac{f''}{2} \left[a^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cos 2\omega t}{2} \right) - 2a \sin \omega t \cdot \tilde{\theta} + \tilde{\theta}^2 \right]$$

ローカル解析

$$\phi = \frac{s}{s+h} [y] = -\frac{f'' a^2}{4} \cos 2\omega t - f'' a \sin \omega t \tilde{\theta} \quad \therefore \text{HPF}$$

$$\xi = \phi \cdot \sin \omega t = -\frac{f'' a^2}{4} \sin \omega t \cos 2\omega t - f'' a \sin^2 \omega t \cdot \tilde{\theta}$$

$$= -\frac{f'' a^2}{4} \frac{\sin \omega t - \sin 3\omega t}{2} - f'' a \frac{1 - \cos 2\omega t}{2} \cdot \tilde{\theta}$$



$$\tilde{\theta} := -\hat{\theta} + \theta^*$$

$$\xi = -\frac{f''a^2}{4} \frac{\sin \omega t - \sin 3\omega t}{2} - f''a \frac{1 - \cos 2\omega t}{2} \tilde{\theta} \quad \text{これが取り出せた}$$

$$= -\frac{f''a^2}{8} (\sin \omega t - \sin 3\omega t) + \frac{f''a}{2} \tilde{\theta} (\cos 2\omega t) - \frac{f''a}{2} \tilde{\theta}$$

Integratorによって減衰する高周波数成分

$$\tilde{\theta} := -\hat{\theta} + \theta^* \Rightarrow \dot{\tilde{\theta}} = -\dot{\hat{\theta}} + \dot{\theta}^* = -\dot{\hat{\theta}} = -k\xi = -\frac{k|f''|a}{2} \tilde{\theta}$$

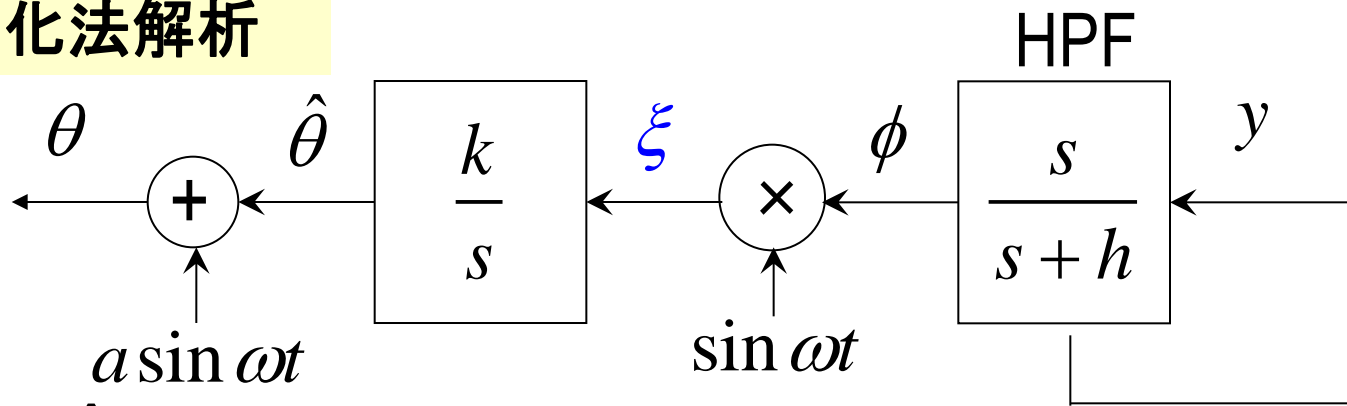
$$\boxed{\dot{\tilde{\theta}} = -\frac{k|f''|a}{2} \tilde{\theta}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{\theta} = \theta^* - \hat{\theta} \rightarrow 0$$

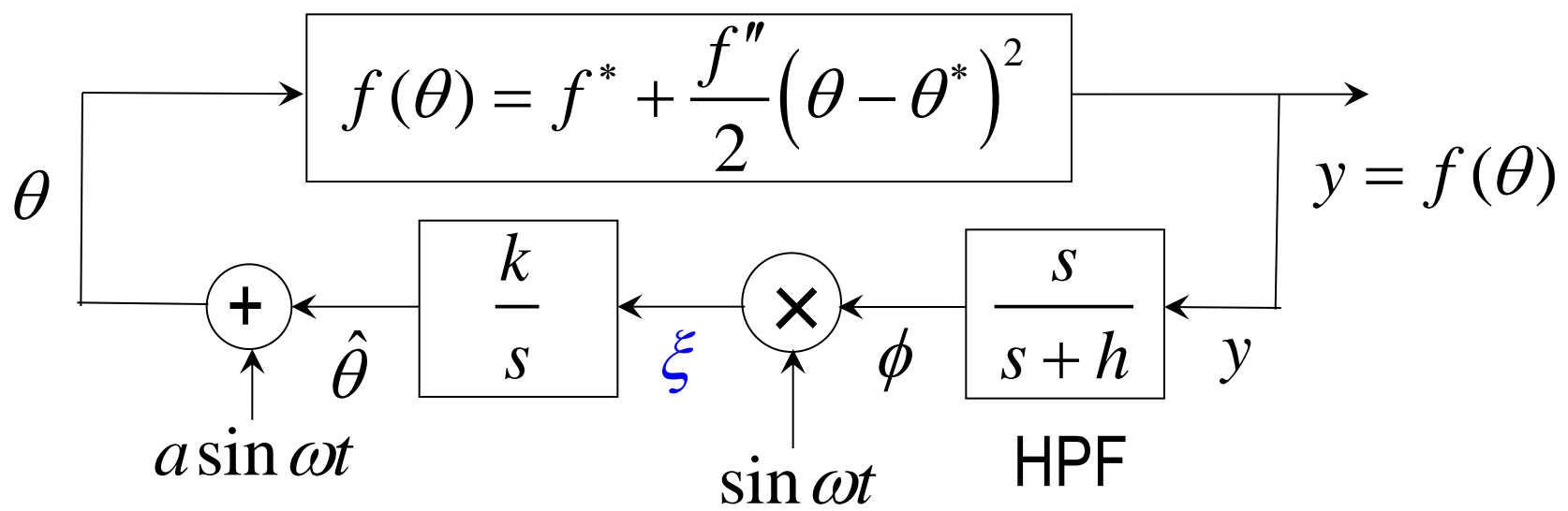
$$f'' < 0$$

$$\theta = a \sin \omega t + \hat{\theta} \rightarrow \underline{a \sin \omega t} + \theta_*$$

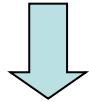
[2] 平均化法解析



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left\{ \begin{aligned} \tilde{\theta} &:= -\hat{\theta} + \theta^* \\ e &:= f^* - \frac{h}{s+h}[y] \end{aligned} \right. \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} \dot{\tilde{\theta}} &= -\dot{\hat{\theta}} = -k\xi = -k \cdot \phi \cdot \sin \omega t \\ (s+h)e &= (s+h)f^* - hy \end{aligned} \right. \\
 & \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} \dot{\tilde{\theta}} &= -k \left[\frac{s}{s+h}[y] \right] \cdot \sin \omega t \\ \dot{e} &= h(-e + f^* - y) \end{aligned} \right. \\
 & \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} \dot{\tilde{\theta}} &= -k \left[y - \frac{h}{s+h}[y] \right] \cdot \sin \omega t = \frac{-k[y + e - f^*]}{= k(-e + f^* - y)} \\ \dot{e} &= h(-e + f^* - y) \end{aligned} \right.
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{cases} \ddot{\tilde{\theta}} = k(-e + f^* - y) \cdot \sin \omega t \\ \dot{e} = h(-e + f^* - y) \end{cases}$$



非線形・時変系

$$y = f^* + \frac{f''}{2}(a \sin \omega t - \tilde{\theta})^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{\tilde{\theta}} = -k \left(e + \frac{f''}{2}(a \sin \omega t - \tilde{\theta})^2 \right) \cdot \sin \omega t \\ \dot{e} = -h \left(e + \frac{f''}{2}(a \sin \omega t - \tilde{\theta})^2 \right) \end{cases}$$

非線形・時変系

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\tilde{\theta}} = -k \left(e + \frac{f''}{2} (a \sin \omega t - \tilde{\theta})^2 \right) \cdot \sin \omega t \\ \dot{e} = -h \left(e + \frac{f''}{2} (a \sin \omega t - \tilde{\theta})^2 \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\tau = \omega t$$



$$d\tau = \omega dt$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \omega \frac{d}{d\tau}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\tilde{\theta}}{d\tau} = -\frac{k}{\omega} \left(e + \frac{f''}{2} (a \sin \tau - \tilde{\theta})^2 \right) \cdot \sin \tau \\ \frac{de}{d\tau} = -\frac{h}{\omega} \left(e + \frac{f''}{2} (a \sin \tau - \tilde{\theta})^2 \right) \end{cases}$$

1周期積分すると
(平均化法)



$$\frac{dx}{d\tau} = f(x, \tau) \rightarrow \frac{dx_{av}}{d\tau} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(x, \tau) d\tau$$

平均化システム

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\tilde{\theta}_{\text{av}}}{d\tau} = -\frac{|f''|ka}{2\omega}\tilde{\theta}_{\text{av}} \\ \frac{de_{\text{av}}}{d\tau} = -\frac{h}{\omega}\left(e_{\text{av}} + \frac{f''}{2}\left(\tilde{\theta}_{\text{av}}^2 + \frac{a^2}{2}\right)\right) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \tilde{\theta}_{\text{av}} = 0 \\ e_{\text{av}} = -\frac{a^2 f''}{4} \end{cases}$$

平衡点の計算

平衡点回りで Jacobian

$$J_{\text{av}} := \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{|f''|ka}{2\omega} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{h}{\omega} \end{bmatrix}$$

局所安定性の条件

$$k, a, h > 0$$

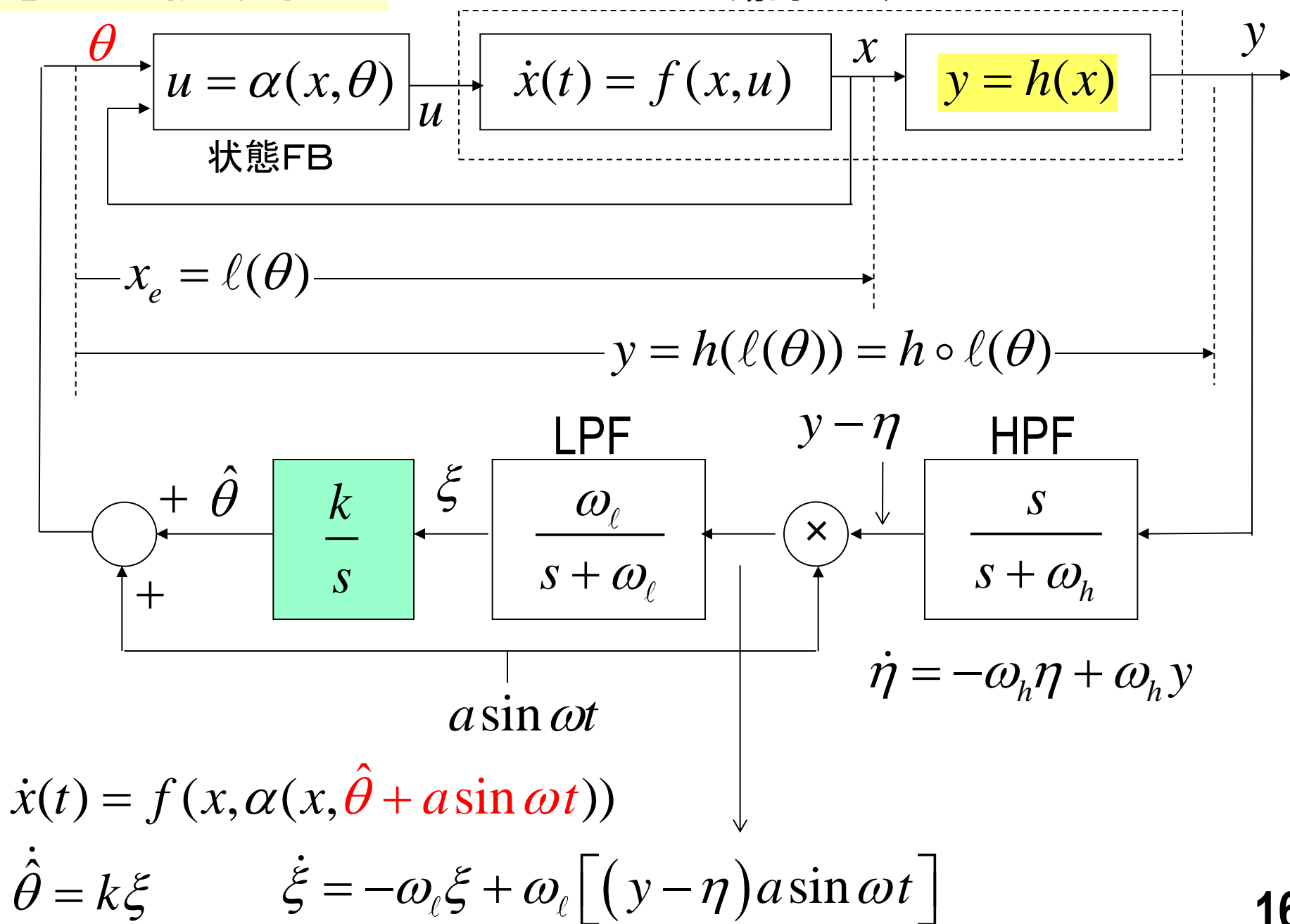
$$\left| \tilde{\theta}_{\text{av}} \right| + \left| e_{\text{av}} + \frac{a^2 f''}{4} \right| \leq O\left(\frac{1}{\omega}\right)$$
$$(y - f^*) \rightarrow f'' \cdot O\left(\frac{1 + a^2 \omega^2}{\omega^2}\right)$$

定義

$$f(t) = O(g(t)) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{f(t)}{g(t)} \right| < \infty$$

[3] 特異摂動解析

動的システム



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{x}(t) = f(x, \alpha(x, \hat{\theta} + a \sin \omega t)) \quad y = h(x) \\ \dot{\hat{\theta}} = k\xi \longrightarrow \tilde{\theta} := \hat{\theta} - \theta^* \longrightarrow \dot{\tilde{\theta}} = k\xi \\ \dot{\xi} = -\omega_\ell \xi + \omega_\ell [(y - \eta) a \sin \omega t] \\ \dot{\eta} = -\omega_h \eta + \omega_h y \longrightarrow \dot{\tilde{\eta}} = -\omega_h \tilde{\eta} + \omega_h [y - h \circ \ell(\theta^*)] \end{array} \right.$$

時間軸変換 $\tau = \omega t$

$$\omega \cdot d/d\tau = d/dt$$

$$\tilde{\eta}(t) := \eta - h \circ \ell(\theta^*)$$

$$\omega_\ell := \omega \delta \omega_L, \omega_h := \omega \delta \omega_H, k := \omega \delta K$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega \frac{dx}{d\tau} = f(x, \alpha(x, \theta^* + \tilde{\theta} + a \sin \tau)) \\ \frac{d}{d\tau} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\theta} \\ \xi \\ \tilde{\eta} \end{bmatrix} = \delta \begin{bmatrix} K\xi \\ -\omega_L \xi + \omega_L [h(x) - h \circ \ell(\theta^*) - \tilde{\eta}] a \sin \tau \\ -\omega_H \tilde{\eta} + \omega_H [h(x) - h \circ \ell(\theta^*)] \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right.$$

前頁と同じ式

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega \frac{dx}{d\tau} = f(x, \alpha(x, \theta^* + \tilde{\theta} + a \sin \tau)) \\ \frac{d}{d\tau} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\theta} \\ \xi \\ \tilde{\eta} \end{bmatrix} = \delta \begin{bmatrix} K\xi \\ -\omega_L \xi + \omega_L [h(x) - h \circ \ell(\theta^*) - \tilde{\eta}] a \sin \tau \\ -\omega_H \tilde{\eta} + \omega_H [h(x) - h \circ \ell(\theta^*)] \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right.$$

$$z := \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\theta} & \xi & \tilde{\eta} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\tilde{z} := z - \bar{z}$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\tau} = \delta G(\tau, x, z)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{d\tilde{z}}{d\tau} = \delta \tilde{G}(\tau, x, \tilde{z})$$

指数安定な周期解 \bar{z} をもつ

$$\frac{d\bar{z}}{d\tau} = \delta G(\tau, x_e, \bar{z})$$

$$x_e = \ell(\theta^* + \tilde{\theta} + a \sin \tau)$$

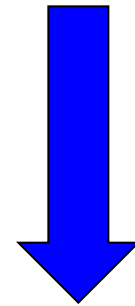
$$\textcircled{1} \quad \omega \frac{dx}{d\tau} = \tilde{F}(\tau, x, \tilde{z})$$

$$\text{ただし, } \tilde{G}(\tau, x, \tilde{z}) = G(\tau, x, \tilde{z} + \bar{z}) - G(\tau, x_e, \bar{z})$$

$$\text{ただし, } \tilde{F}(\tau, x, \tilde{z}) = f(x, \alpha(x, \theta^* + \tilde{z}_1 + \bar{\theta} + a \sin \tau))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad \omega \frac{dx}{d\tau} &= \tilde{F}(\tau, x, \tilde{z}) \xrightarrow{\text{境界層モデル}} \frac{dx}{dt} = \tilde{F}(\tau, x_b + \bar{x}, \tilde{z}) \\ \textcircled{2} \quad \frac{d\tilde{z}}{d\tau} &= \delta \tilde{G}(\tau, x, \tilde{z}) \xrightarrow{\text{縮小モデル}} \frac{d\tilde{z}_r}{d\tau} = \delta \tilde{G}(\tau, x, \tilde{z}_r + \bar{z}) \end{aligned}$$

Tikhonov's Theorem on the infinite interval



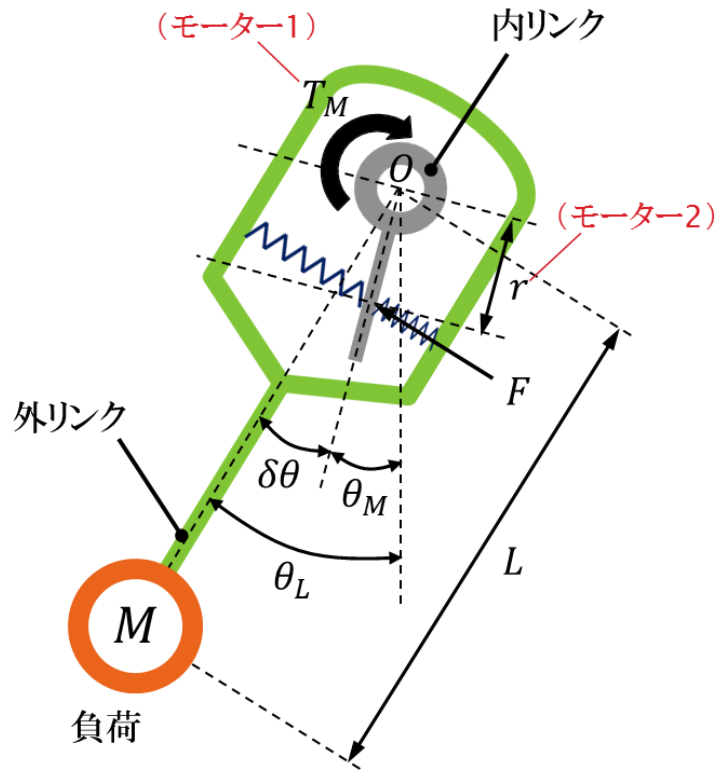
$$\left(x(t), \hat{\theta}(t), \xi(t), \eta(t) \right) \rightarrow B_{O(\omega+\delta+a)} \left(\ell(\theta^*), \theta^*, 0, h \circ \ell(\theta^*) \right)$$

$$y(t) = h(x(t)) \quad \downarrow \quad \text{指数収束}$$

$$y(t) \rightarrow B_{O(\omega+\delta+a)} \left(h \circ \ell(\theta^*) \right)$$

指数収束

応用[1] 省エネルギーを目的とした極値探査による剛性最適化



AwAS(可変剛性アクチュエータ) (1/2)

弾性要素によって内リンクに発生する力

$$F = 2K_s r \sin \delta\theta$$

(K_s : 取り付けられているバネの弾性定数)

これによって発生するトルク

$$T = Fr \cos \delta\theta = 2K_s r^2 \sin \delta\theta \cos \delta\theta$$

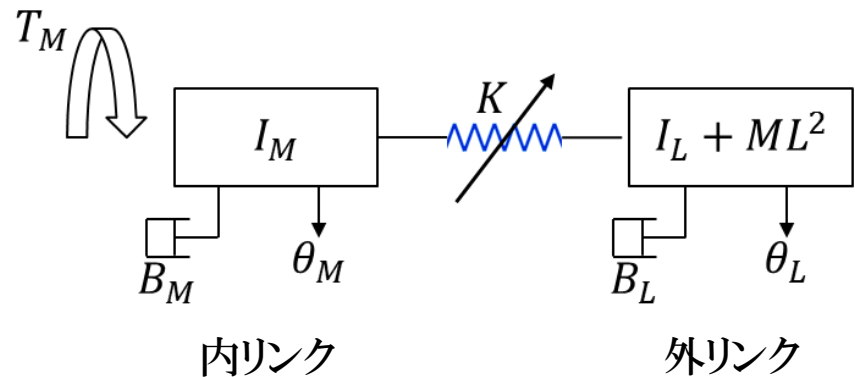
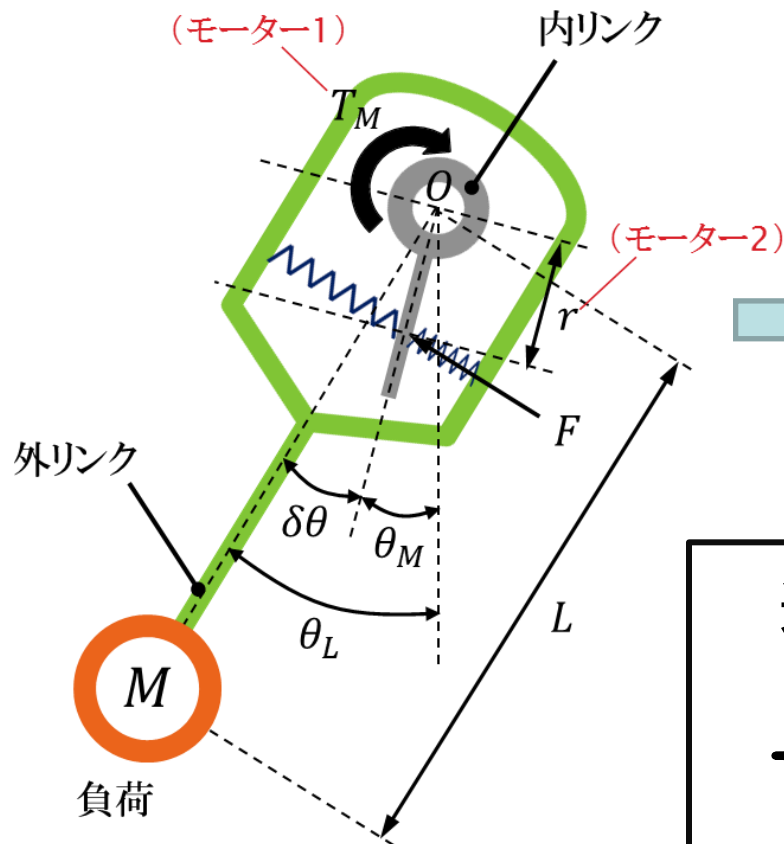
これを角度変位で偏微分して

$$K = \frac{\partial T}{\partial(\delta\theta)} = 2K_s r^2 (2 \cos^2 \delta\theta - 1) \geq 0$$

→ r によって剛性を変えることができる

記号	説明
T_M	モーター1によるトルク
r	回転の中心 O から弾性要素までの距離
L	中心 O から負荷までの距離

AwAS(可変剛性アクチュエータ) (2/2)



運動方程式

$$\begin{cases} I_M \ddot{\theta}_M + B_M \dot{\theta}_M - K \delta\theta = T_M & (\text{内リンク}) \\ (I_L + ML^2) \ddot{\theta}_L + B_L \dot{\theta}_L + K \delta\theta = 0 & (\text{外リンク}) \end{cases}$$

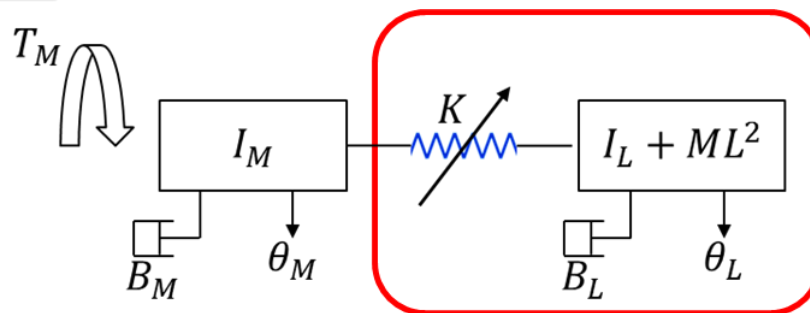
ただし、

$$\delta\theta = \theta_L - \theta_M$$

$$K = 2K_s r^2 (2 \cos^2 \delta\theta - 1)$$

オフライン法(事前計算が必要)

最適剛性値 K_d の算出



AwASの固有周波数 (ただし、 $B_L = 0$ とする)

$$f_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{K}{(I_L + ML^2)}}$$

この式より、 $f_n = f$ (目標運動の周波数)となる K を求める。

$$K_d = 4\pi^2 f^2 (I_L + ML^2) \quad \text{--- ①}$$

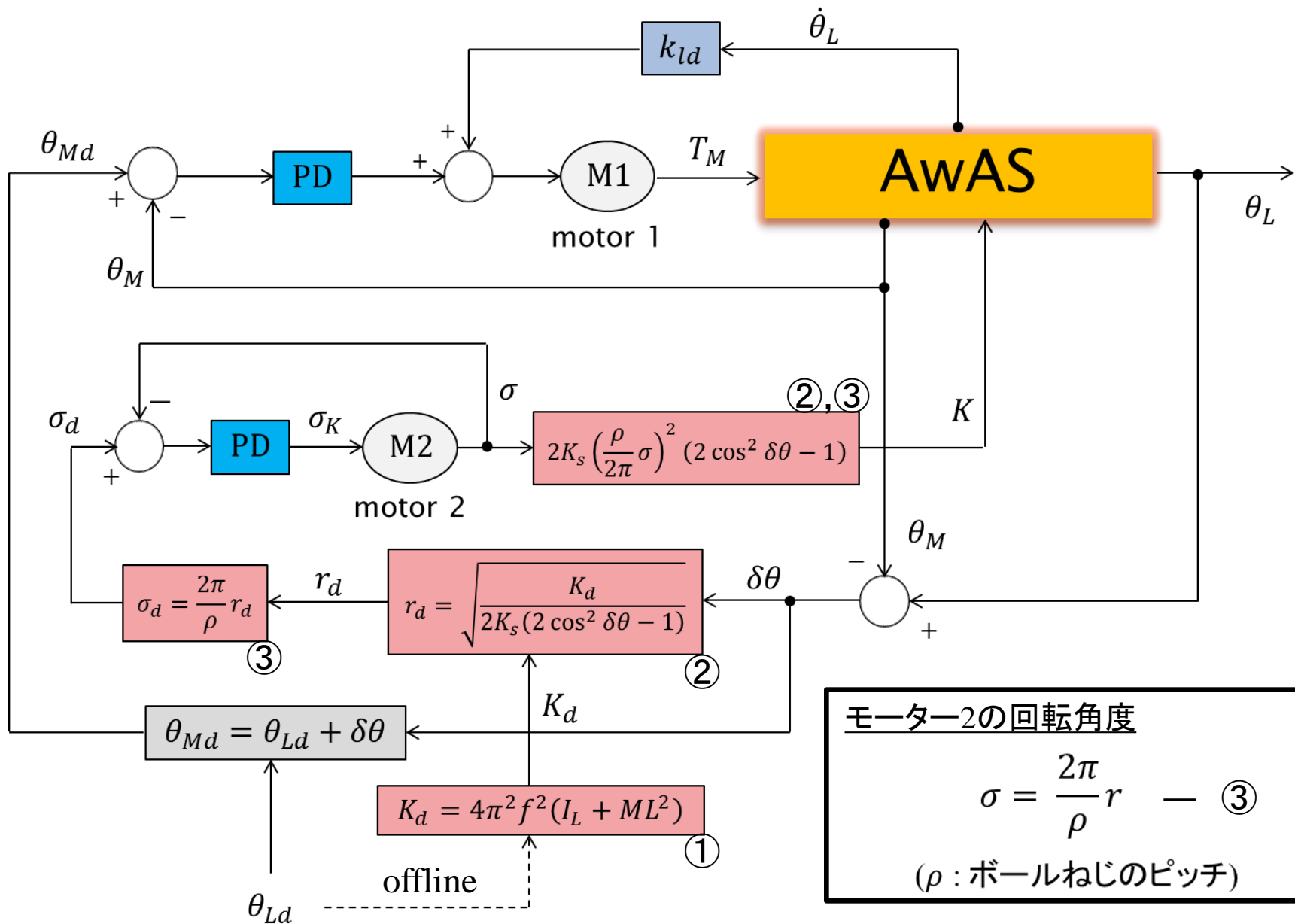
代入

K_d を用いて r_d を計算

$$K = 2K_s r^2 (2 \cos^2 \delta\theta - 1)$$

$$r_d = \sqrt{\frac{K_d}{2K_s (2 \cos^2 \delta\theta - 1)}} \quad \text{--- ②}$$

従来システムの概略図

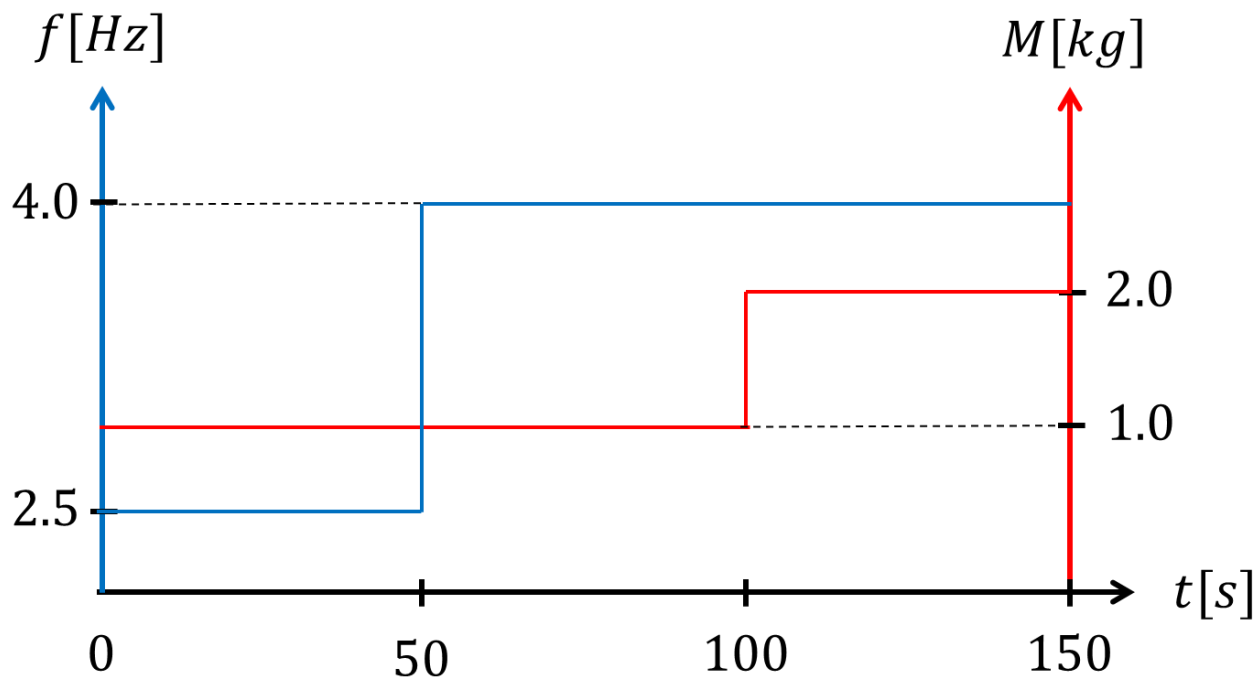
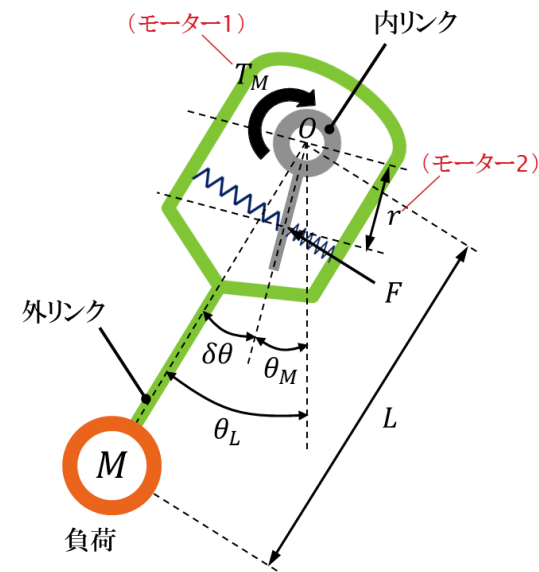


数値シミュレーション結果 (1/3)

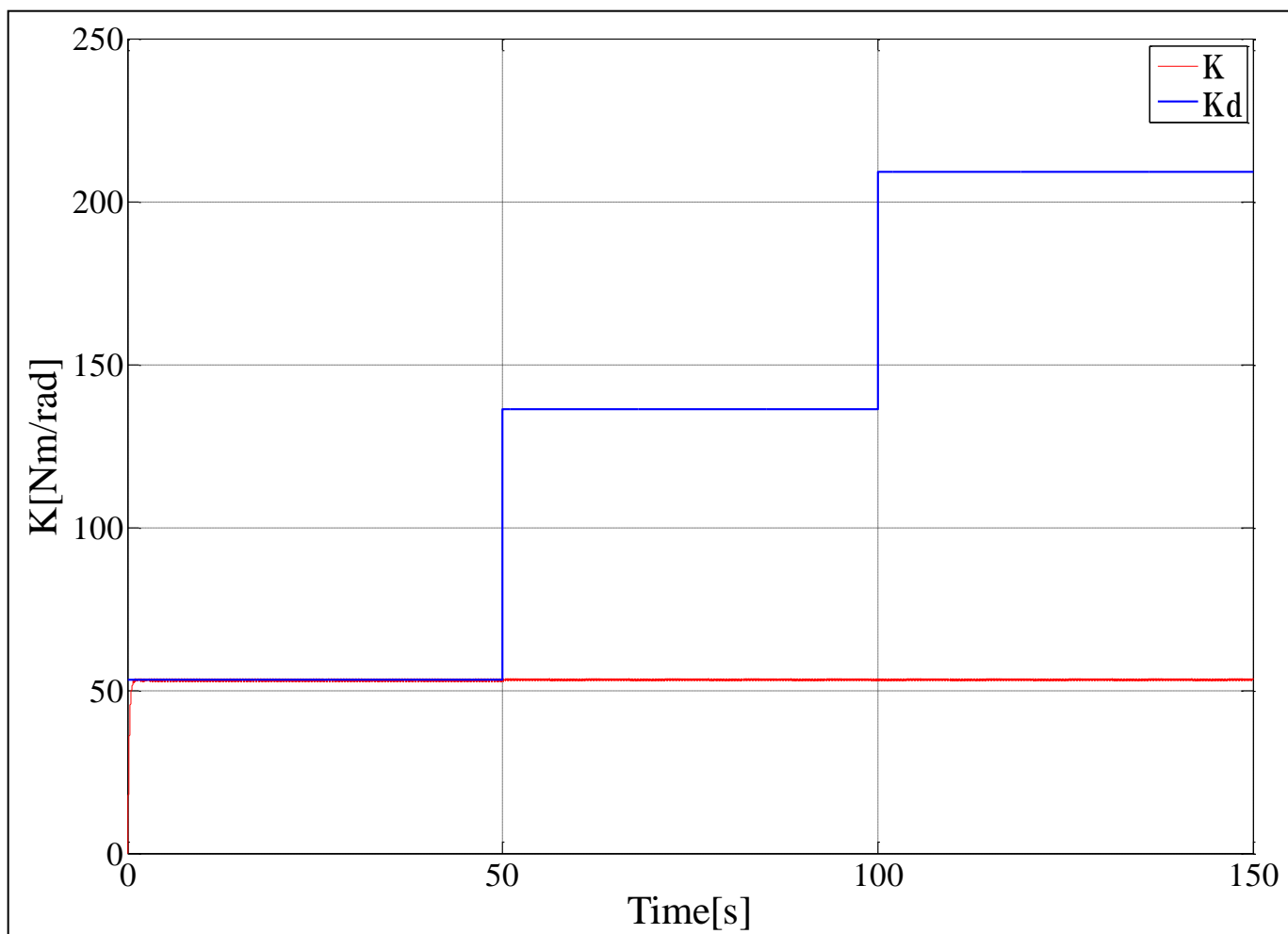
▶ 目標運動

$$\theta_{Ld} = 0.2 \sin(2\pi f t) \text{ [rad]}$$

▶ シミュレーション条件

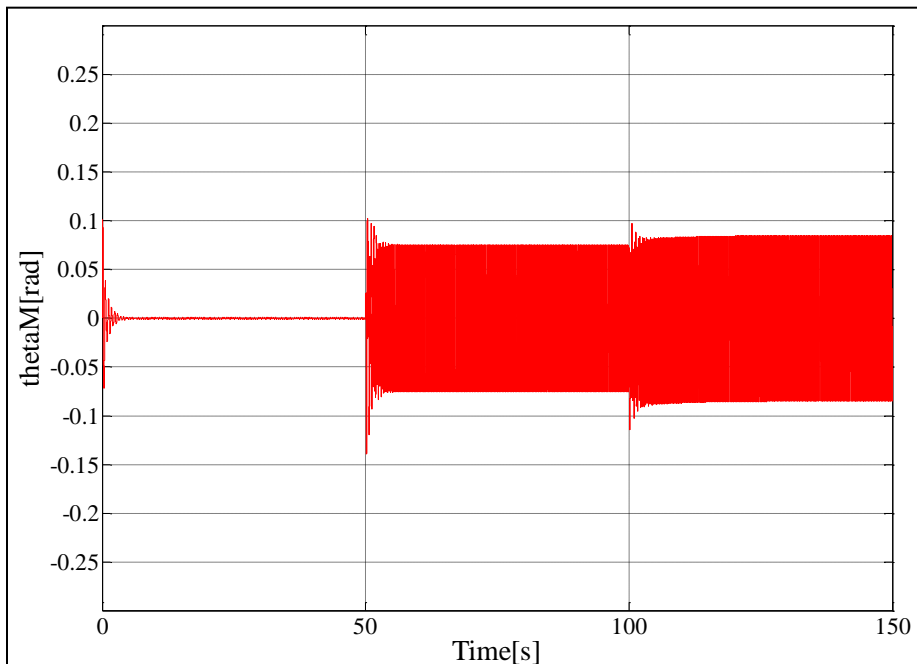


数値シミュレーション結果 (2/3)

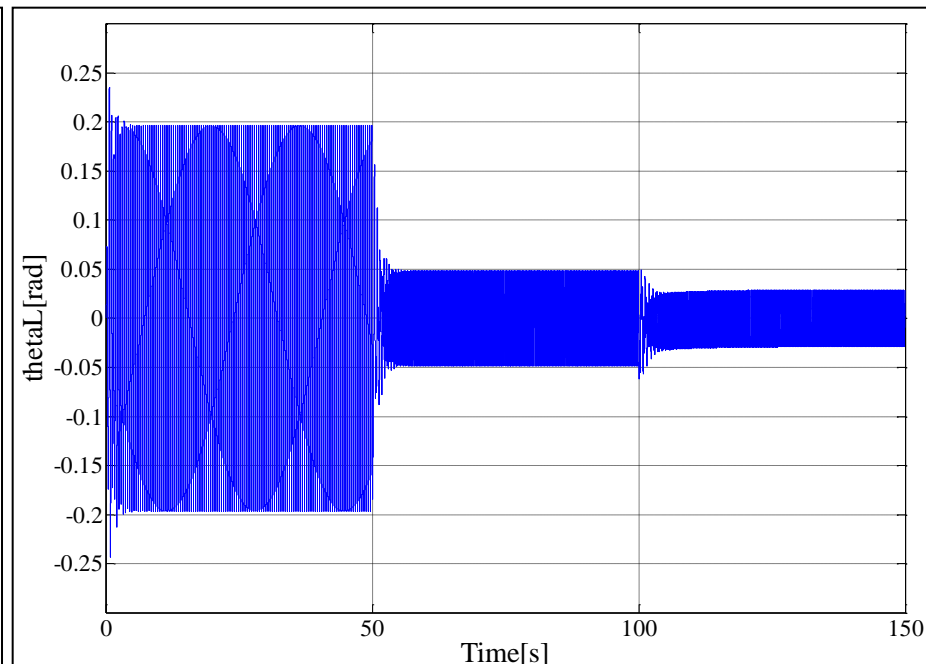


最適剛性 K_d (青) と AwAS の剛性 K (赤)

数値シミュレーション結果 (3/3)



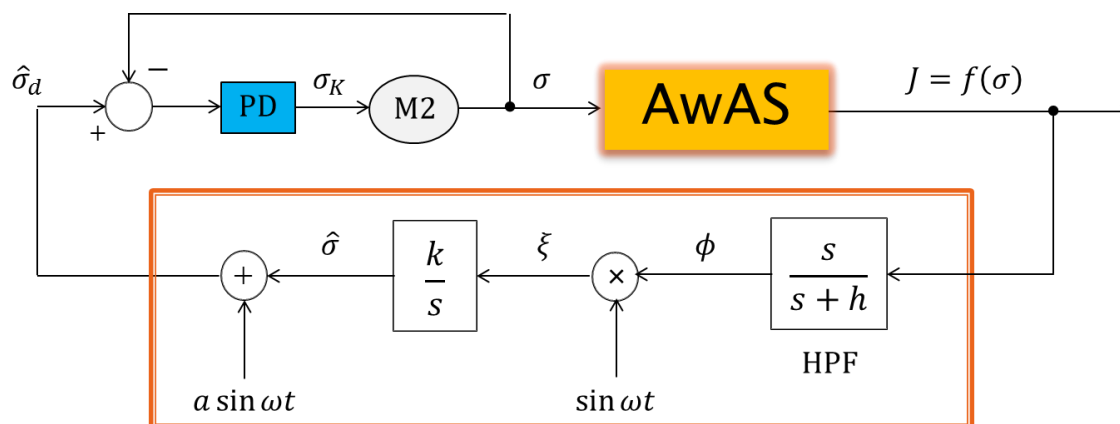
内リンクの軌道 θ_M



外リンクの軌道 θ_L

極値制御

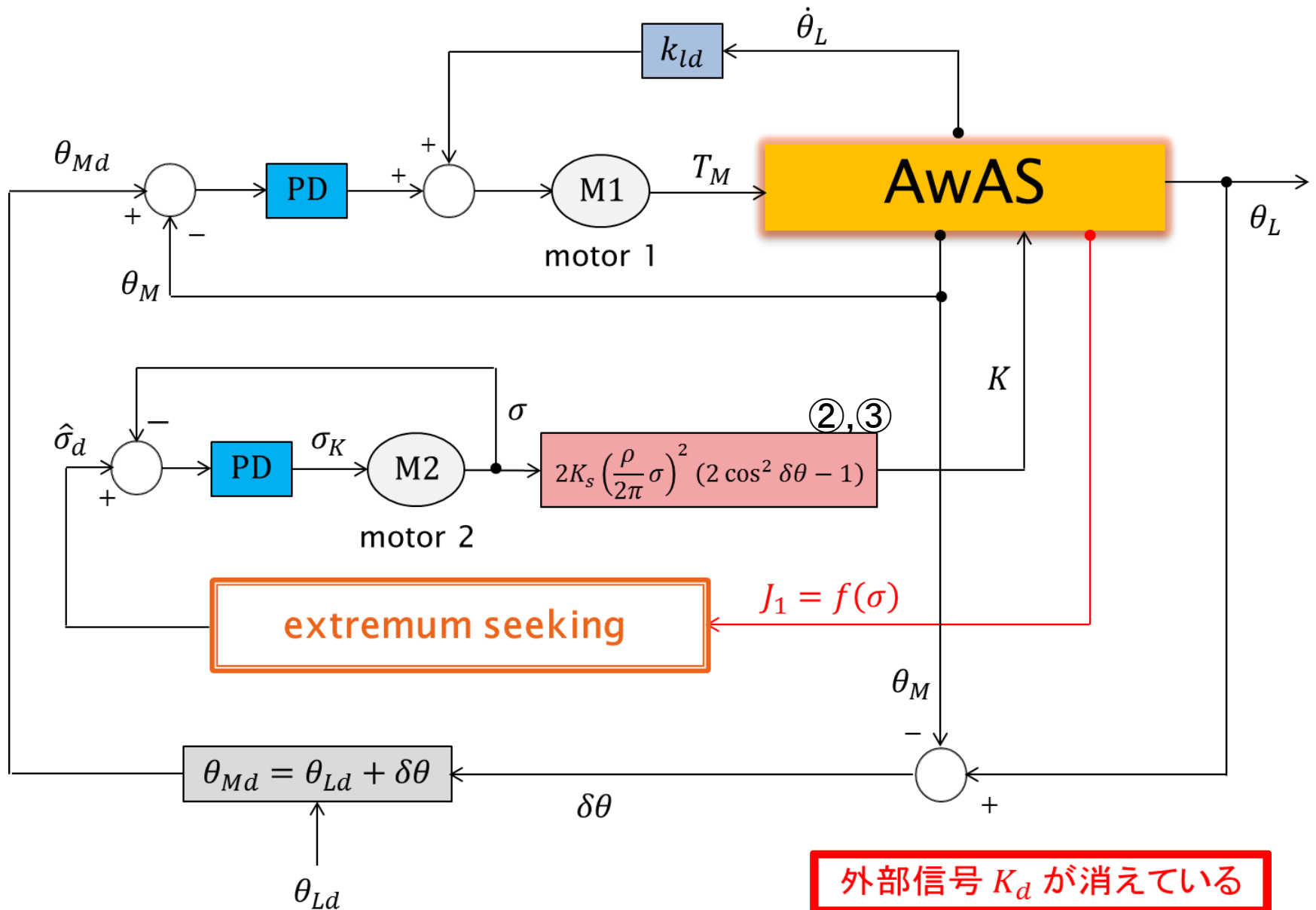
評価関数を与えると、それを極小(or極大)にするようにパラメータをオンラインで調節する。



今回の場合、パラメータは σ である。
評価関数は、内リンクの時刻 t までの総運動エネルギーとした。

$$J_1 = f(\sigma) = \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} I_M \dot{\theta}_M^2 dt$$

提案システムの概略図(極値制御)



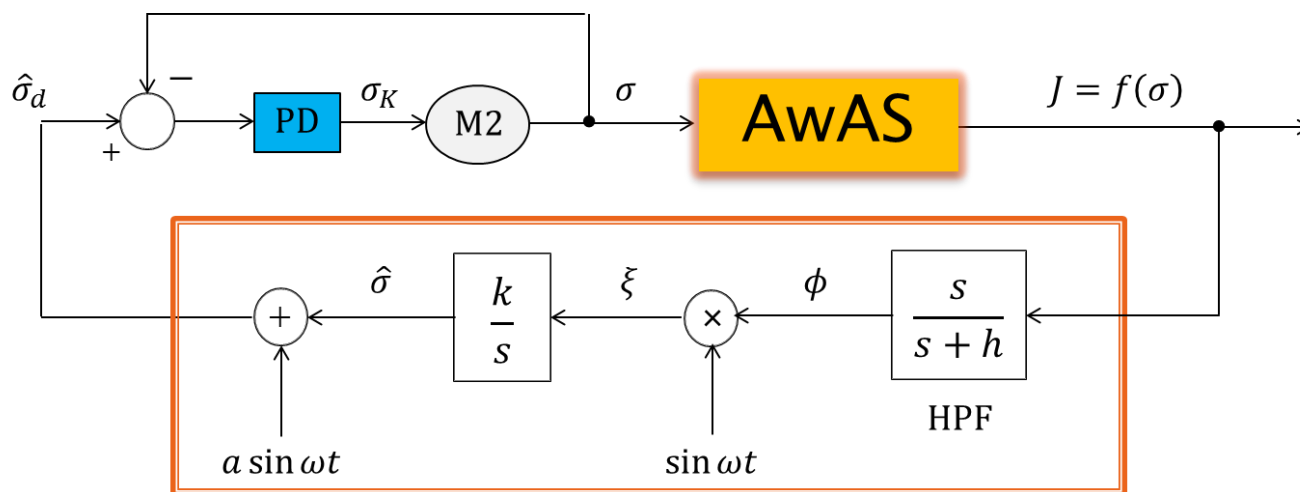
外部信号 K_d が消えている

数値シミュレーション結果 (1/4)

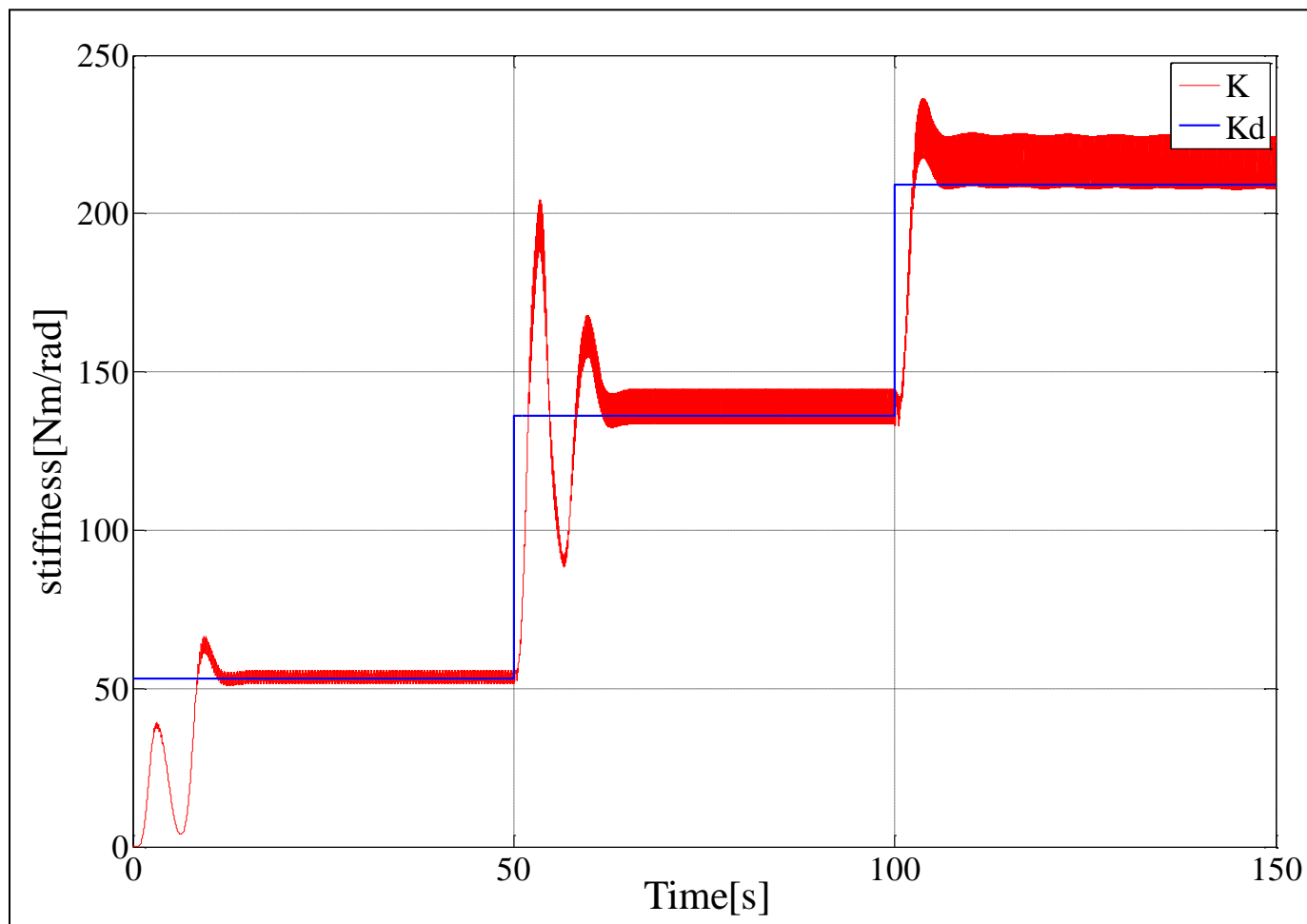
- ▶ 目標運動, シミュレーション条件は従来法の場合と同じ

- ▶ 極値制御に用いる各パラメータの値

$$a = -0.01, \quad k = 80, \quad h = 1.0, \quad \omega = 1.0$$

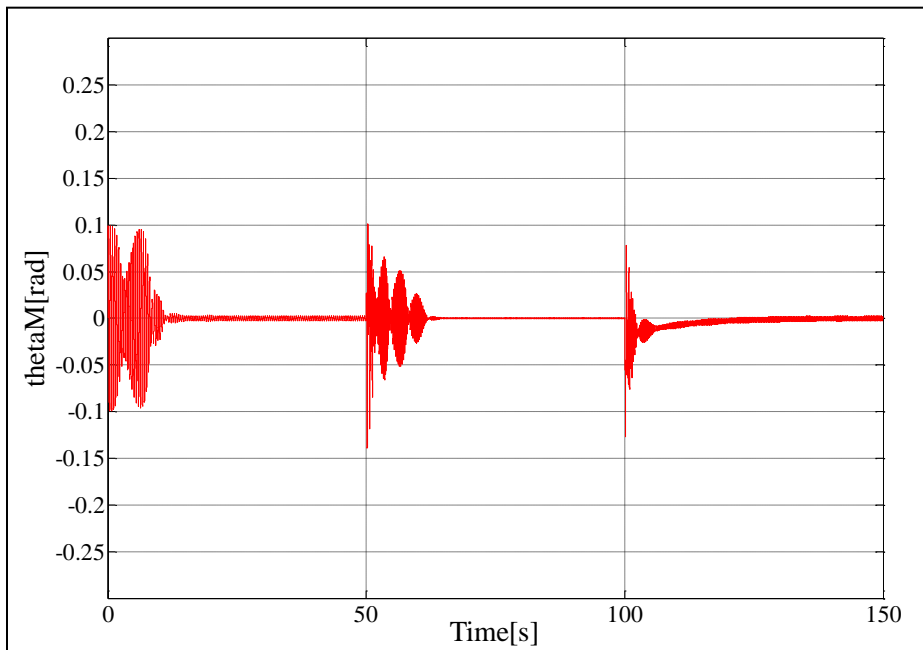


数値シミュレーション結果 (2/4)

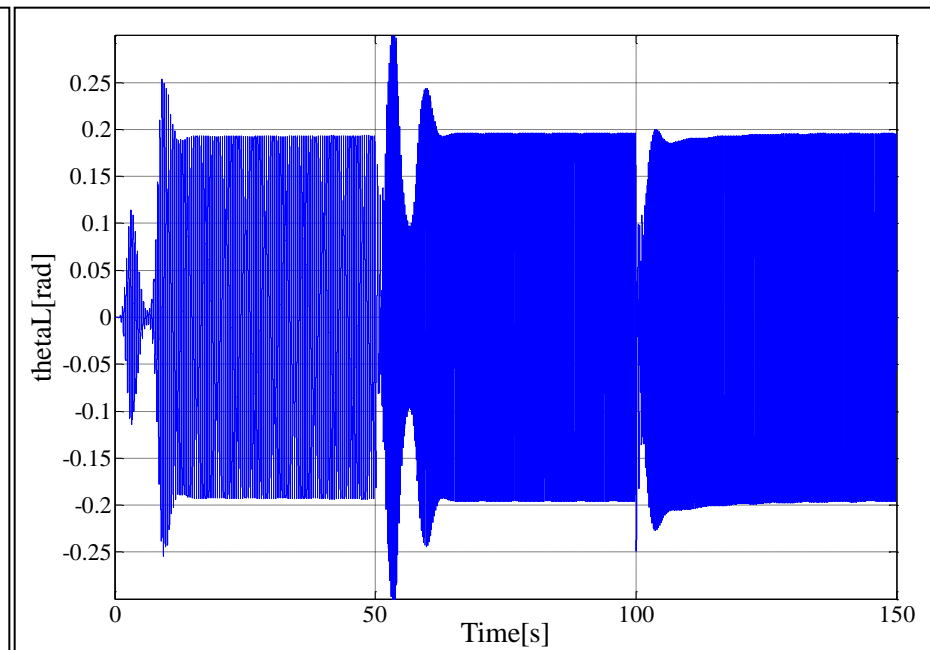


最適剛性 K_d (青) と AwAS の剛性 K (赤)

数値シミュレーション結果 (3/4)

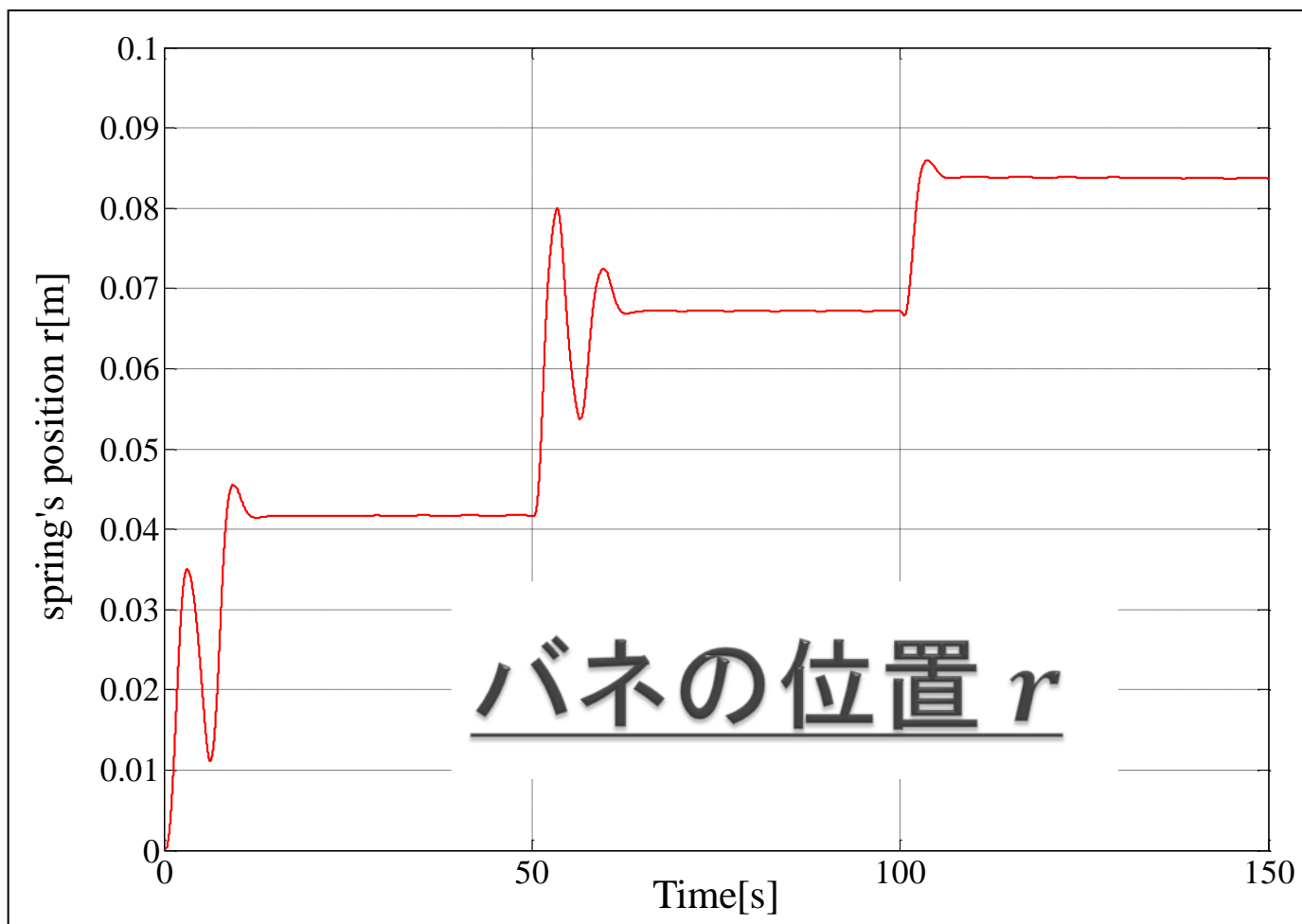


内リンクの軌道 θ_M



外リンクの軌道 θ_L

数値シミュレーション結果 (4/4)



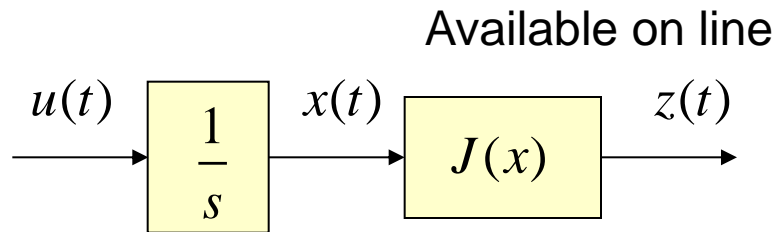
バネの位置 r

[2-1] Extremum-seeking control by Ozguner, Switching Method

To introduce the basic idea, consider the following fundamental system:

Plant: $\frac{dx}{dt} = u(t)$

Performance index variable: $z(t) = J(x)$

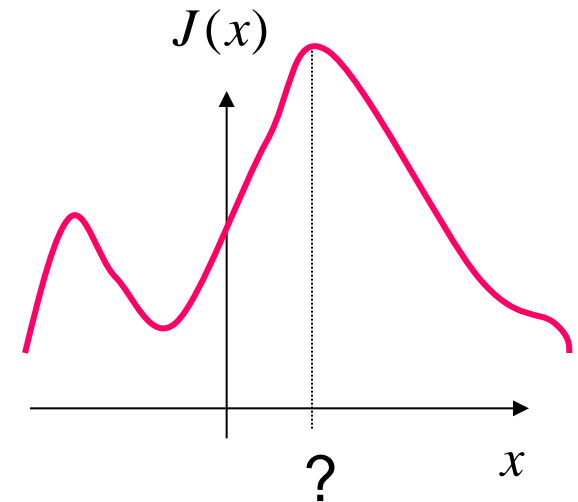


unknown

Unknown performance index, function of x

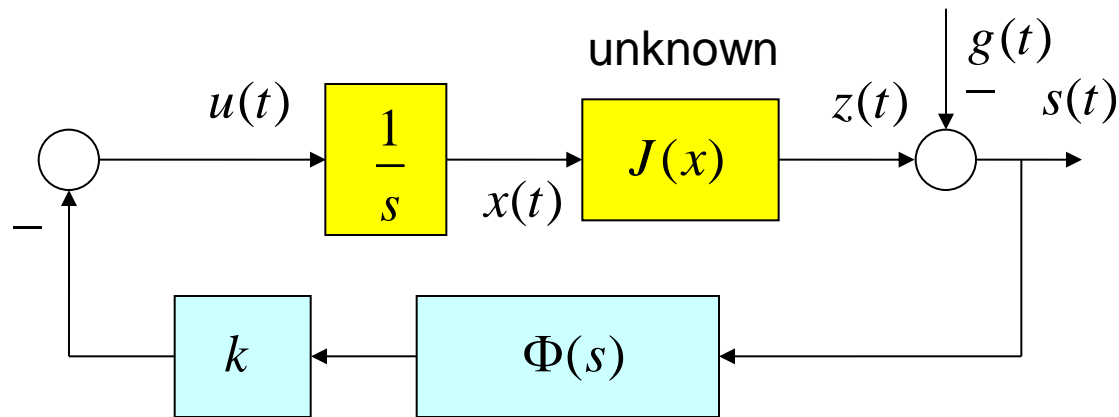
Problem:

To maximize the performance index variable of a poorly modeled, often time varying system in real time, in the absence of a priori knowledge about how the performance index variable depends on the unknown states or inputs.



Unknown setpoint

Seek this point ! **33**



Extremum-seeking control

$$u(t) = -k\Phi(s), k > 0$$

$$\Phi(s) := \text{sgn} \sin\left(\frac{\pi s(t)}{\alpha}\right): \text{periodic switching function}$$

$$s(t) := z(t) - g(t)$$

$g(t)$: Arbitrarily time increasing function, for example $\dot{g}(t) = \rho > 0$

Local Stability is proved based on the Lyapunov function technique in H. Yu and U. Ozguner, "Extremum-seeking control strategy for ABS system with time delay," Proceedings of the American control Conference, pp. 3753-3758, Anchorage, AK May8-9, 2002.

Numerical Simulations

Plant:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2 = -30x_1(t) - 11x_2(t) + u(t) \end{cases}$$

Second order plant

Performance index variable:

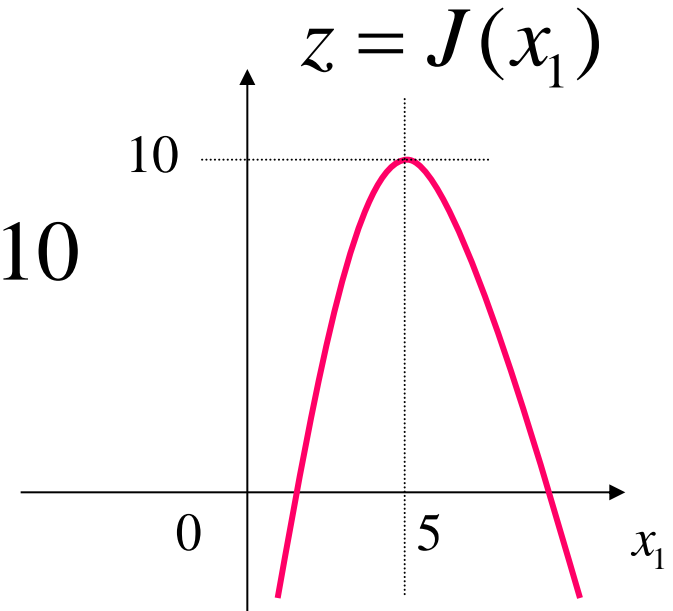
$$z(t) := J(x_1) = -10(x_1 - 5)^2 + 10$$

Extremum-seeking control

$$\begin{cases} \dot{q}(t) = -0.05 \operatorname{sgn} \sin\left(\frac{\pi s(t)}{0.05}\right) \\ u(t) = 30q(t) \end{cases}$$

$$s(t) := z(t) - g(t)$$

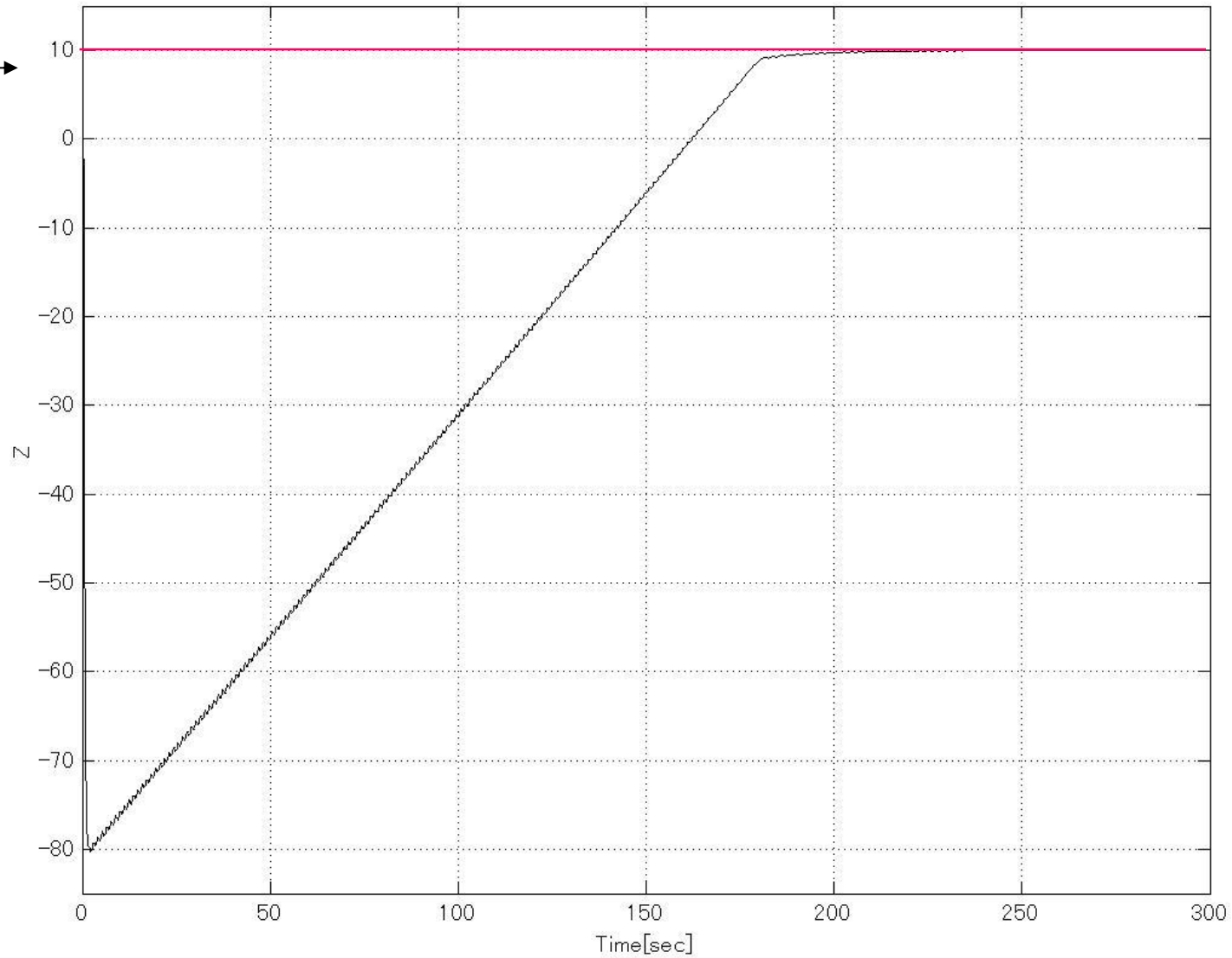
$$\dot{g}(t) = 0.5, g(0) = 0$$



First order controller

Performance index variable $z(t)$

Max

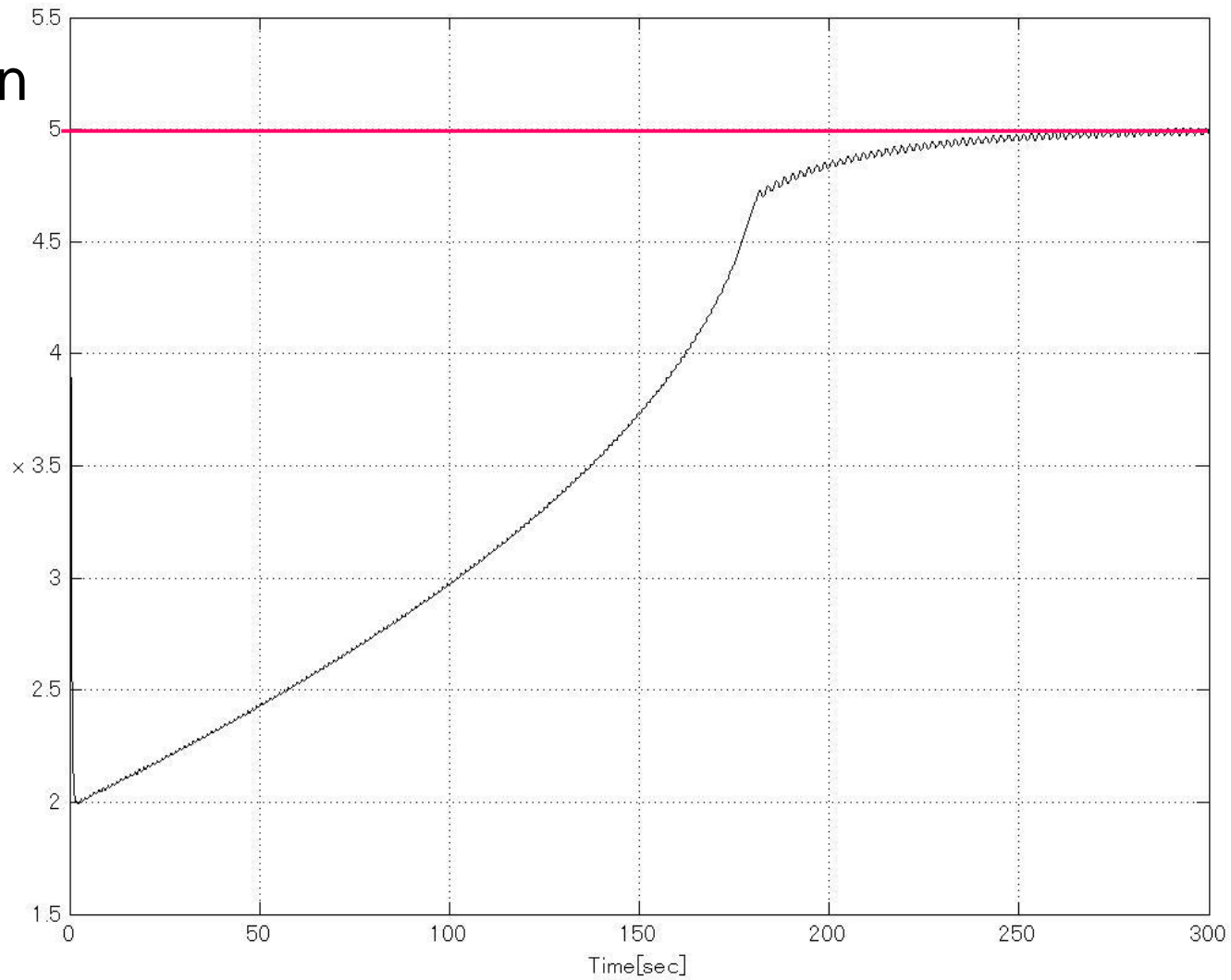


time(sec)

Time profile of $x_1(t)$

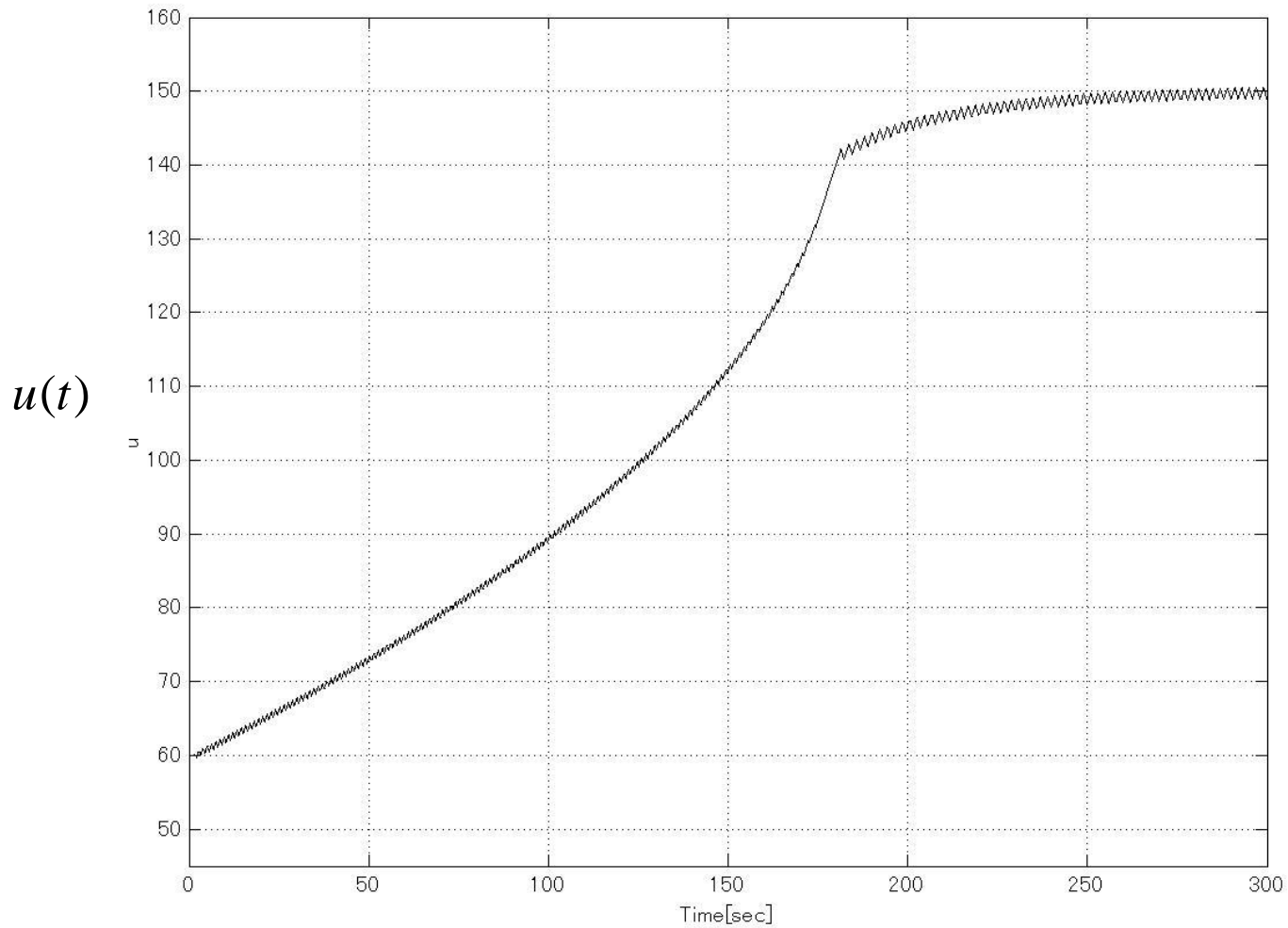
Unknown
setpoint

$x_1(t)$



time(sec)

Time profile of control input $u(t)$

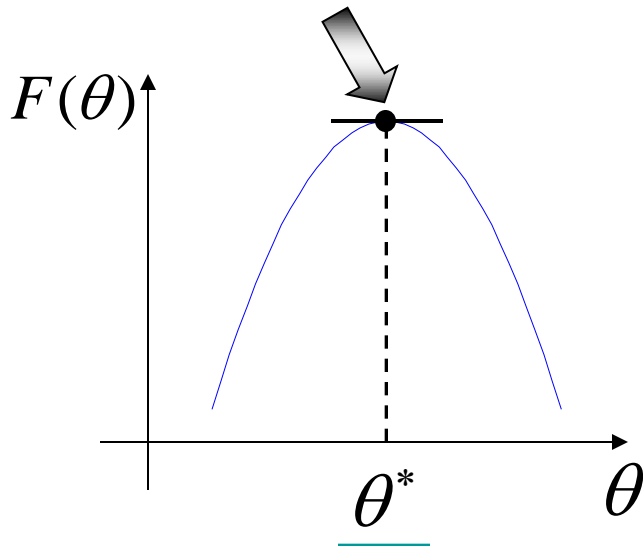


time(sec)

Conventional Method

(Perturbation, Switching)

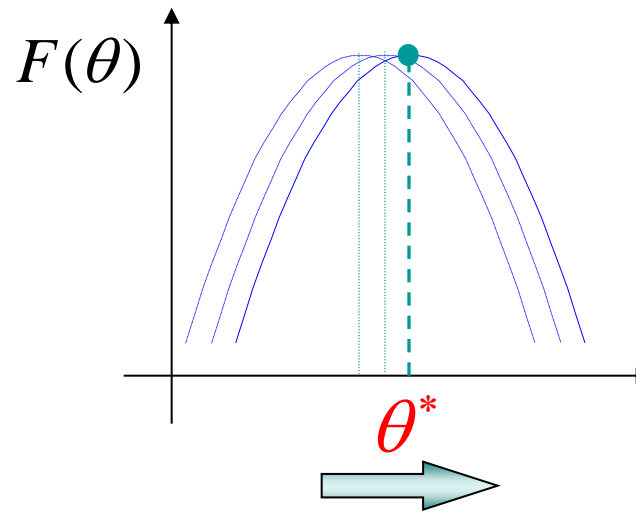
Gradient=0



This is not time variant

Proposed method

(Extend petrubagtion,
switching)



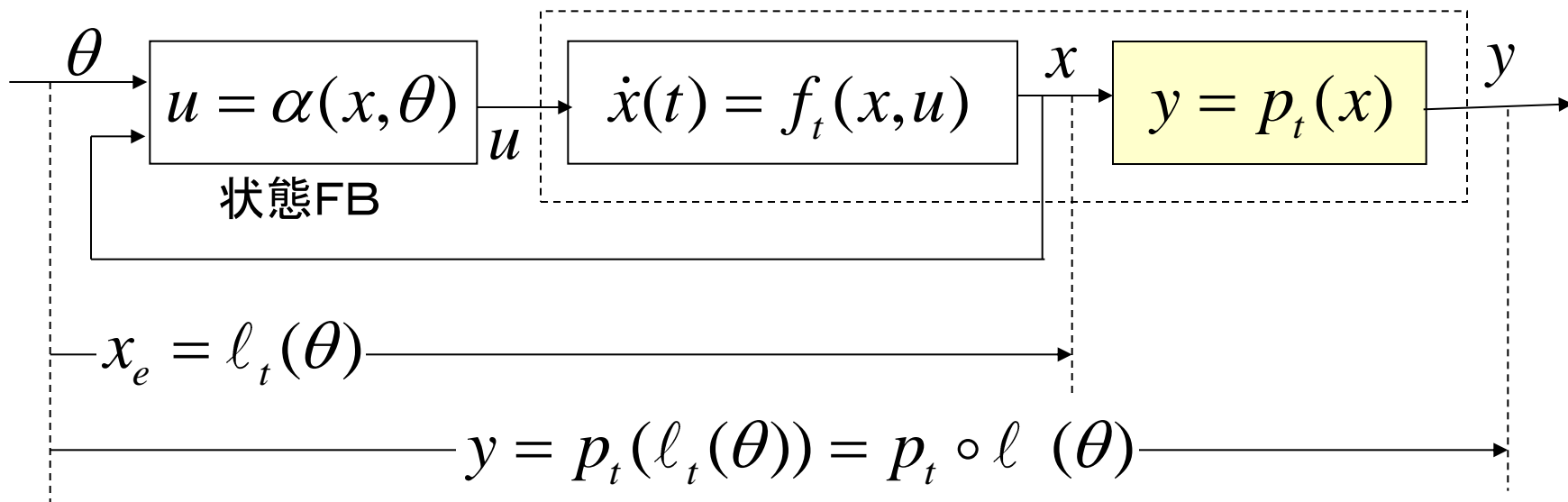
It may be time-varinat

	Extremum seeking	ES based on IMC
Perturbation	M. Krstic(1997)	Proposed by Ohmori
Switching	U. Ozgner(1995)	Proposed by Ohmori

[2-2] IMC-based ES and Antilock Braking

$x \in \mathbf{R}^n$: 状態
 $u \in \mathbf{R}$: 入力
 $y \in \mathbf{R}$: 評価量

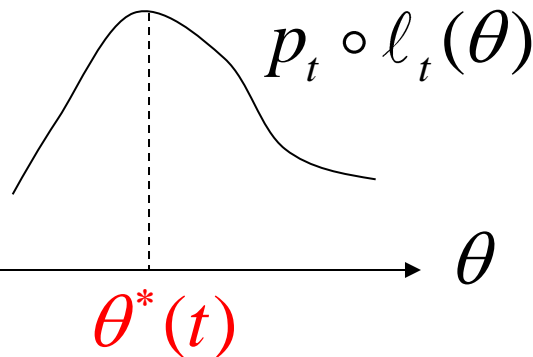
対象システム



仮定1: $f_t(x_e, \alpha(x_e, \theta)) = 0$ となる平衡点 $x_e = \ell_t(\theta)$ が存在し,
 すべての θ に対して, 局所的に指数安定

仮定2: $\frac{\partial (p_t \circ \ell_t)}{\partial \theta}(\theta^*(t)) = 0$

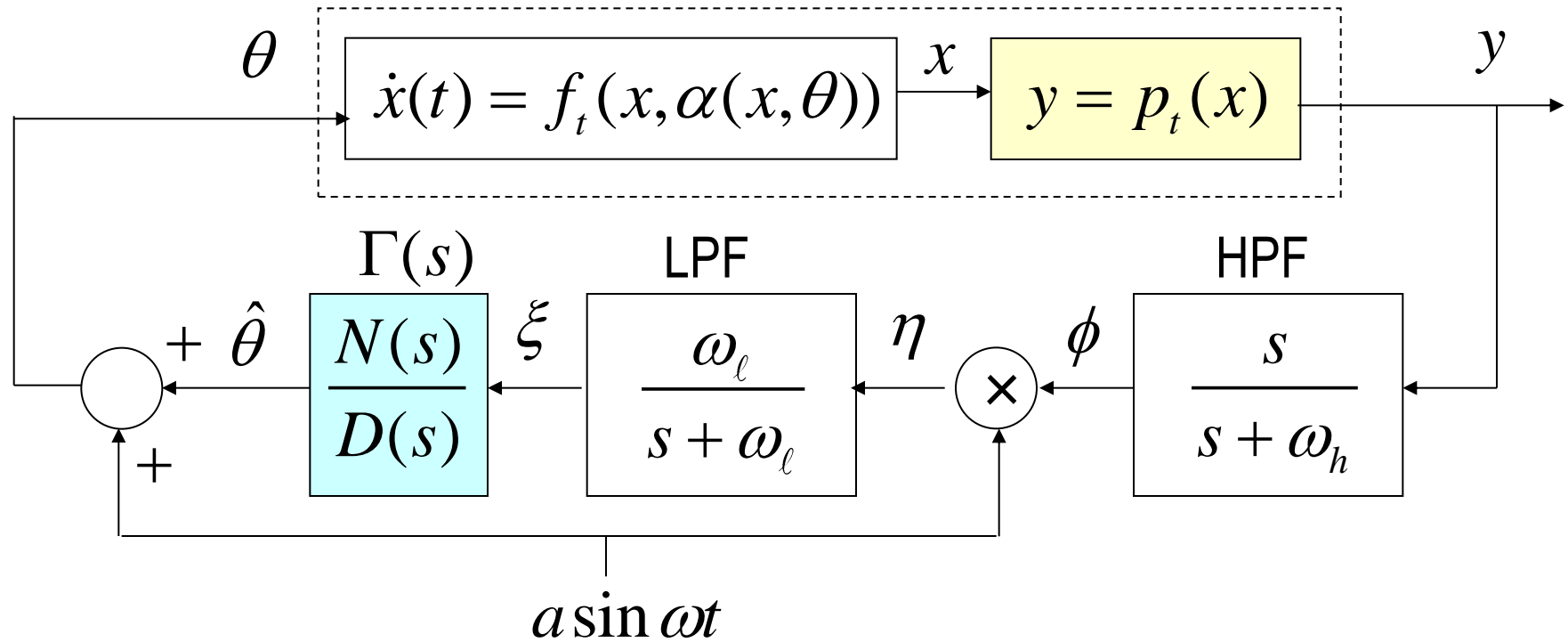
かつ $\frac{\partial^2 (p_t \circ \ell_t)}{\partial \theta^2}(\theta^*(t)) < 0$



$$D(s)\theta^*(t) = 0$$

変化のクラスを
 規定する

内部モデル原理に基づく極値制御



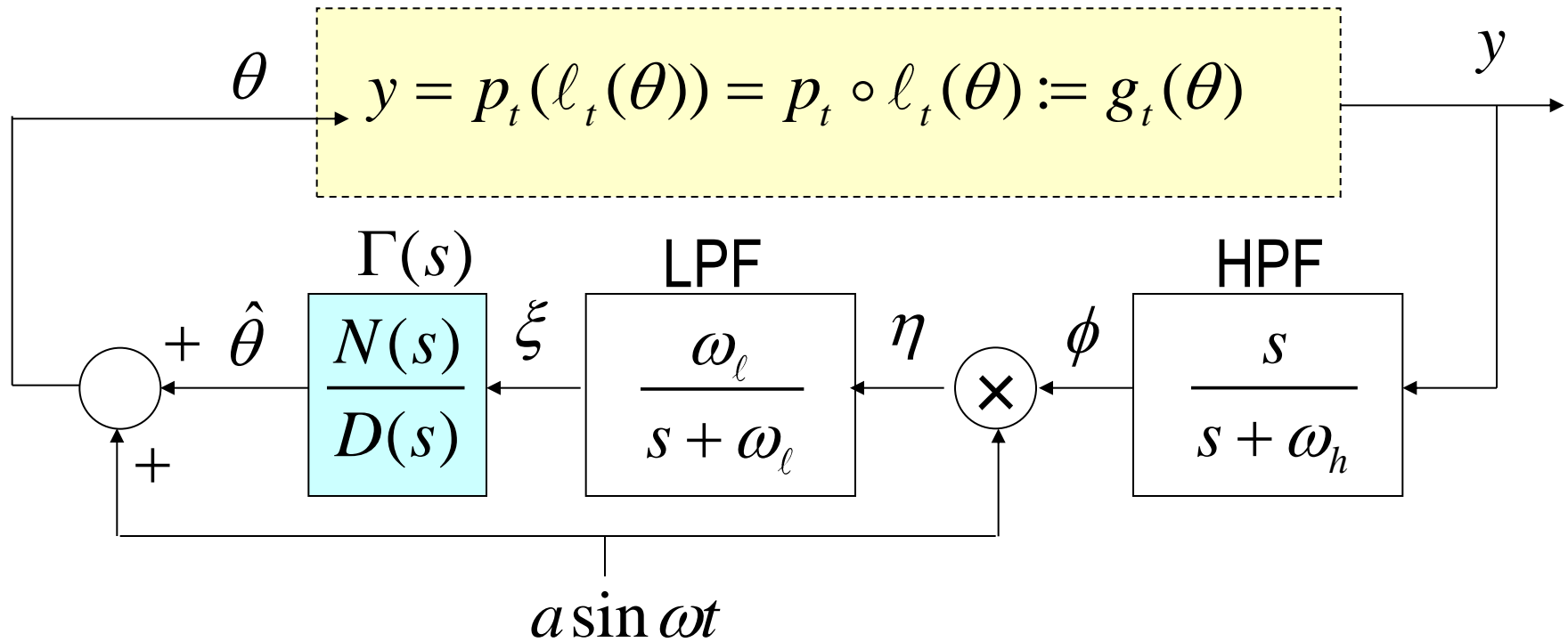
従来法 $\Gamma(s) = \frac{k}{s}$

本手法 $\Gamma(s) = \frac{N(s)}{D(s)}$

たとえば, $s^2 \theta^*(t) = 0$

$$\Gamma(s) = \frac{\gamma_2 s^2 + \gamma_1 s + \gamma_0}{s^2}$$

提案手法の解析(1)

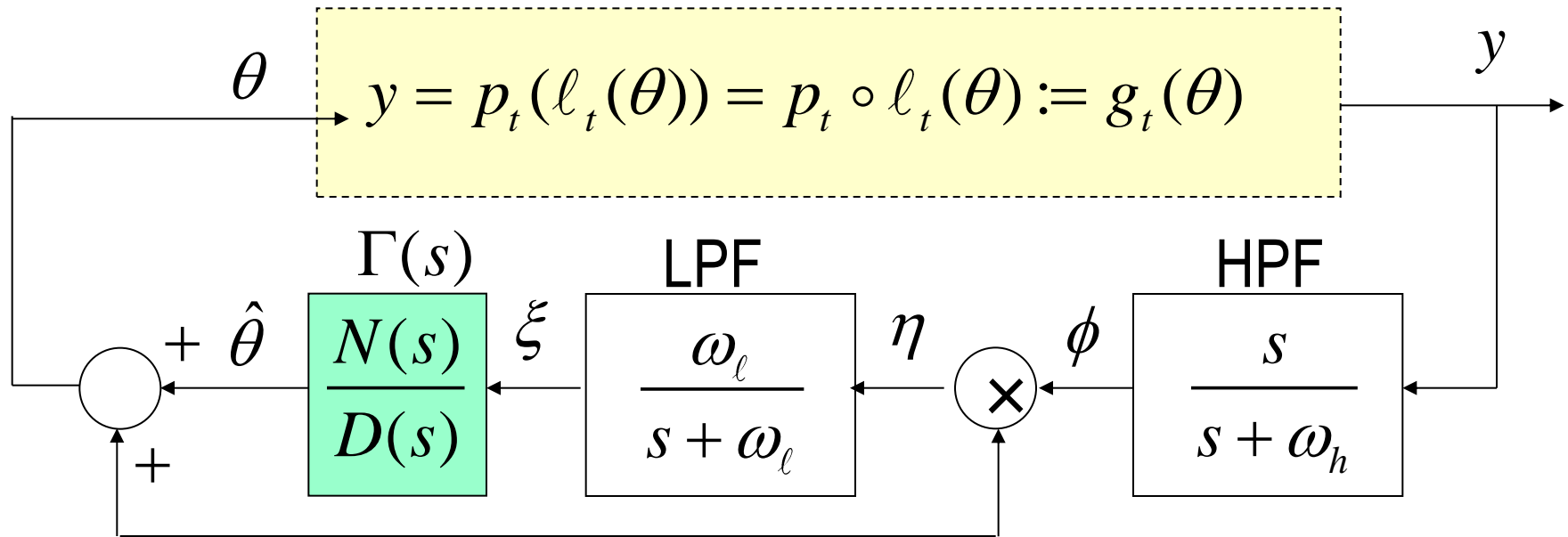


$$y = g_t(\theta) := g^* + \frac{g''}{2}(\theta - \theta^*)^2 = g^* + \frac{g''}{2}(a \sin \omega t + \hat{\theta} - \theta^*)^2$$

$$= g^* + \frac{g''}{2}(a \sin \omega t - \tilde{\theta})^2 \quad \theta = a \sin \omega t + \hat{\theta}$$

$$\tilde{\theta} := -\hat{\theta} + \theta^* \quad 42$$

提案手法の解析(2)



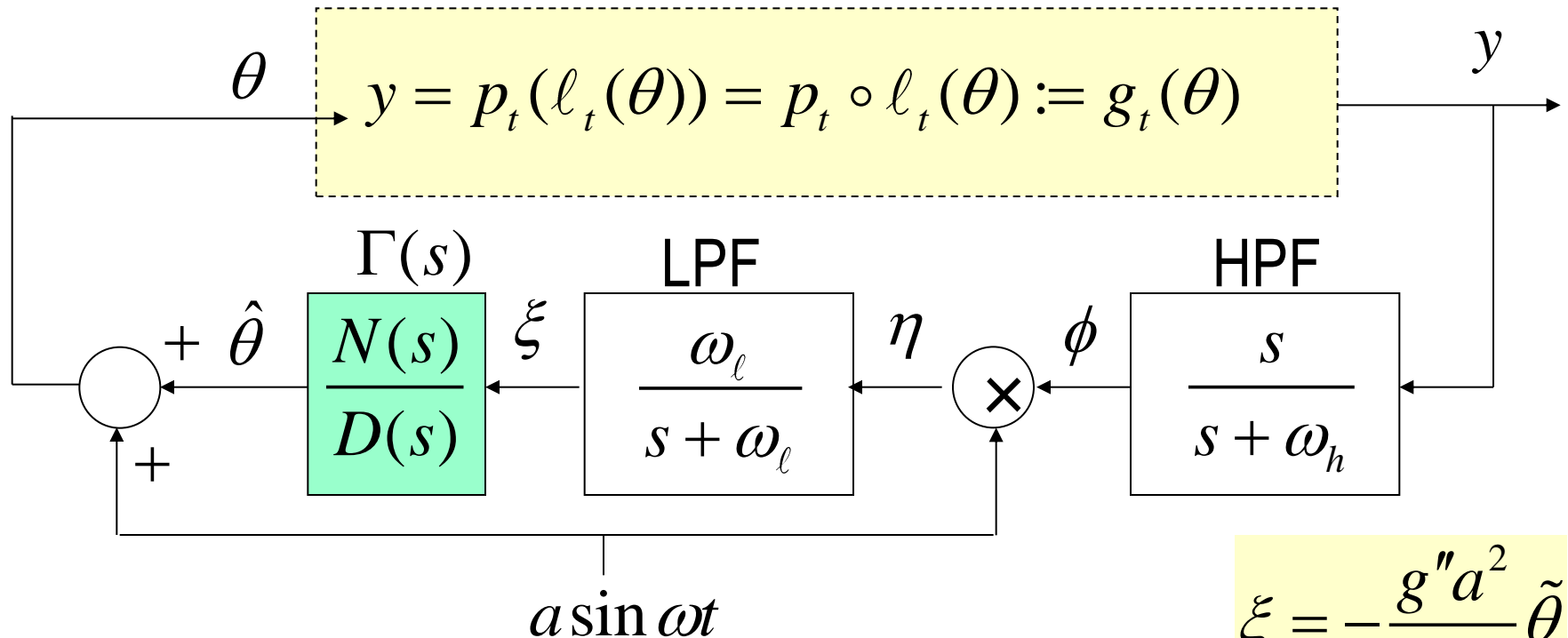
$$y = g^* + \frac{g''}{2} (a \sin \omega t - \tilde{\theta})^2$$

$$\phi = -\frac{g'' a^2}{4} \cos 2\omega t - g'' a \sin \omega t \tilde{\theta}$$

$$= \mathbf{g}^* + \frac{g''}{2} \left[a^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cos 2\omega t}{2} \right) - 2a \sin \omega t \tilde{\theta} + \tilde{\theta}^2 \right]$$

ローカル解析

提案手法の解析(3)

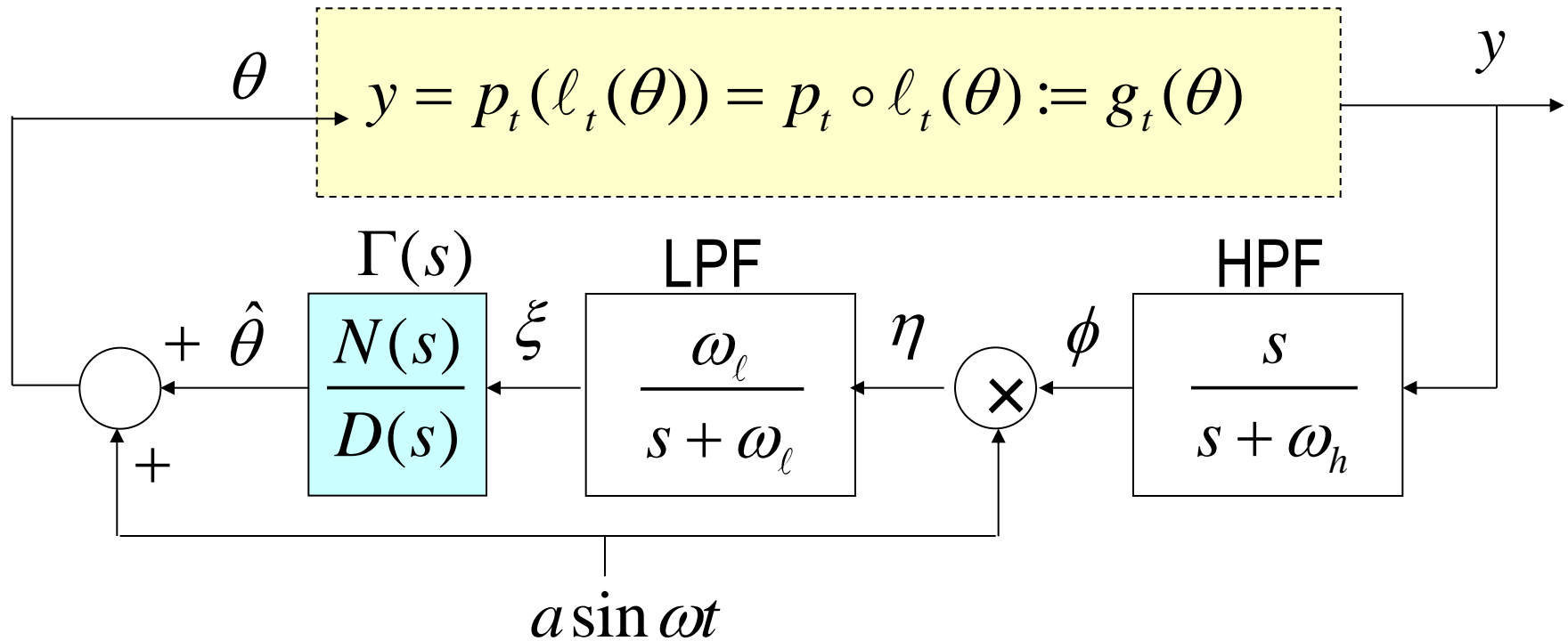


$$\xi = -\frac{g''a^2}{2}\tilde{\theta}$$

$$\eta = \phi \cdot a \sin \omega t = -\frac{g''a^3}{4} \sin \omega t \cos 2\omega t - g''a^2 \sin^2 \omega t \tilde{\theta}$$

$$= -\frac{g''a^3}{4} \frac{\sin \omega t - \sin 3\omega t}{2} - g''a^2 \frac{1 - \cos 2\omega t}{2} \tilde{\theta}$$

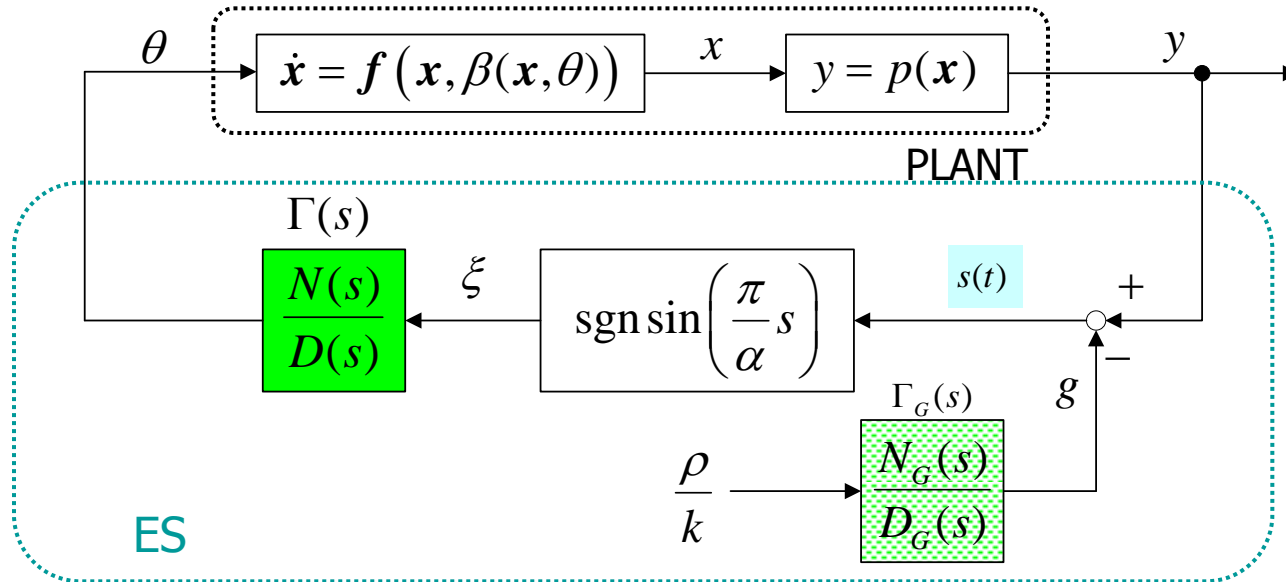
提案手法の解析(4)



$$D(s)\hat{\theta} = N(s)\xi = N(s)\left(-\frac{g''a^2}{2}\tilde{\theta}\right) \longrightarrow \left(D(s) + \frac{|g''|a^2}{2}N(s)\right)\tilde{\theta} = 0$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \theta^* - \tilde{\theta} \longrightarrow D(s)\hat{\theta} = \underline{D(s)\theta^*} - D(s)\tilde{\theta} = -D(s)\tilde{\theta} = 0$$

Analysis of Switching method based on IMC



Switching function

$$s(t) = y(t) - g(t)$$

Parameter low

$$D(s)\theta = N(s) \cdot \text{sgn} \left(\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{\alpha} s(t) \right) \right)$$

Ozguner

$$\Gamma(s) = \frac{k}{s}$$

$$\Gamma_G(s) = \frac{k}{s}$$

OHMORI

$$\Gamma(s) = \frac{N(s)}{D(s)}$$

$$\Gamma_G(s) = \frac{N_G(s)}{D_G(s)}$$

Class of variation

Generation function of $g(t)$

Switching function

拘束させる

$$s(t) = y(t) - g(t)$$

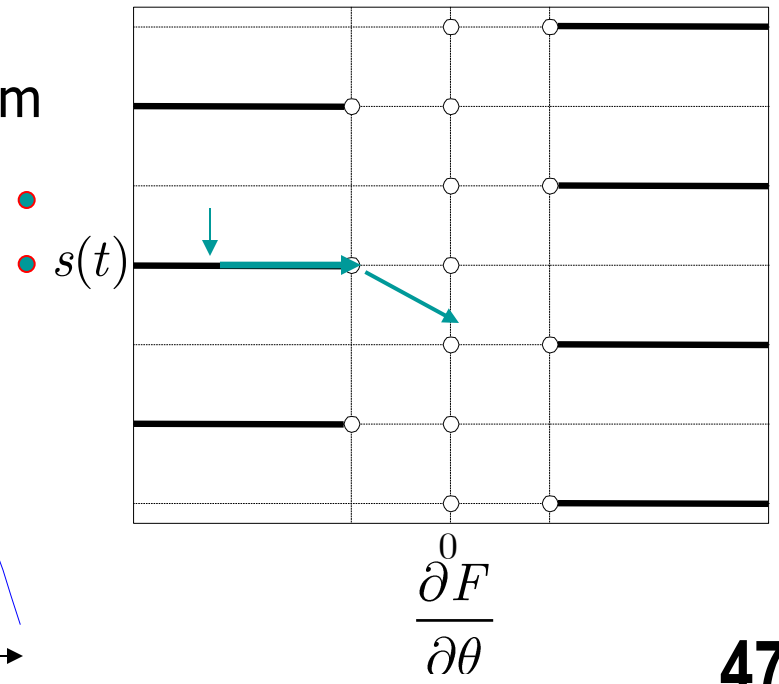
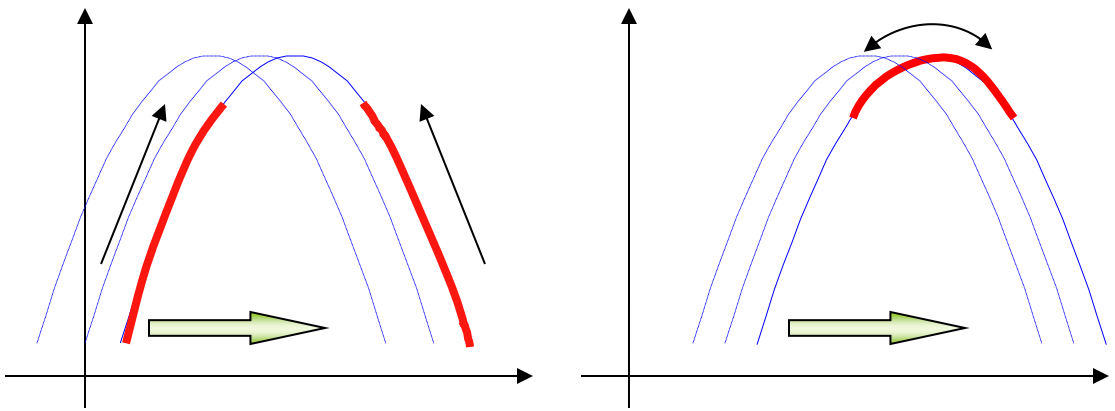
Increasing function

Parameter low

$$D(s)\theta = N(s) \cdot \text{sgn} \left(\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{\alpha} s(t) \right) \right)$$

sliding mode occurs

- ➡ Output goes to maximum
- ➡ Sliding mode disappear neighbor maximum
- ➡ Oscillation around maximum



数値例 (Antilock Braking Systems) (1/3)

車輪のダイナミクス

$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\tau_B} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m\dot{u} = -N\mu(\lambda) \\ I\dot{\Omega} = -B\Omega + NR\mu(\lambda) - \tau_B \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\dot{u}} \end{array}$$

m : 質量

Ω : 角速度

u : 速度

I : 慣性モーメント

$N = mg$: 重量

R : ホイールの半径

τ_B : ブレーキトルク

$B\Omega$: ベアリング摩擦トルク

$\mu(\lambda)$: 摩擦係数

路面の状況等,
周囲の環境に
左右される

$$\mu(\lambda) = 2\mu^* \frac{\lambda^* \lambda}{\lambda^{*2} + \lambda^2}$$

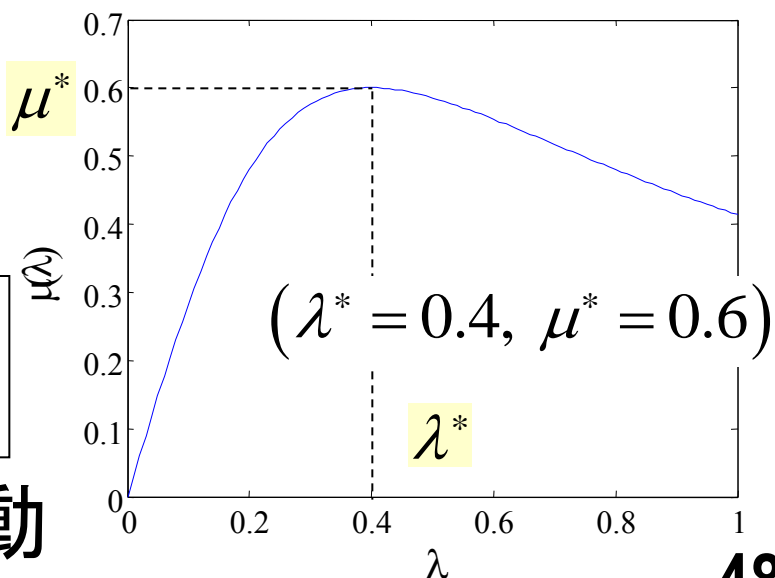
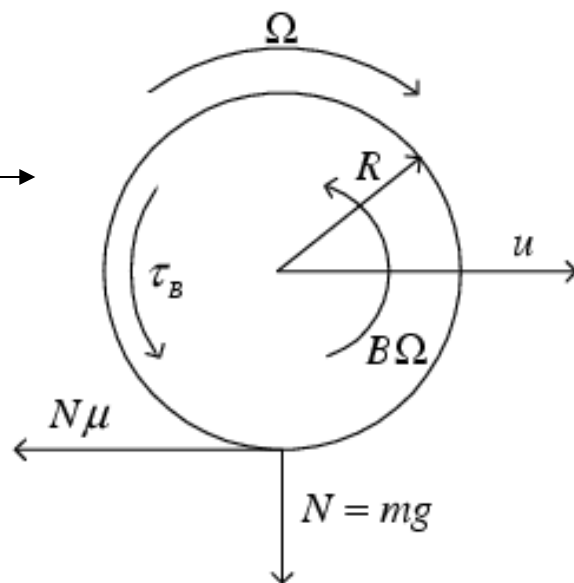
ホイールスリップ

$$\lambda(u, \Omega) = \frac{u - R\Omega}{u}$$

$$\lambda^* = 0.2 + 0.1t$$

$$\mu^* = 0.3 + 0.01t$$

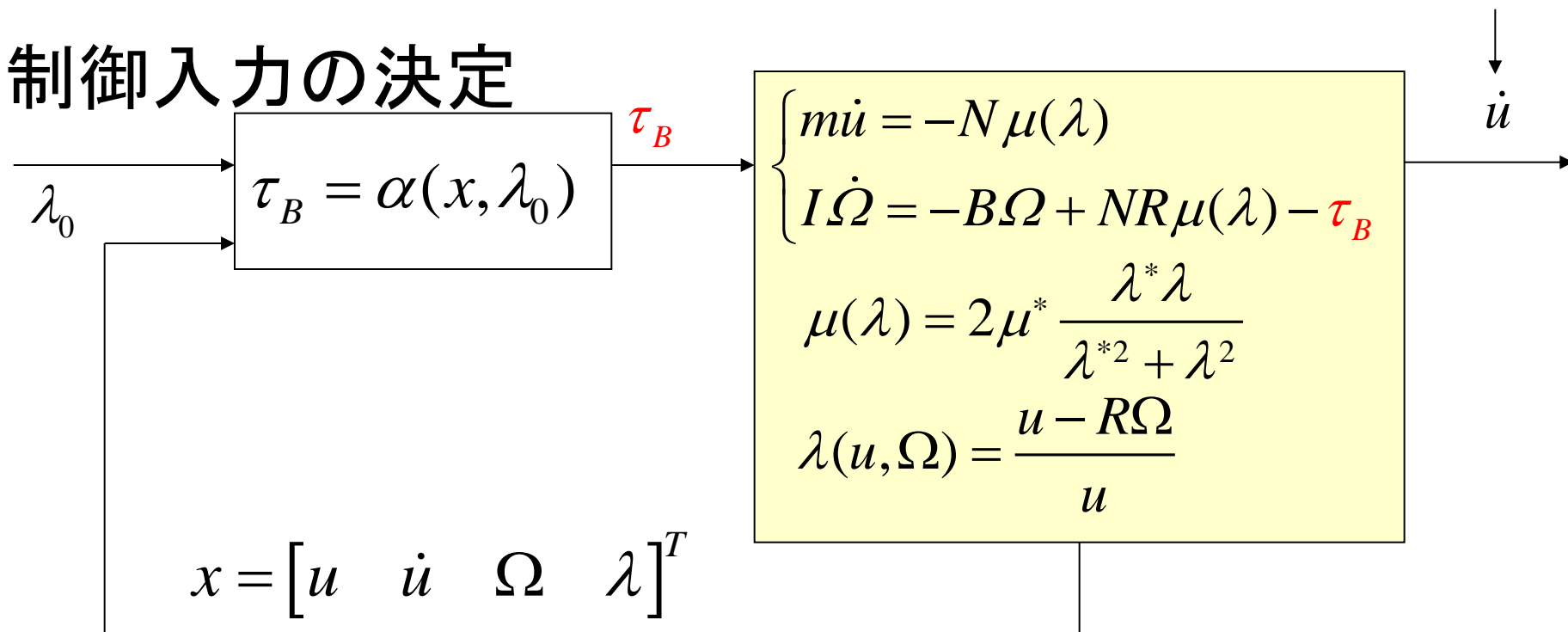
未知, 変動



数値例 (ABS) (2/3)

加速度センサにより測定可能
(エアバッグにも使われている)

制御入力決定

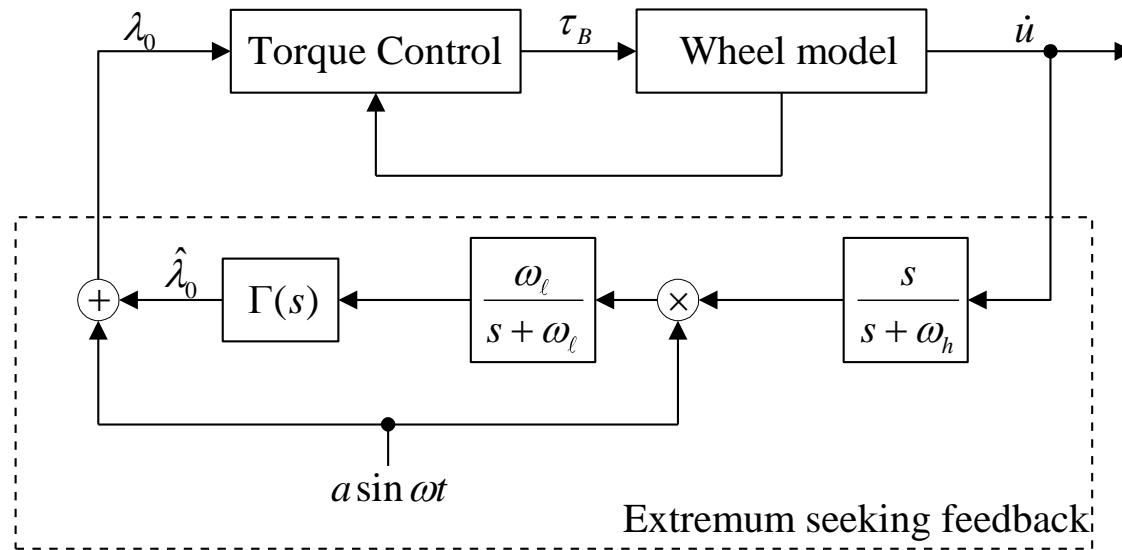


$$\dot{\lambda} = \frac{R}{Iu} \left(\tau_B + B\Omega + mR\dot{u} + \frac{I\Omega\dot{u}}{u} \right)$$

$$\dot{\lambda} = -c\lambda + c\lambda_0$$

$$\tau_B = -c \frac{Iu}{R} (\lambda - \lambda_0) - B\Omega - mR\dot{u} - \frac{I\Omega\dot{u}}{u}$$

数値例 (ABS) (3/3)



シミュレーションにおける初期値

$$\begin{aligned} u(0) &= 300 \text{ [km/h]} \\ &= 83.33 \text{ [m/s]} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda(0) = 0$$

$$\Omega(0) = 277.77$$

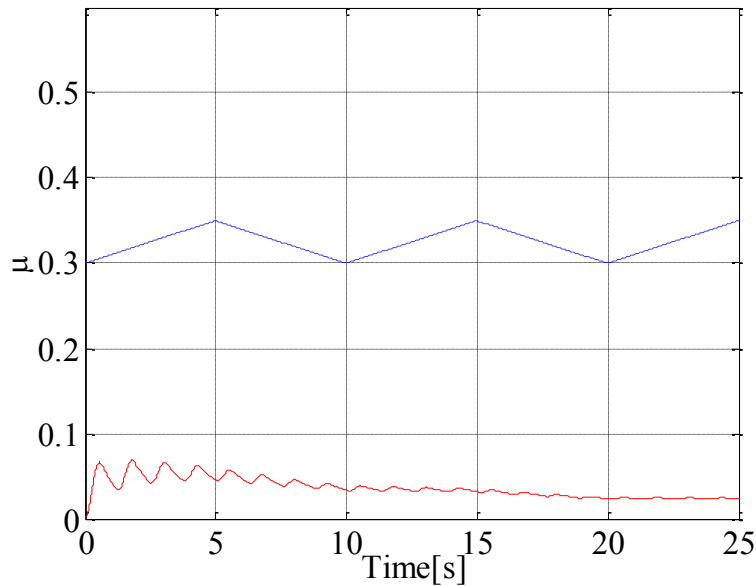
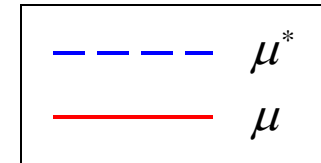
パラメータの設定値

$$\Gamma(s) = \frac{s^2 + 5s + 6}{s^2}$$

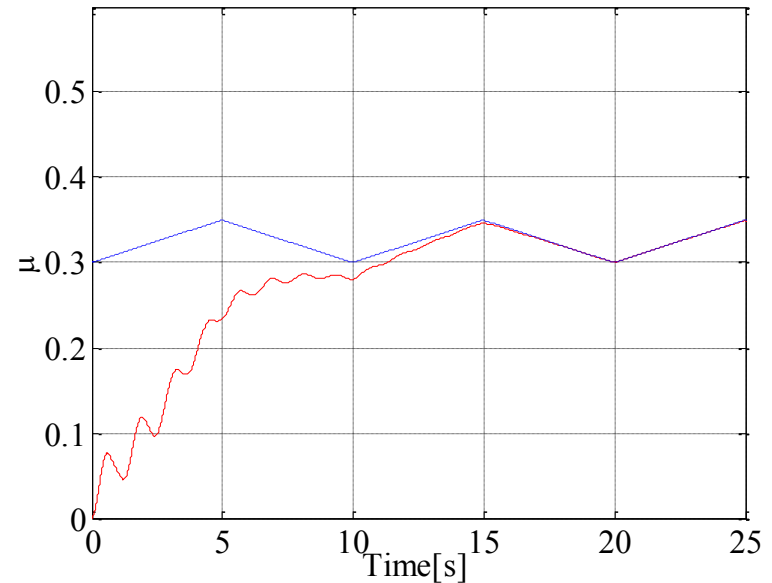
$$\begin{cases} \omega = 3.5 \\ a = 0.1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \omega_\ell = 0.8 \\ \omega_h = 0.6 \end{cases}$$

摂動法

$\mu(\lambda)$: Friction force coefficient

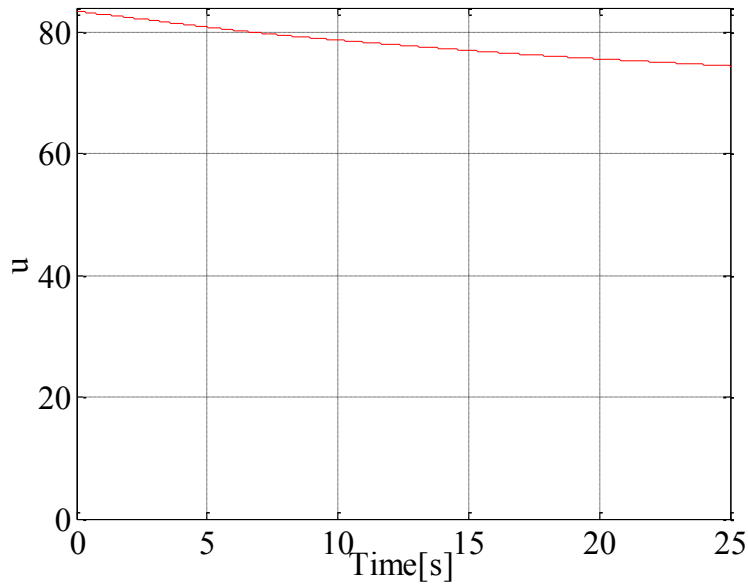


**Perturbation method
without IMC**

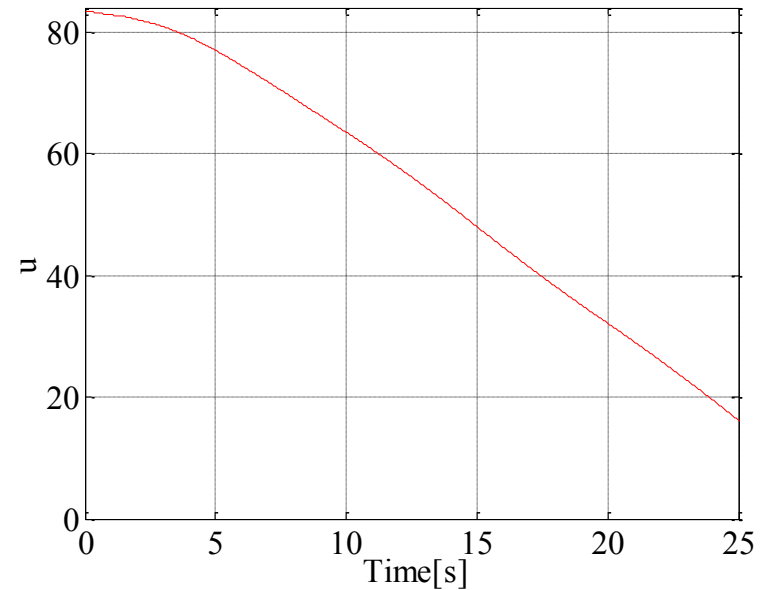


**Perturbation method
With IMC (Proposed)**

Linear velocity $u(t)$

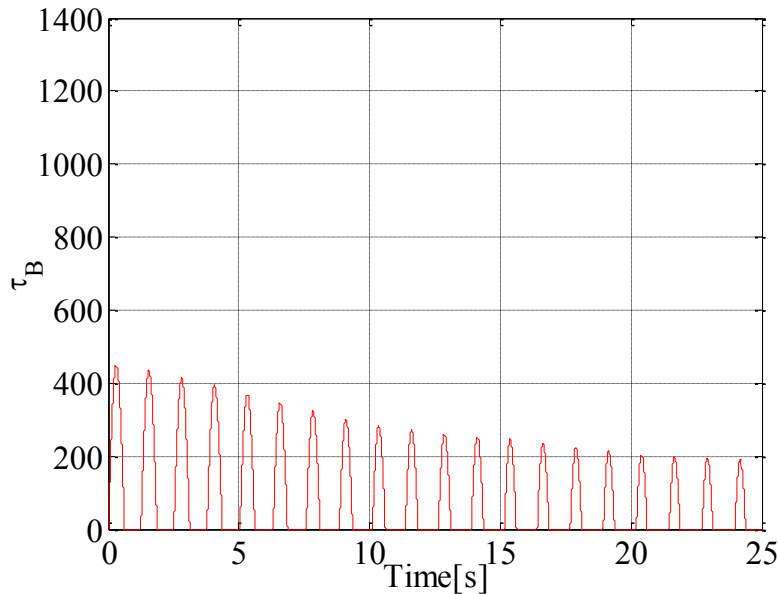


**Perturbation method
without IMC**

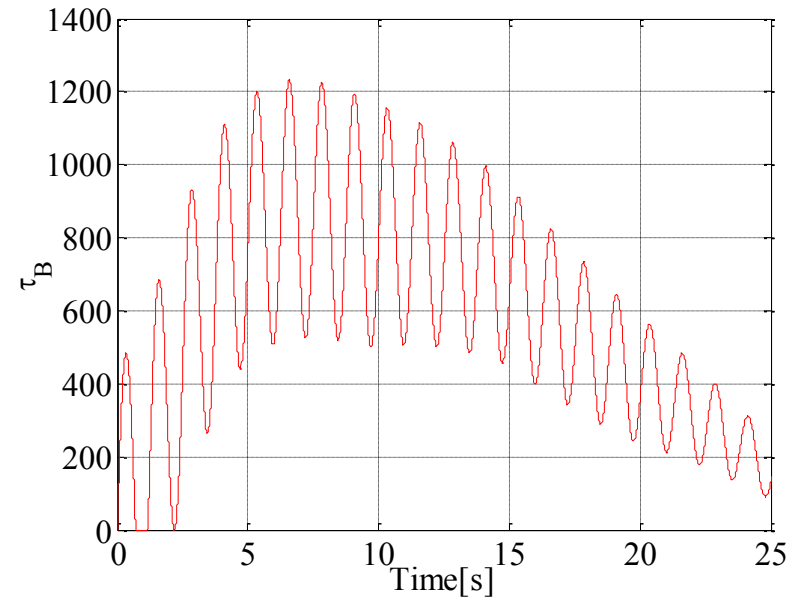


**Perturbation method
With IMC (Proposed)**

Control input τ_B



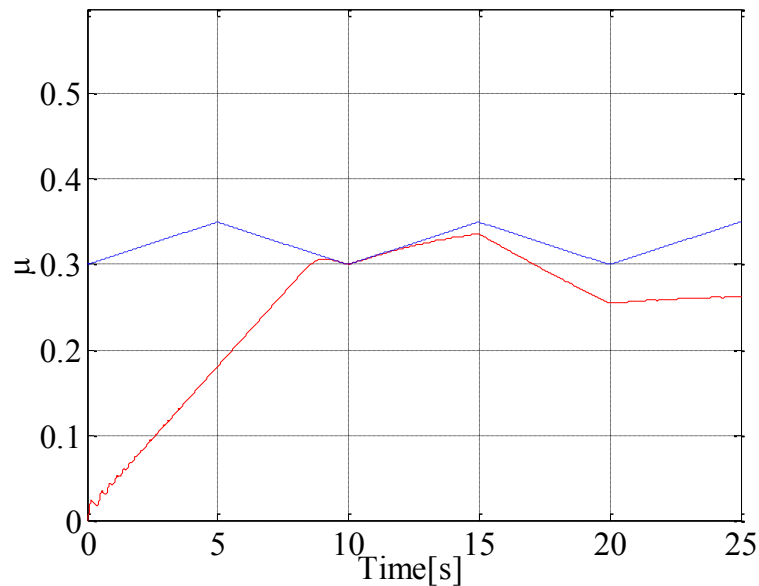
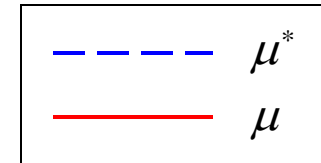
**Perturbation method
without IMC**



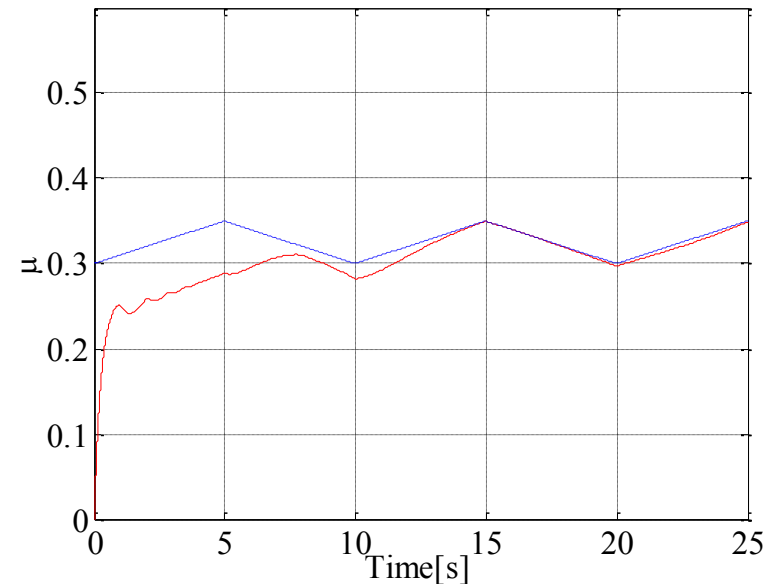
**Perturbation method
With IMC (Proposed)**

スイッチング法

$\mu(\lambda)$: Friction force coefficient

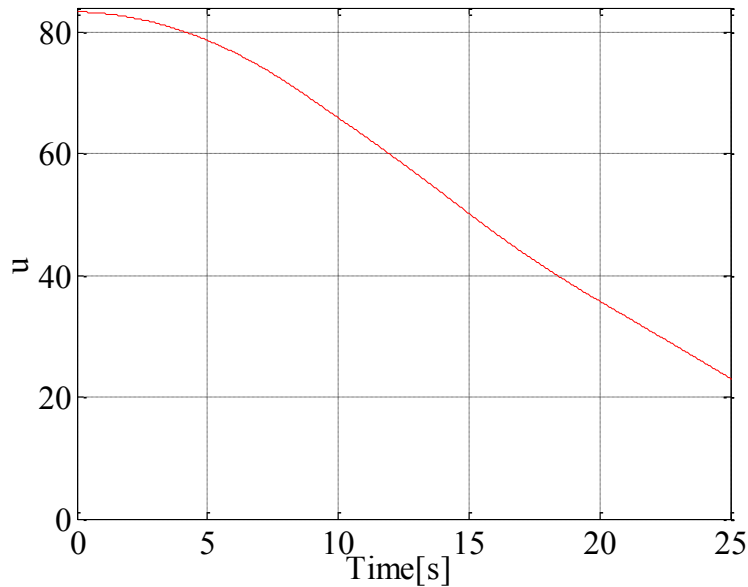


**Switching method
without IMC**

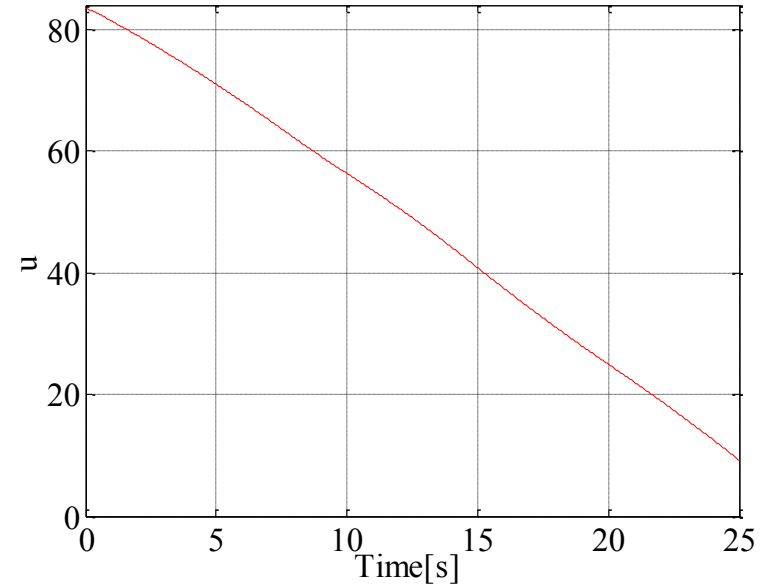


Switching method **With
IMC (Proposed)**

Linear velocity $u(t)$

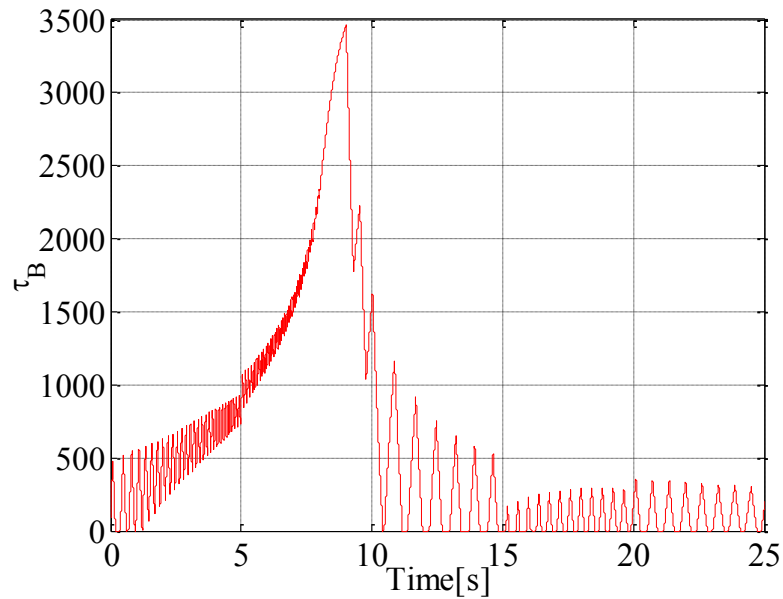


**Switching method
without IMC**

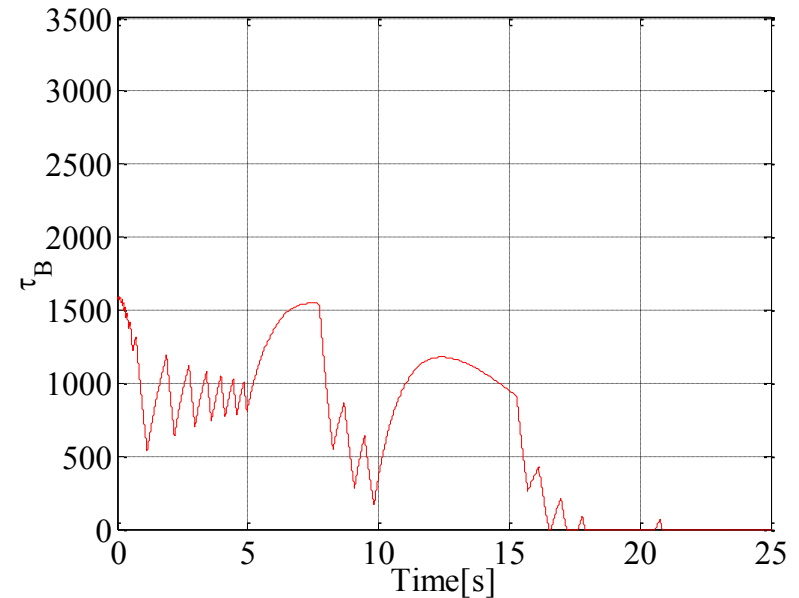


Switching method **With
IMC (Proposed)**

Control input τ_B



**Switching method
without IMC**



Switching method **With
IMC(Proposed)**

応用[3] 音源方向推定(振幅可変)

背景

- ・頭部に耳があることの必然性
- ・話者方向推定の一連の流れ

従来法:MUSIC法, ESPRIT法

目的 (運動系と音響系を同時に制御できない)

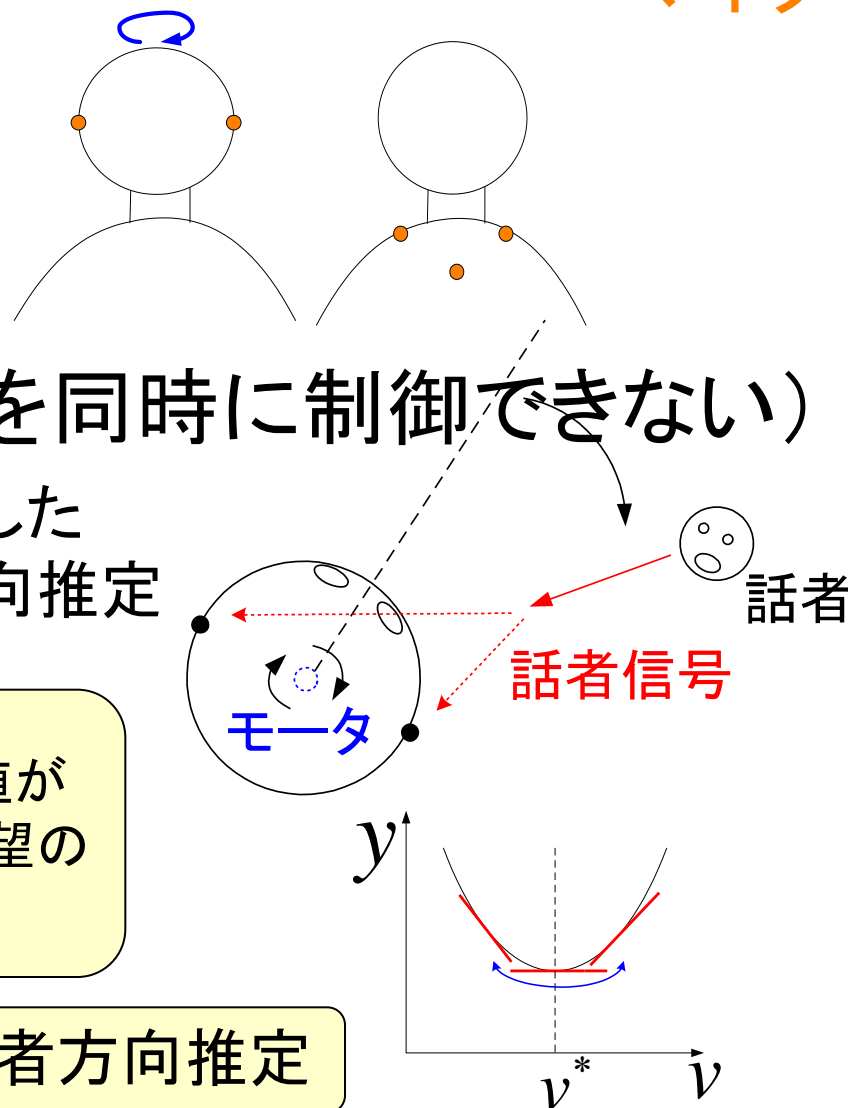
- ・音響系と運動系を同時に制御した話者方向推定

極値制御手法

システムの状態や評価関数の所望の値が未知なとき, その状態や評価関数の所望の値を探索し, 維持する制御手法

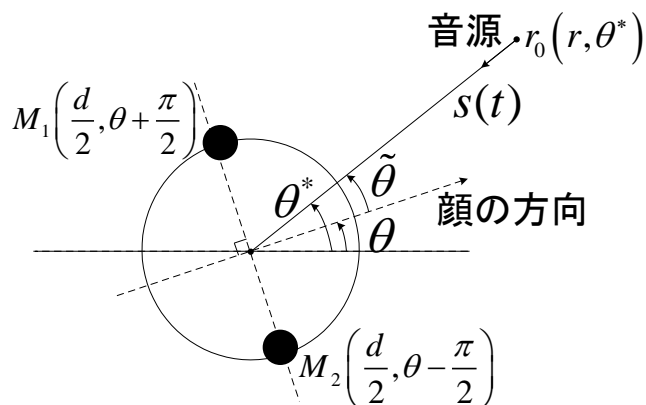
→ 極値制御手法を用いた話者方向推定

● マイク



ロボット頭部の運動系とマイクロホン音響系

マイクと顔の方向、話者方向の位置関係



音響システム

受信信号を $x(t) = [x_1(t) \ x_2(t)]^T$ とすると、

$$x(t) = s(t)a(r, -\tilde{\theta}, f) + n(t)$$

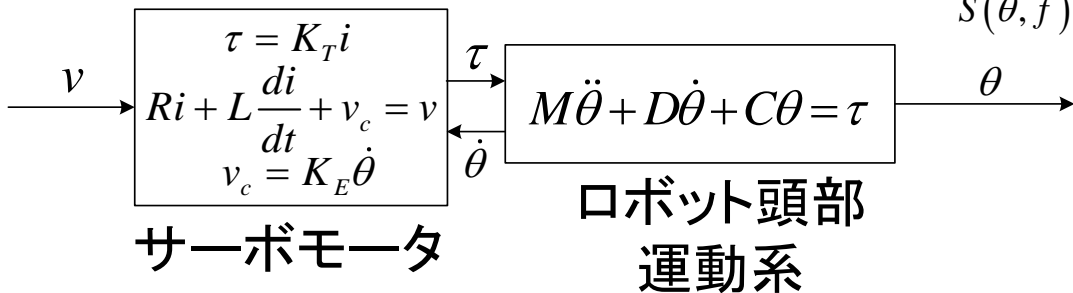
$$\text{ただし, } \tilde{\theta}(t) = \theta^* - \theta(t), \ a(r, \theta, f) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{\rho_s(\theta, f)} e^{j(\omega t - \Delta\varphi_s(\theta, f))} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\Delta\varphi_s(\theta, f) = \arg(S_1(\theta, f)) - \arg(S_2(\theta, f)), \ \rho_s(\theta, f) = \frac{|S_1(\theta, f)|}{|S_2(\theta, f)|}$$

$$S_1(\theta, f) = S\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta, f\right), \ S_2(\theta, f) = S\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta, f\right)$$

$$S(\theta, f) = -\left(\frac{c}{\pi d f}\right)^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1) P_n(\cos \theta) \frac{h_n^{(1)}\left(\frac{2\pi r_0}{c} f\right)}{h_n^{(1)'}\left(\frac{\pi d}{c} f\right)}$$

サーボモータと頭部運動系のモデリング



c : 音速, d : ロボット頭部の直径

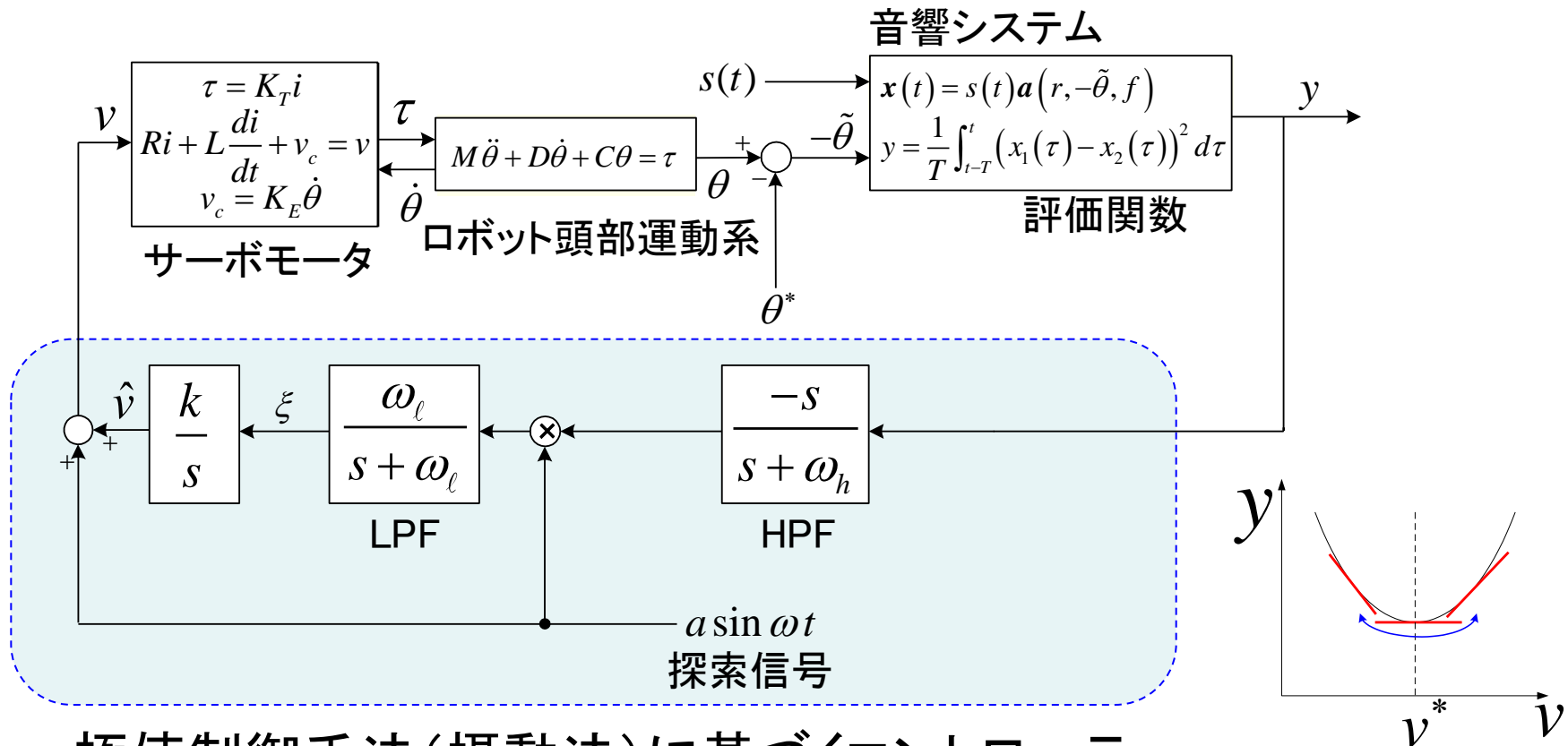
r_0 : 音源までの距離, P_n : 第一種 Legendre 関数

$h_n^{(1)}$: 第一種球ハンケル関数 $\arg(S)$: S の偏角

$n(t)$: ノイズ信号, $s(t)$: 代表周波数 f の話者音

i : 電流, v : 電圧, θ : 顔の方向, τ : トルク, R : 抵抗, L : インダクタンス
 K_E : 逆起電力定数, K_T : トルク定数 M : 慣性モーメント, D : ダンピング定数
 C : ねじりばね定数

極値探査法の応用



システムを静的なものと仮定. 局所的な解析により

$y \rightarrow 0$ とする v の真値 v^* との誤差 $\tilde{v} = v^* - v$ は

$$\dot{\tilde{v}} \approx -\frac{ka^2|y''|}{2}\tilde{v}$$

$k > 0$ より, $\tilde{v} \rightarrow 0$ 近傍に収束. $y \rightarrow 0$ 近傍に収束.

数値シミュレーション

各パラメータ設定

モータ&頭部運動系

$$R = 4.9, L = 0.018, K_E = K_T = 0.405, M = 0.01, D = 0.12, C = 0.9$$

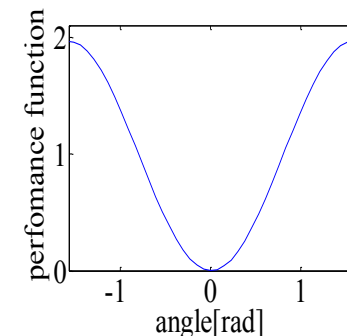
音響システム

$$c = 340, d = 0.2, s(t) = \sin(2\pi 140t)$$

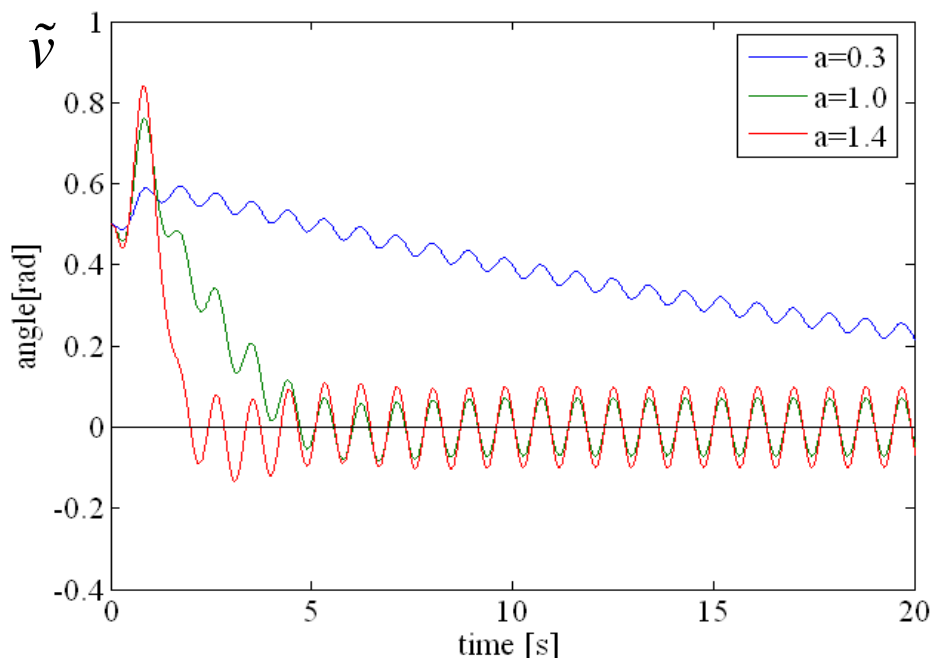
摂動法に基づくコントローラ

$$\omega_l = 2, \omega_h = 6.6, k = 1000, T = 0.1, \omega = 2.23, v(0) = 0, v^* = 0.5$$

探索信号の振幅 a を変えてシミュレーションを行った



y と \tilde{v} の関係



- ・追従後の定常振動の大きさは探索信号の振幅 a に依存する。
- ・追従速度は探索信号の振幅 a に依存する

ゼロ近傍での定常振動が小さく、収束速度の速い振幅が望ましい

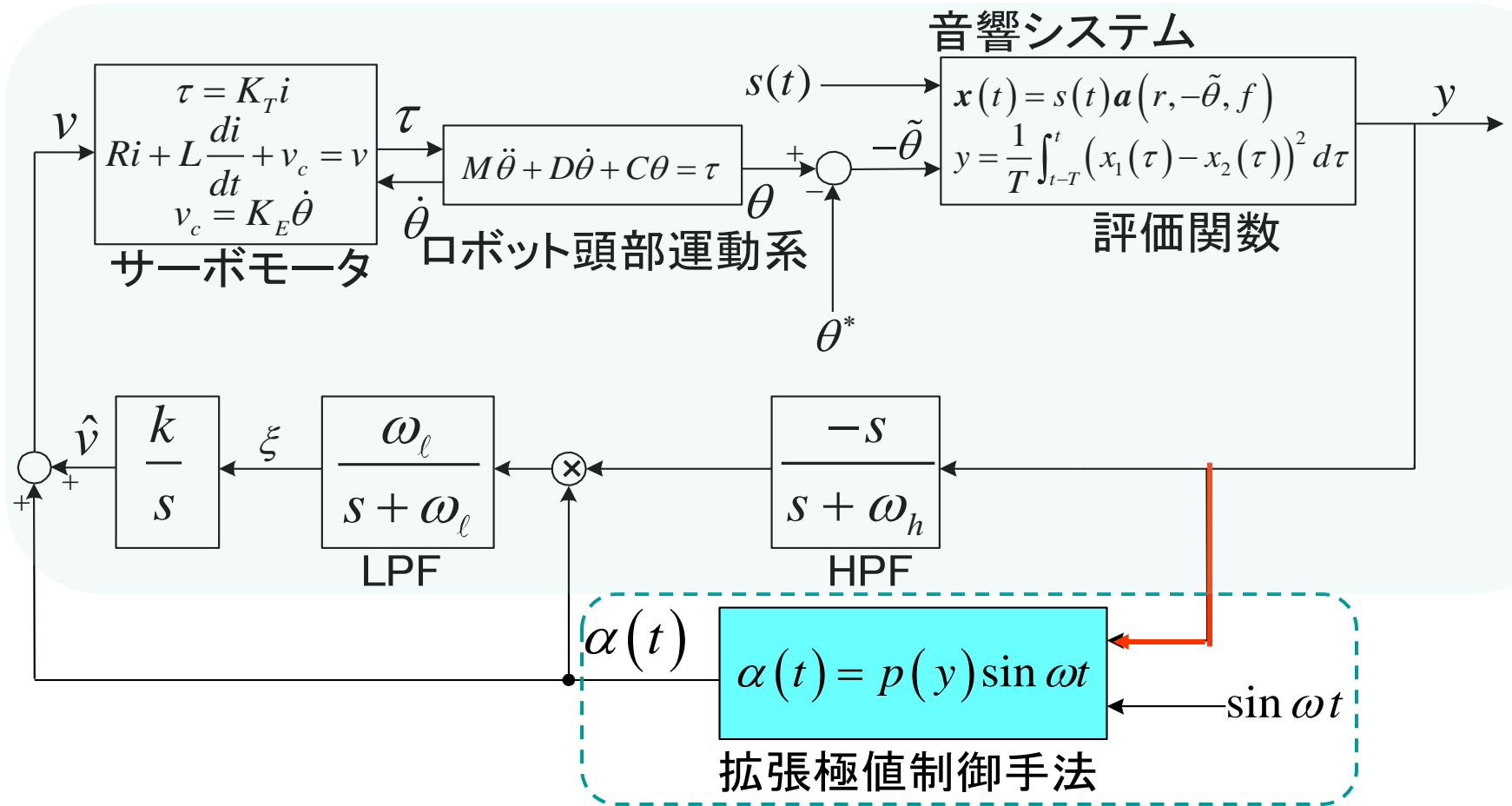
評価関数の値を振幅に利用



拡張極値制御手法

顔方向と話者方向との誤差角度 $\tilde{\theta}$ の推移

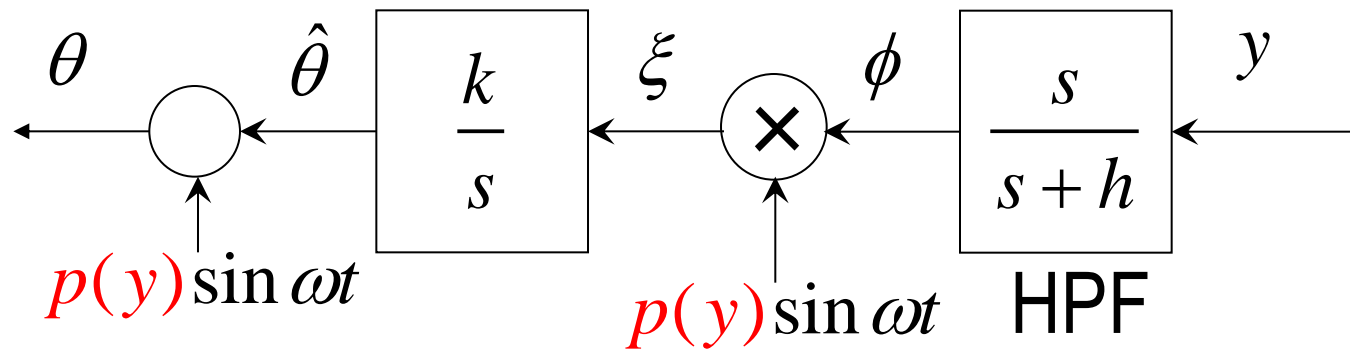
振幅可変機構をもつ極値探査法



$p(y)$ は連続微分可能で単調増加であり

$$p(y) \geq 0$$

を満足する関数とする



$$y = f^* + \frac{f''}{2} (p(y) \sin \omega t - \tilde{\theta})^2$$

$$= f^* + \frac{f''}{2} \left[p(y)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cos 2\omega t}{2} \right) - 2p(y) \sin \omega t \tilde{\theta} + \tilde{\theta}^2 \right]$$

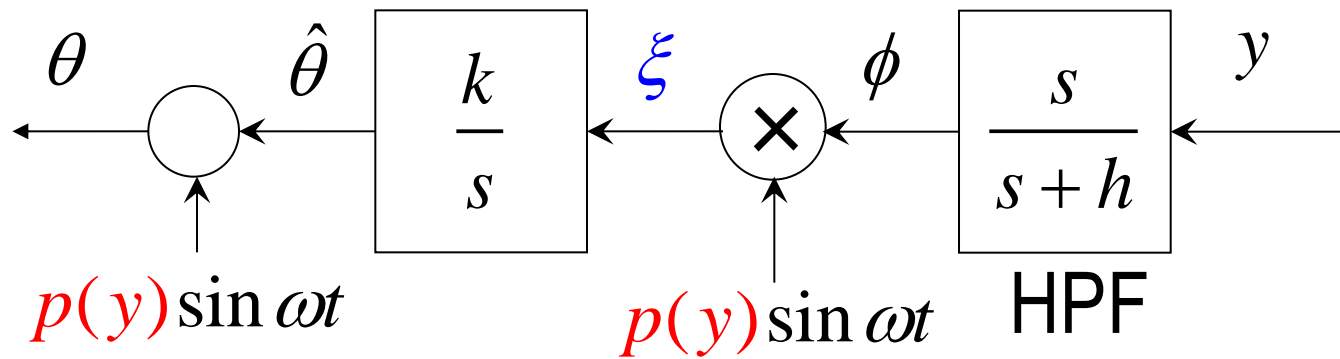
ローカル解析

$$\phi = \frac{s}{s+h} [y] = \frac{f''}{2} \left[p(y)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cos 2\omega t}{2} \right) - 2p(y) \sin \omega t \tilde{\theta} \right]$$

$$\xi = \phi \cdot p(y) \sin \omega t = \frac{f''}{2} \left[p(y)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cos 2\omega t}{2} \right) - 2p(y) \sin \omega t \tilde{\theta} \right] p(y) \sin \omega t$$

$$= \frac{f''}{4} p(y)^3 \sin \omega t - \frac{f'' p(y)^3}{4} \sin \omega t \cos 2\omega t - f'' p^2(y) \sin^2 \omega t \tilde{\theta}$$

$$= \frac{f''}{4} p(y)^3 \sin \omega t - \frac{f'' p(y)^3}{4} \frac{\sin \omega t - \sin 3\omega t}{2} - f'' p^2(y) \frac{1 - \cos 2\omega t}{2} \tilde{\theta}$$



$$\xi = \frac{f''}{4} p(y)^3 \sin \omega t - \frac{f'' p(y)^3}{4} \frac{\sin \omega t - \sin 3\omega t}{2} - f'' p^2(y) \frac{1 - \cos 2\omega t}{2} \tilde{\theta}$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{f'' p_{low}^2(y)}{2} \tilde{\theta} = \frac{|f''| p_{low}^2(y)}{2} \tilde{\theta}$$

$f'' < 0$



$$\tilde{\theta} := -\hat{\theta} + \theta^*$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\tilde{\theta}} = -\dot{\hat{\theta}} + \dot{\theta}^* = -\dot{\hat{\theta}} = -k\xi = -\frac{k|f''| p_{low}^2(y)}{2} \tilde{\theta}$$

$$\dot{\tilde{\theta}} = -\frac{k|f''| p_{low}^2(y)}{2} \tilde{\theta}$$

$$\text{従来法 } \dot{\tilde{\theta}} = -\frac{k|f''| a}{2} \tilde{\theta}$$

振幅可変機構をもつ極値制御手法のシミュレーション

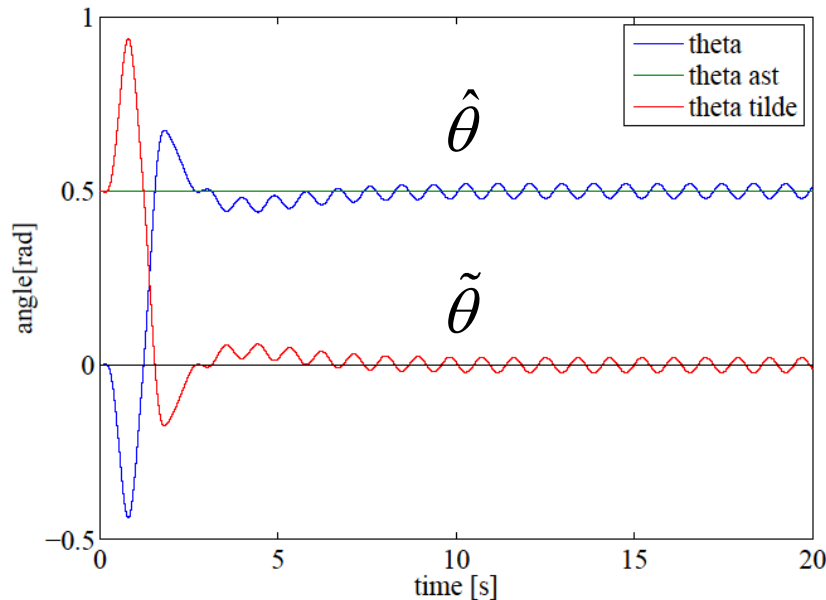
従来法と提案法の比較

音源の位置 $\theta^* = 0.5$
顔の初期方向 $\theta_0 = 0$

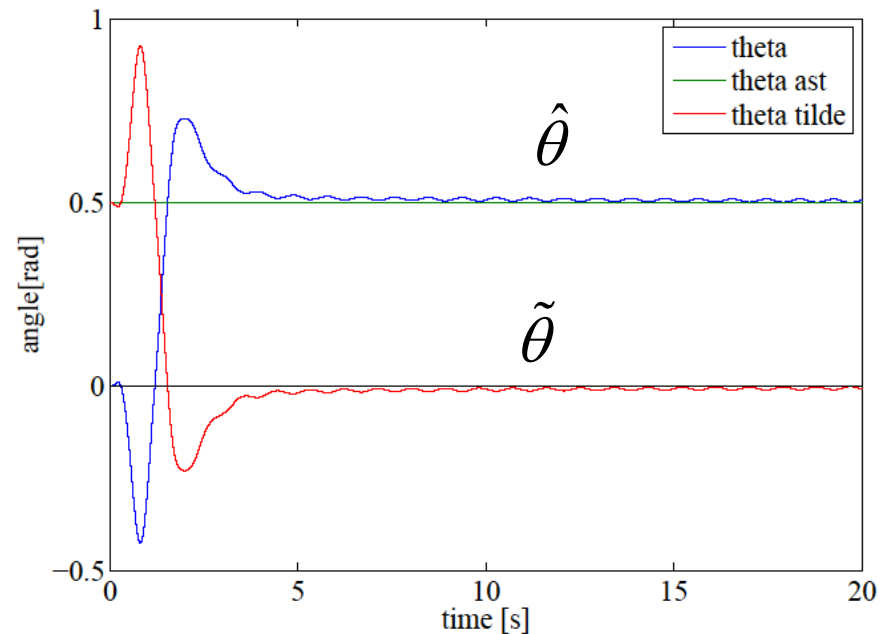
従来法の探索信号 $\alpha(t) = 0.3 \sin \omega t, k = 6800$

提案法の探索信号 $\alpha(t) = 1.7\sqrt[3]{y} \sin \omega t, k = 950$

従来



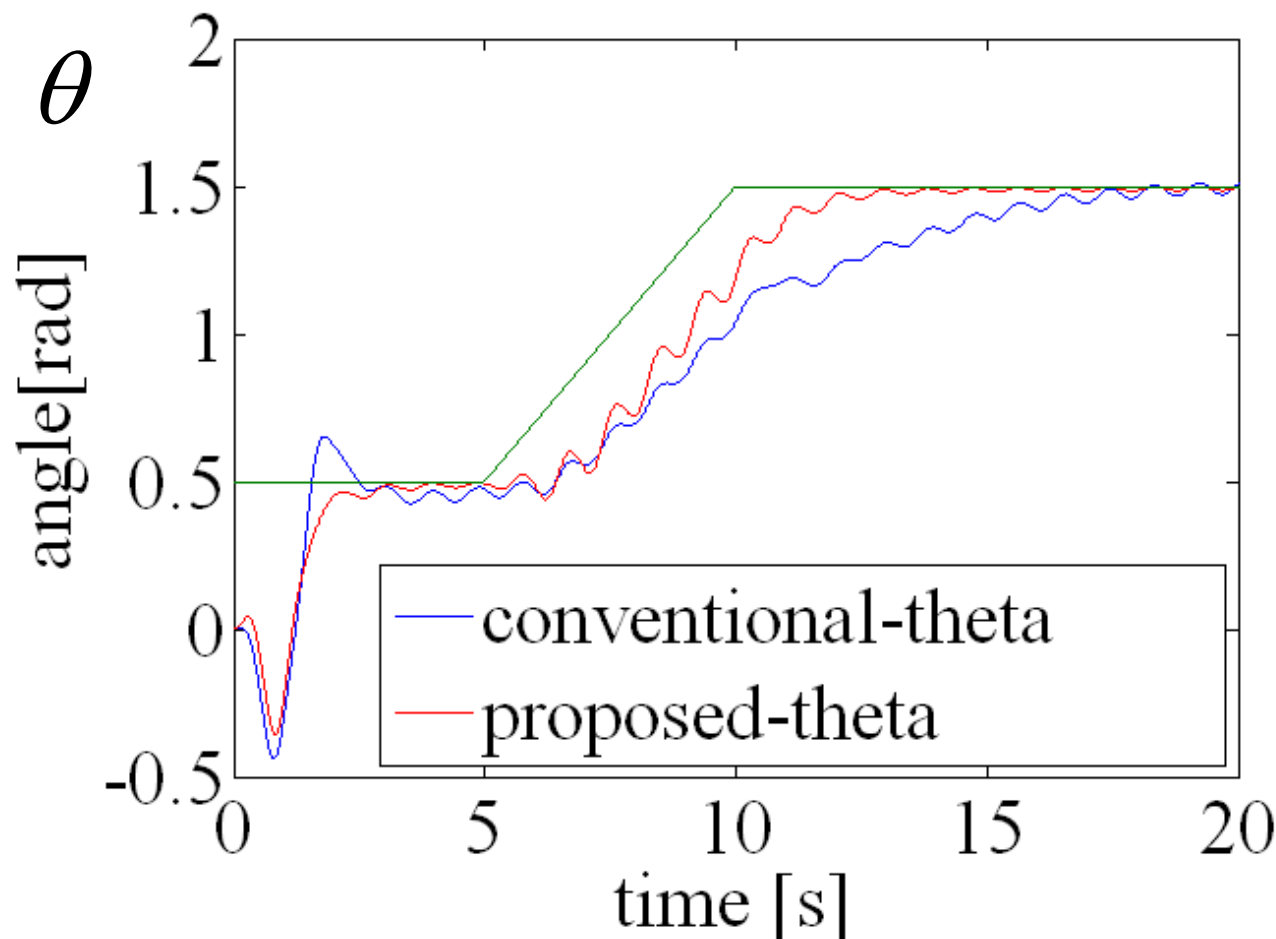
提案



従来法(左)と提案法(右)のシミュレーション比較

音源方向が時間変化する場合の応答

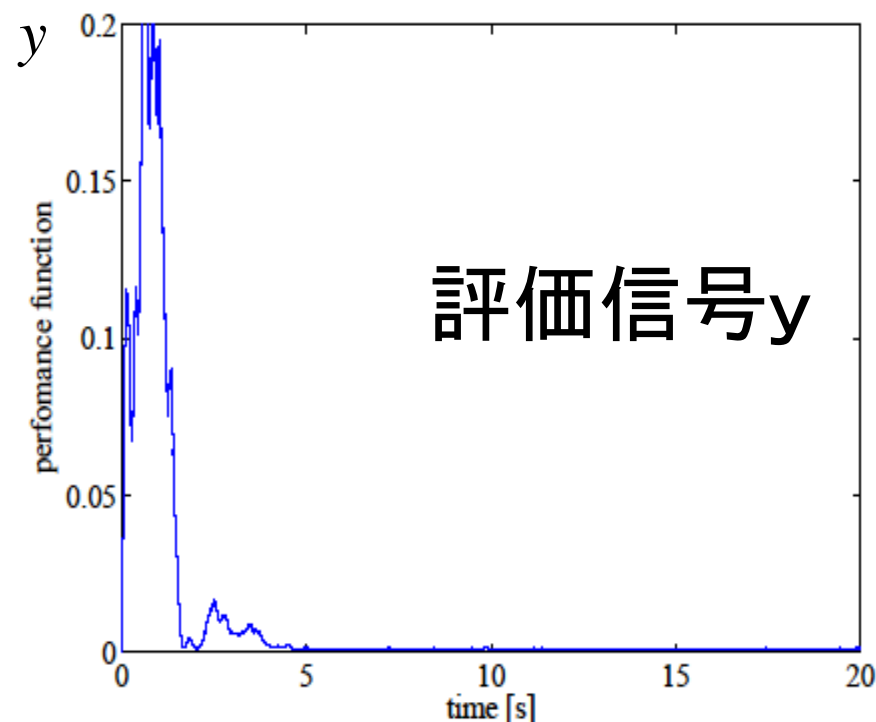
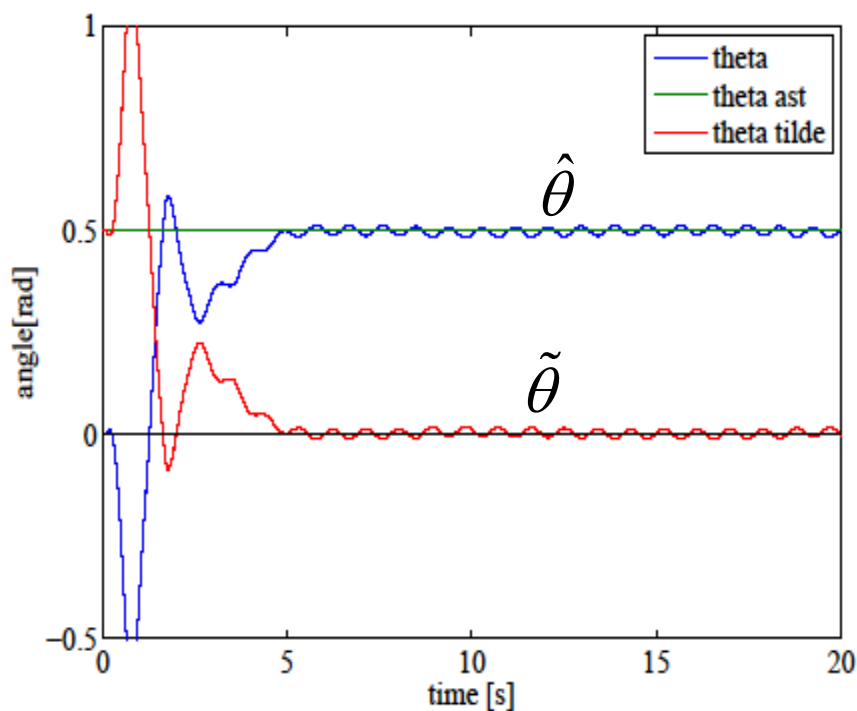
移動音源に対する音源方向推定



移動音源に対する音源方向推定

実音データによる有効性検証

実音データを用いて音源方向推定を行った



実音データによる音源方向推定(提案法)

応用 [4]PID パラメータ調整(離散ES)

Proportional term: $u_p(t) = K e(t)$

$$e(t) := r(t) - y(t)$$

gain

Integral term: $u_I(t) = \frac{K}{T_I} \int e(\tau) d\tau$

Integral time

Derivative term: $u_D(t) = K T_D \frac{de(t)}{dt}$

Derivative time

There are many methods of PID Tuning

Some require a plant model or special experiment

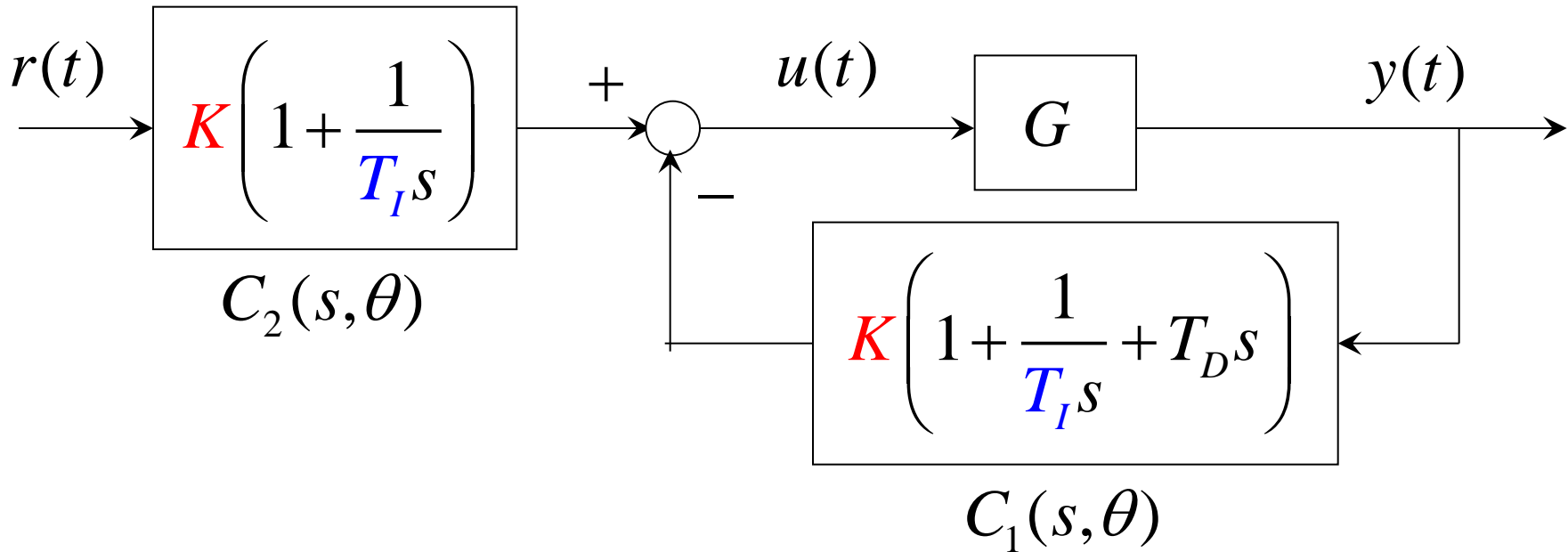
- Ziegler-Nichols (ZN) method
- Kappa-Tau Tuning
- Internal model control method (IMC)

Closed loop method

- Relay feedback tuning
- Iterative feedback Tuning (IFT)

We will apply discrete version of ES to tune PID parameters. Goal to optimize step response of a closed loop system. Method can tune controller for many plants in only a few iterations. Yields performance at least as good as many popular PID tuning methods.

PID Parameter-Tuning using ES



Two-degree of freedom PID controller

Tuning PID Parameters $\theta := [K \quad T_I \quad T_D]$

Implementation

- ① 第k回目のステップ応答試験で用いるPIDパラメータを次とする.

$$\theta[k] := [K[k] \quad T_I[k] \quad T_D[k]]$$

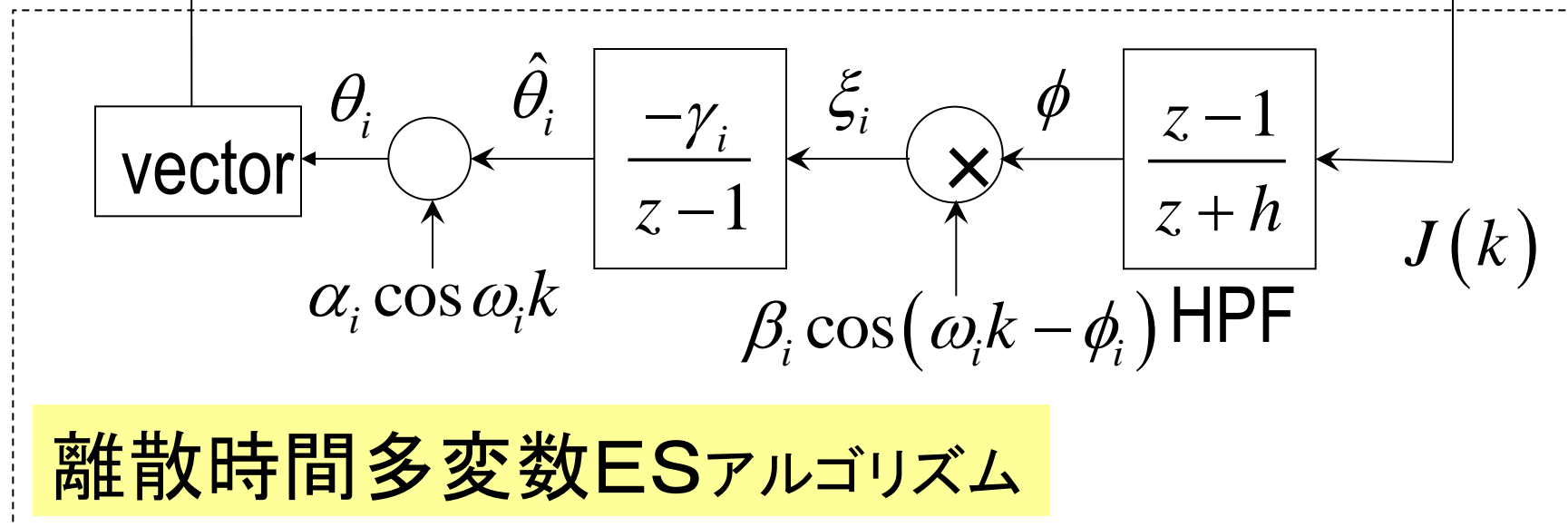
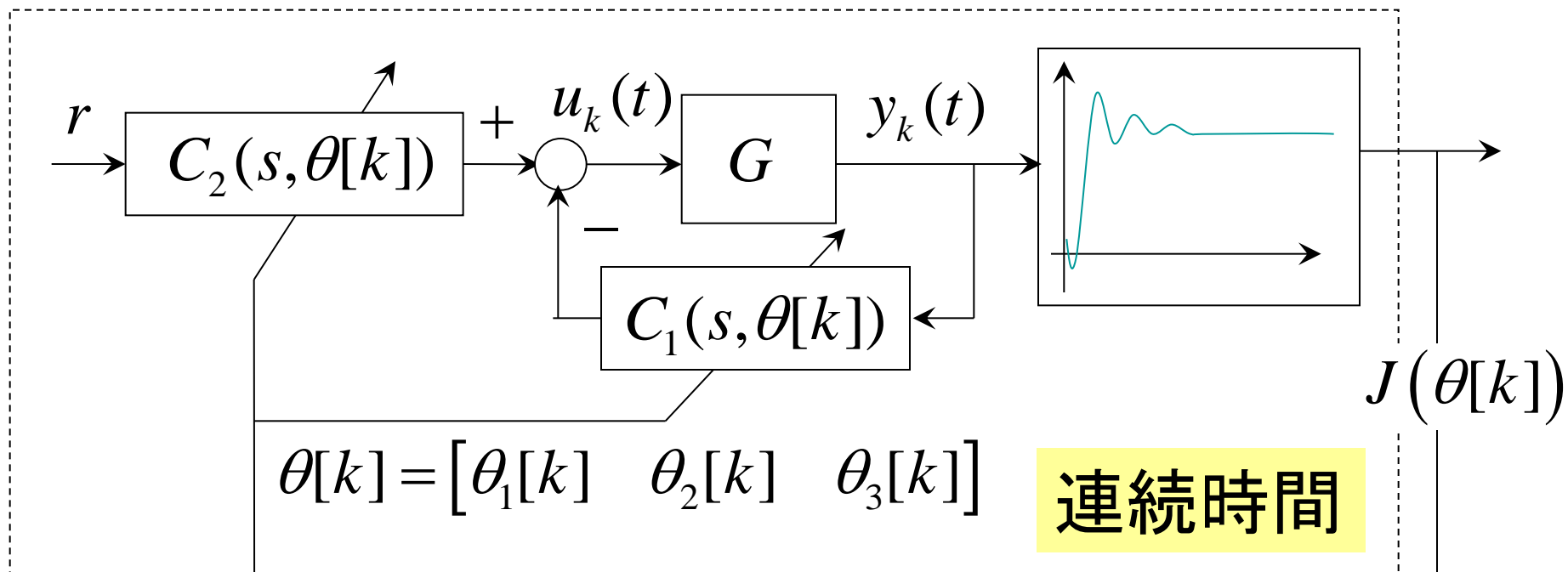
- ② つぎの評価関数 $J(\theta[k])$ を計算する.

$$J(\theta[k]) := \frac{1}{T - t_0} \int_{t_0}^T (r - y_k(t))^2 dt$$

ただし, $y_k(t)$ はk回目のステップ応答試験における出力

- ③ ②で求めたJを最小にするPIDパラメータを離散時間ESアルゴリズムで求める.

$$\theta[k+1] = [K[k+1] \quad T_I[k+1] \quad T_D[k+1]]$$



Simulations [Kilingsworth]

(1) Four Plants:

$$G_1(s) = \frac{e^{-5s}}{1 + 20s}$$

$$G_3(s) = \frac{1}{(1 + 10s)^8}$$

$$G_2(s) = \frac{e^{-20s}}{1 + 20s}$$

$$G_4(s) = \frac{1 - 5s}{(1 + 10s)(1 + 20s)}$$

(2) Comparison:

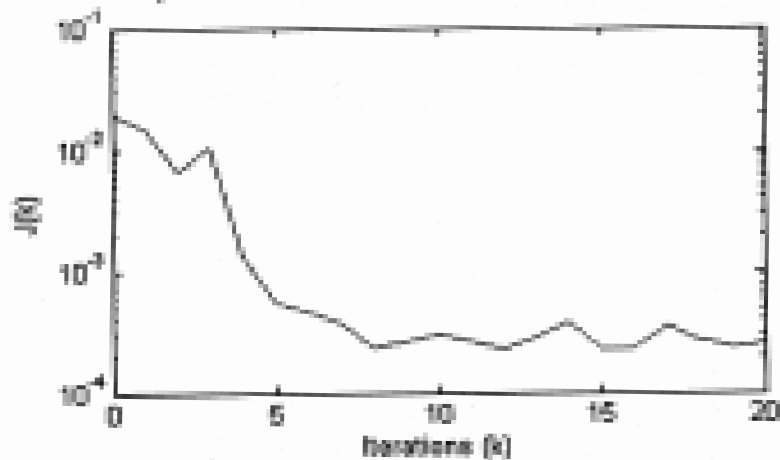
ZN: The Ziegler-Nichols tuning rules

IMC: The internal model control method

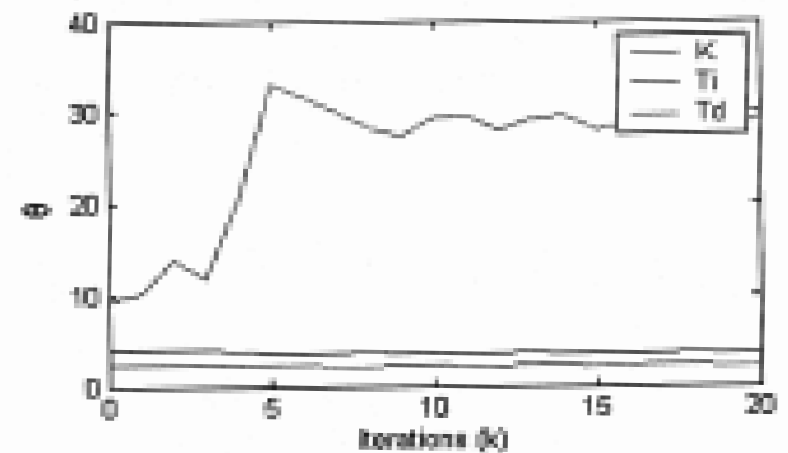
IFT: The iterative feedback tuning method (Gevers, 94, 98)

$$G_1(s) = \frac{e^{-5s}}{1 + 20s}$$

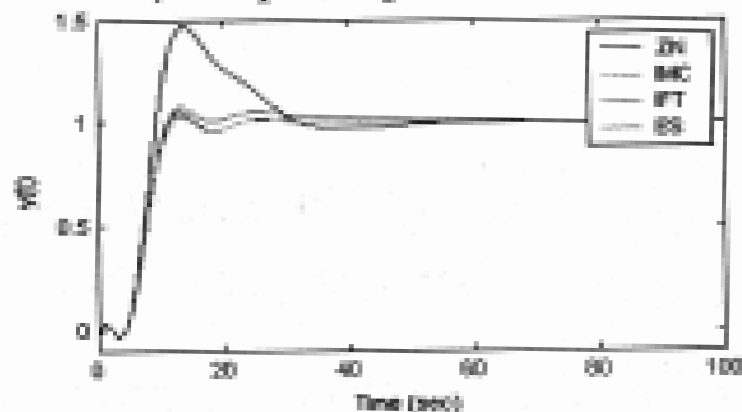
a) Evolution of Cost Function



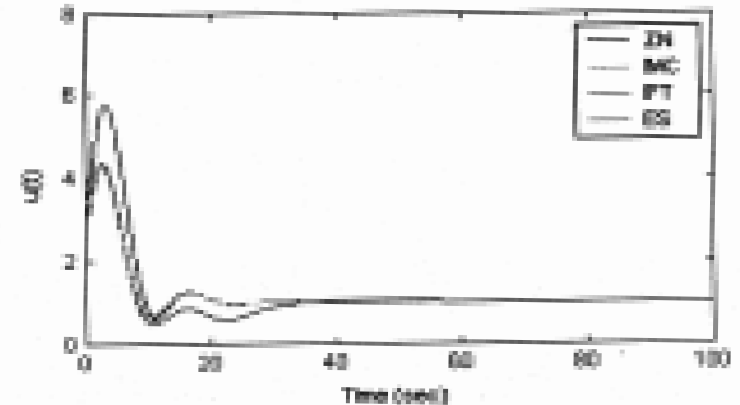
b) Evolution of PID Parameters



c) Step Response of output

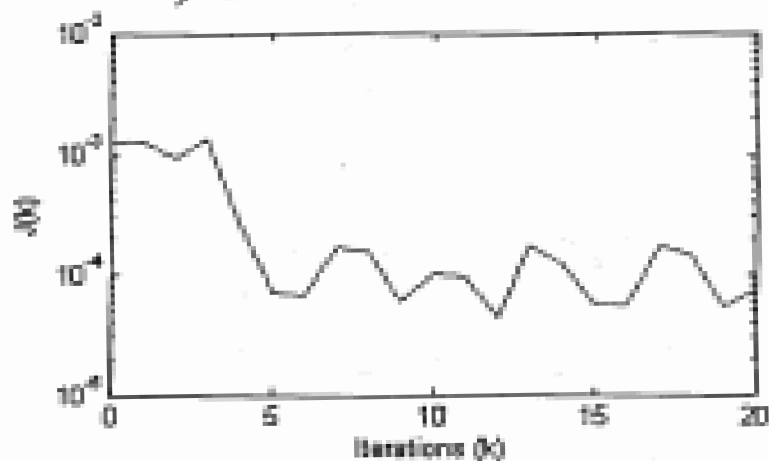


d) Step Response of controller

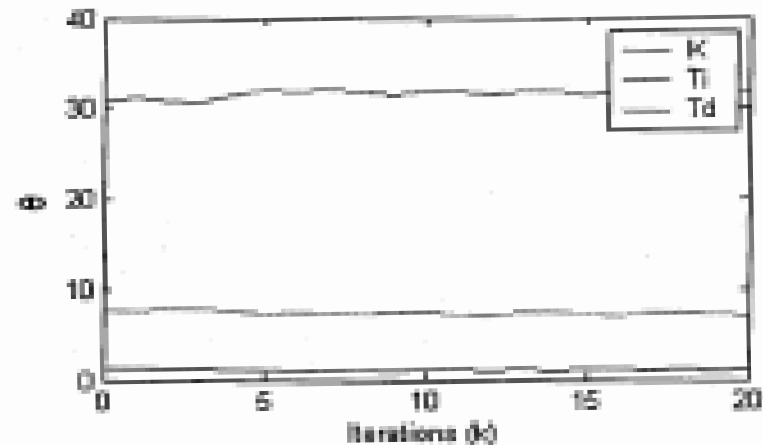


$$G_2(s) = \frac{e^{-20s}}{1 + 20s}$$

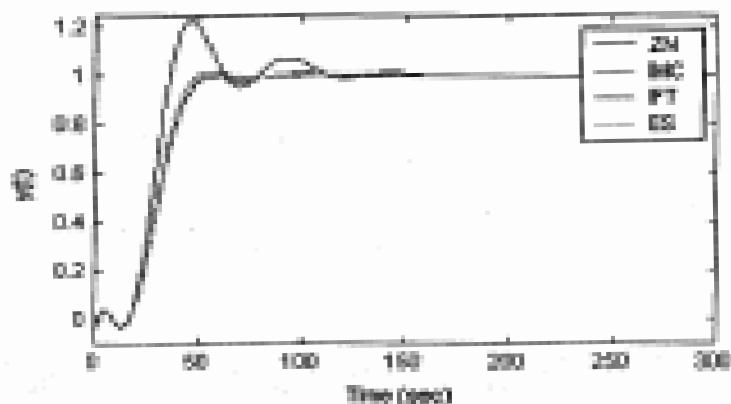
a) Evolution of Cost Function



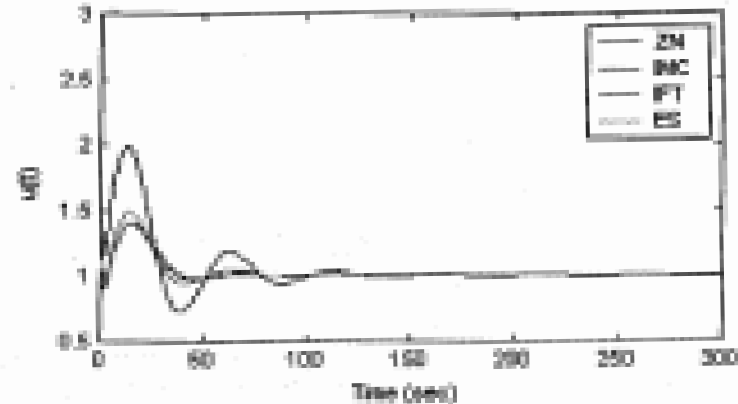
b) Evolution of PID Parameters



c) Step Response of output

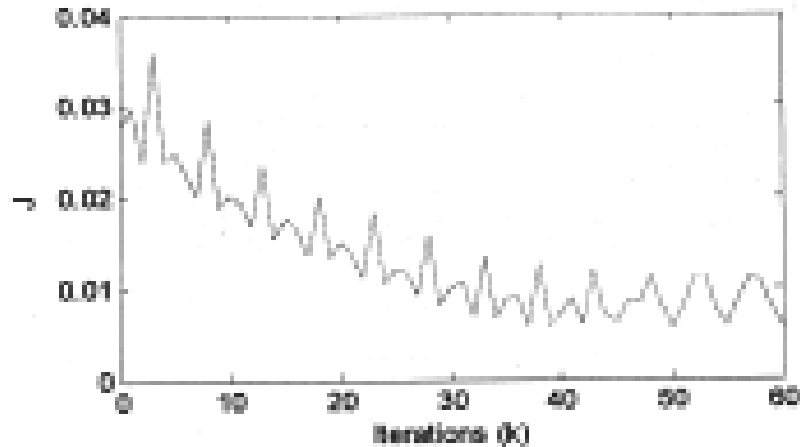


d) Step Response of controller

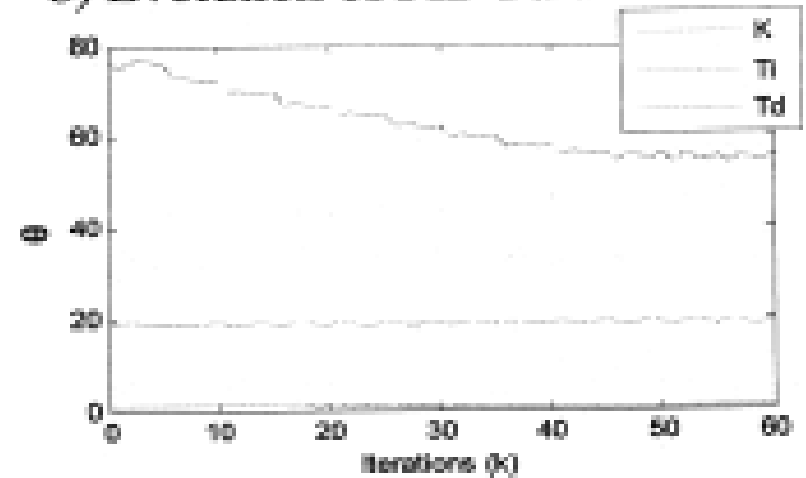


$$G_3(s) = \frac{1}{(1+10s)^8}$$

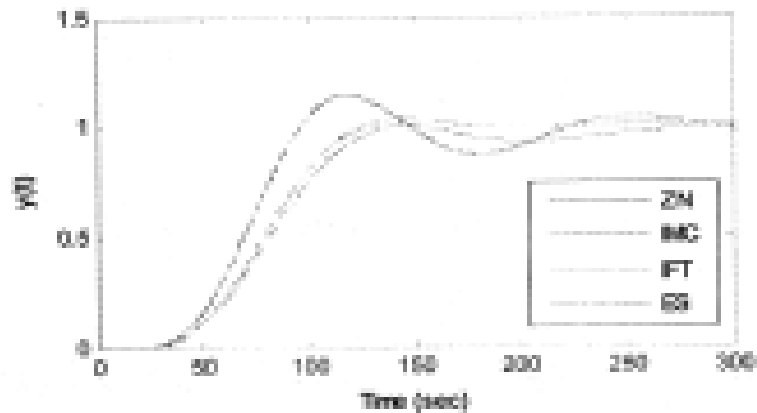
a) Evolution of Cost Function



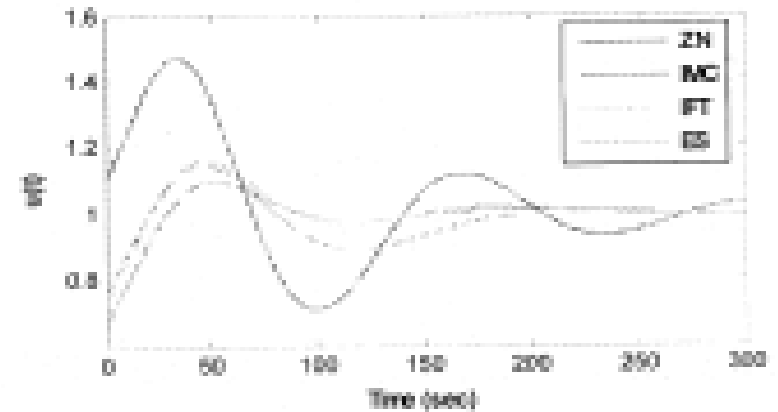
b) Evolution of PID Parameters



c) Step Response of output

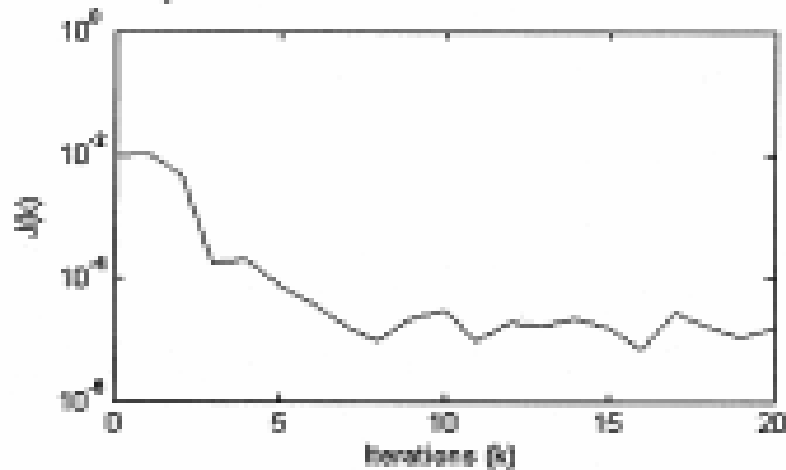


d) Step Response of controller

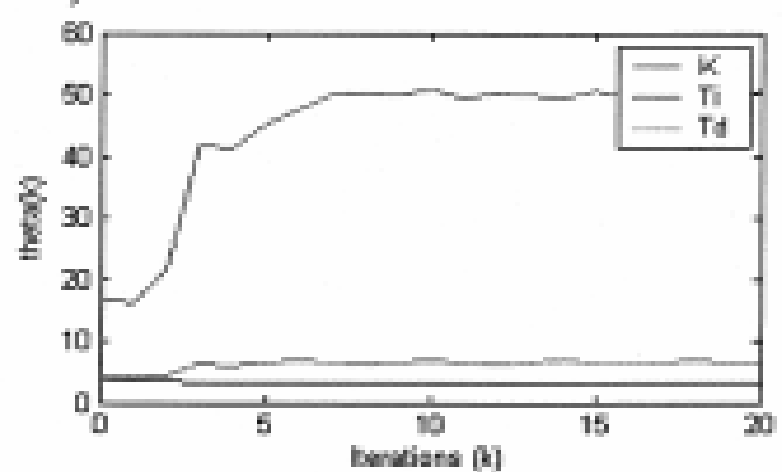


$$G_4(s) = \frac{1 - 5s}{(1 + 10s)(1 + 20s)}$$

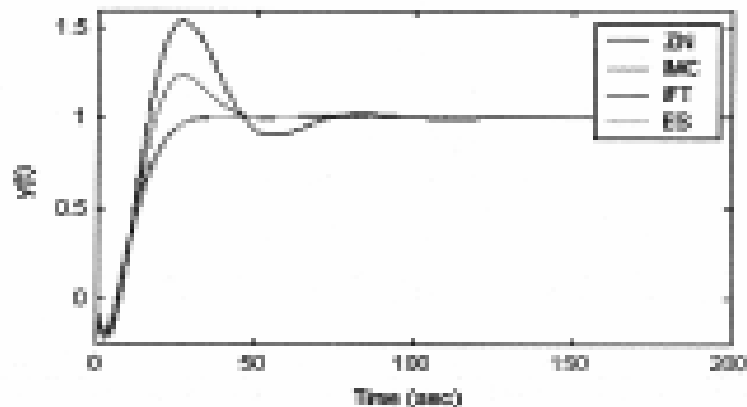
a) Evolution of Cost Function



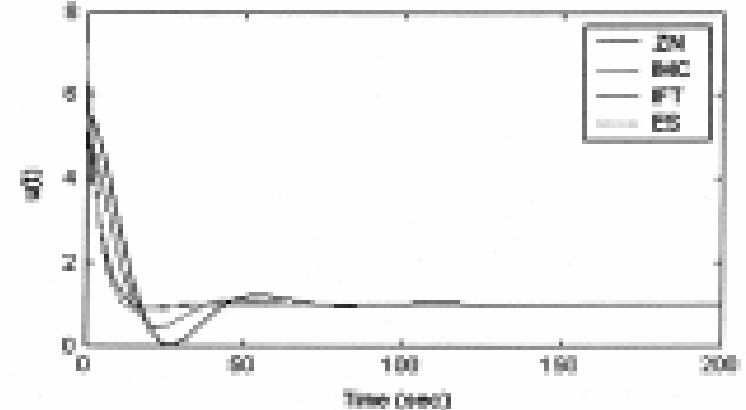
b) Evolution of PID Parameters



c) Step Response of output

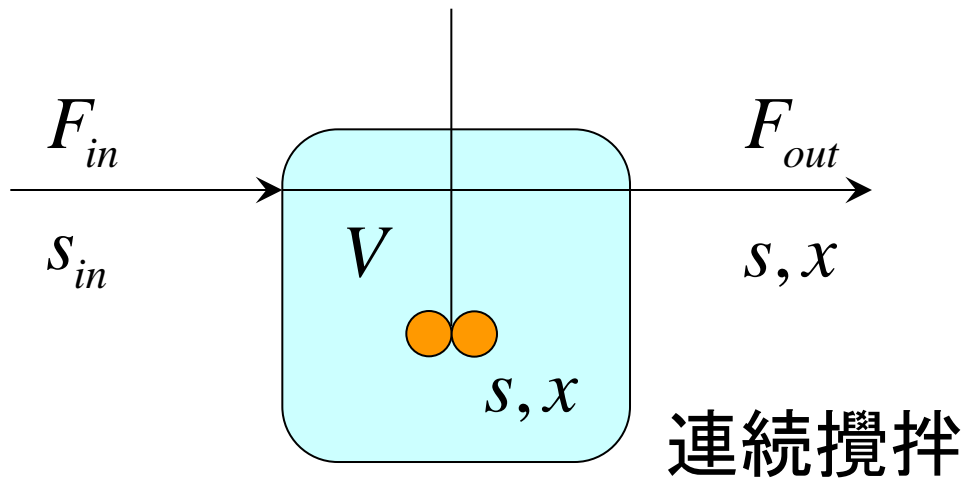


d) Step Response of controller



応用[5] 最適バイオリアクター

酵素や微生物を利用して，物質の分解・合成・化学変換を行う装置



x : バイオマス濃度

s : 基質濃度

μ : 増殖率

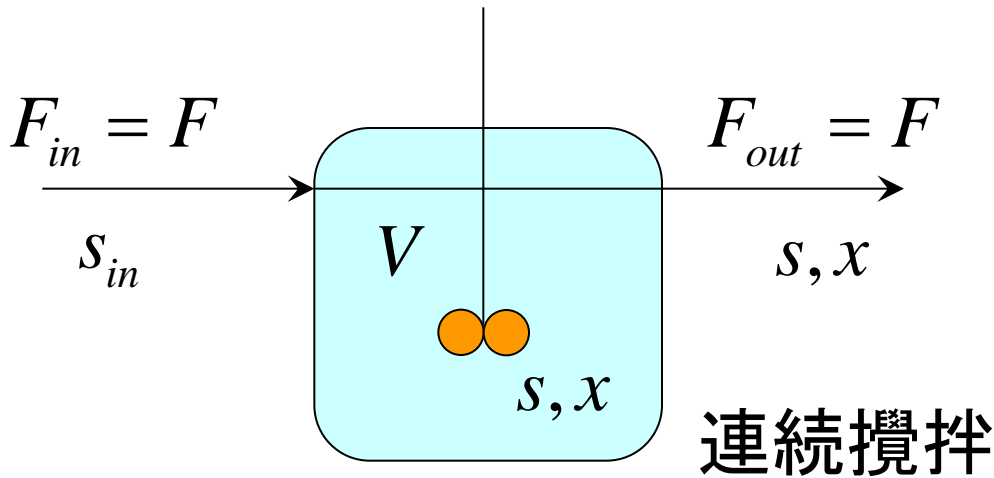
K : 収量係数

$D = F_{in}/V$: 希釈率

$$\frac{d(Vx)}{dt} = \mu(s)Vx - F_{out}x \longrightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = \mu(s)x - Dx$$

$$\frac{d(Vs)}{dt} = -K\mu(s)Vx + F_{in}s_{in} - F_{out}s \longrightarrow \frac{ds}{dt} = -K\mu(s)x + D(s_{in} - s)$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = F_{in} - F_{out} \xrightarrow[\quad F_{in} = F_{out}]{\text{連続攪拌}} \frac{dV}{dt} = 0 \quad D = F_{in}/V$$



$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \mu(s)x - Dx$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = -K\mu(s)x + D(s_{in} - s)$$

$D = F_{in}/V$ 制御入力

$y = Dx$ これを最大にしたい

反応速度に見合った流入量を決定して, $y=Dx$ を最大にしたい

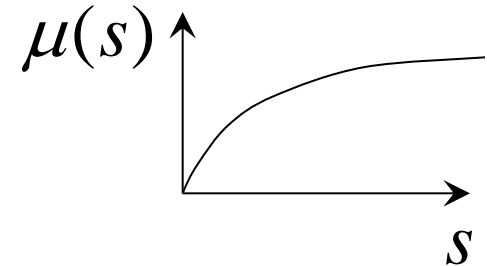
Monod model (Michaelis-Menten Law):

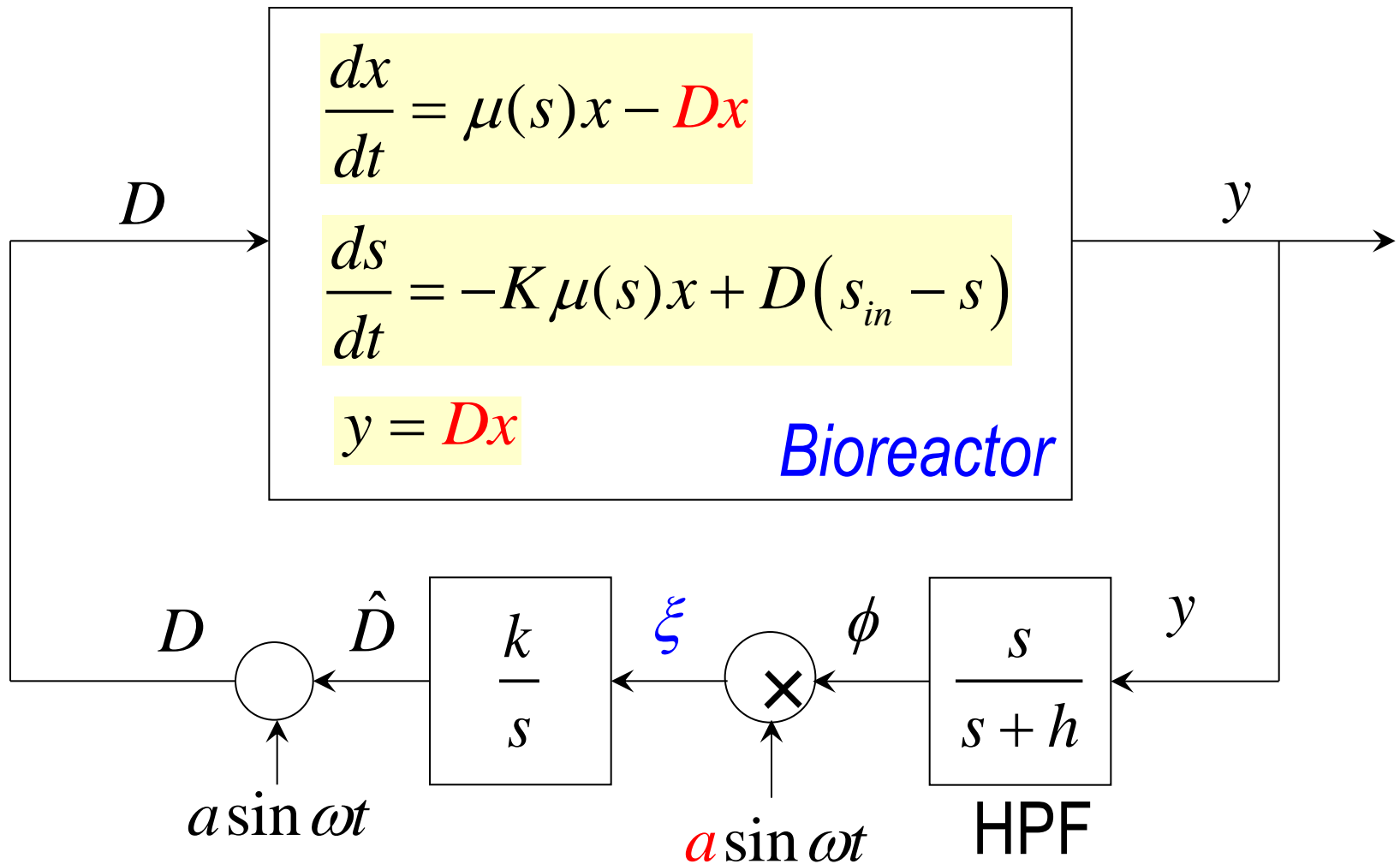
$$\mu(s) = \mu_{\max} \left(\frac{s}{K_s + s} \right)$$

Haldane model (Andrews):

$$K_i = 0$$

$$\mu(s) = \mu_{\max} \left(\frac{1}{1 + (K_s/s) + (K_i/s)} \right)$$





シミュレーション

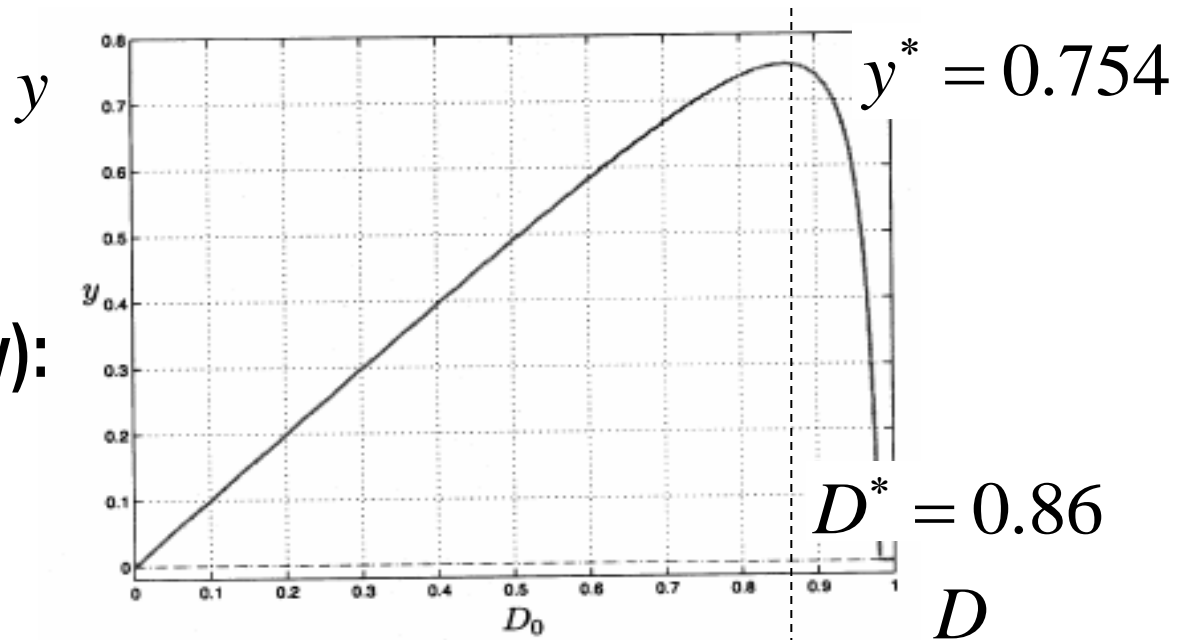
$$h = 0.04, \omega = 0.08, a = 0.03, k = 5$$

定常解析

**Monod model
(Michaelis-Menten Law):**

[1] $D(0) = 0.6$

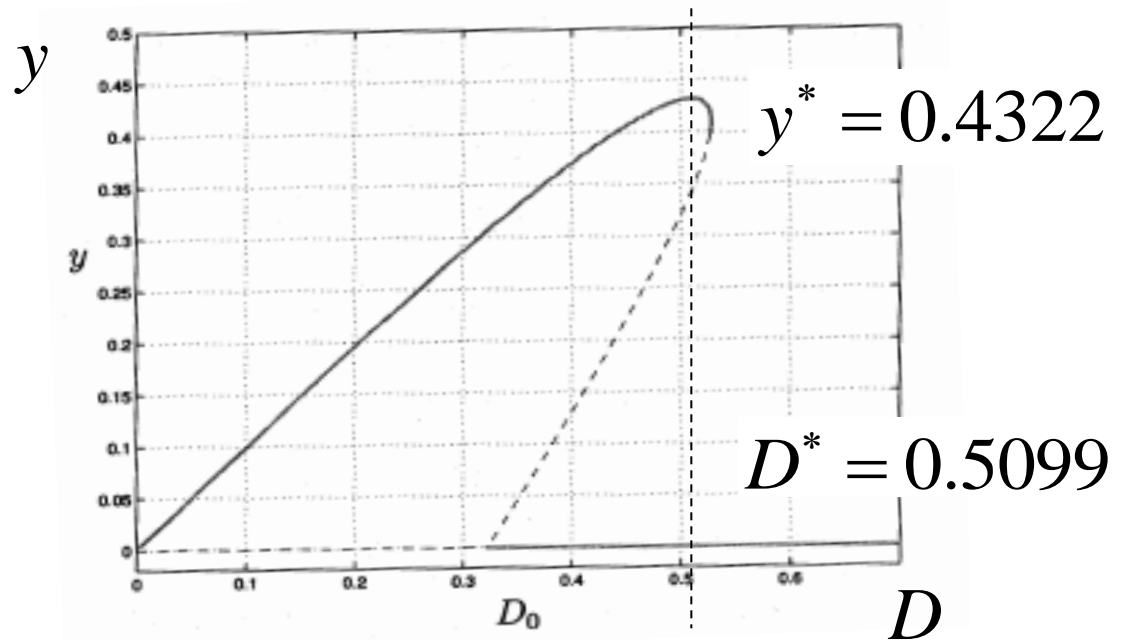
[2] $D(0) = 0.9$



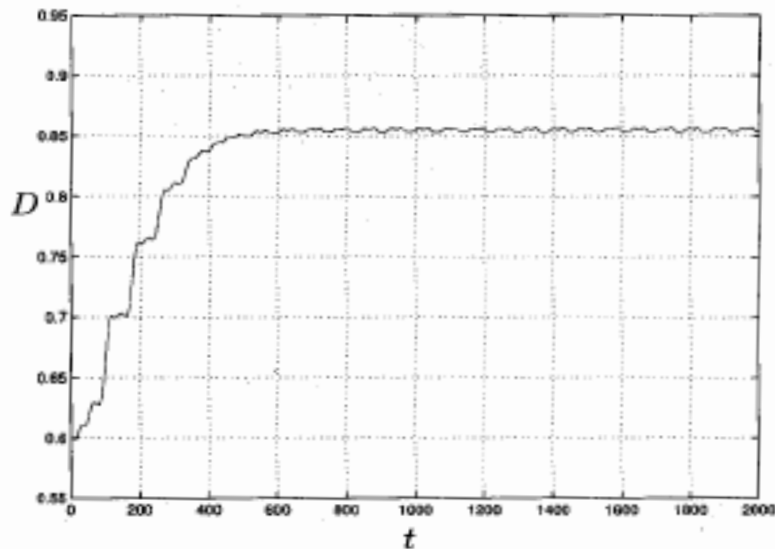
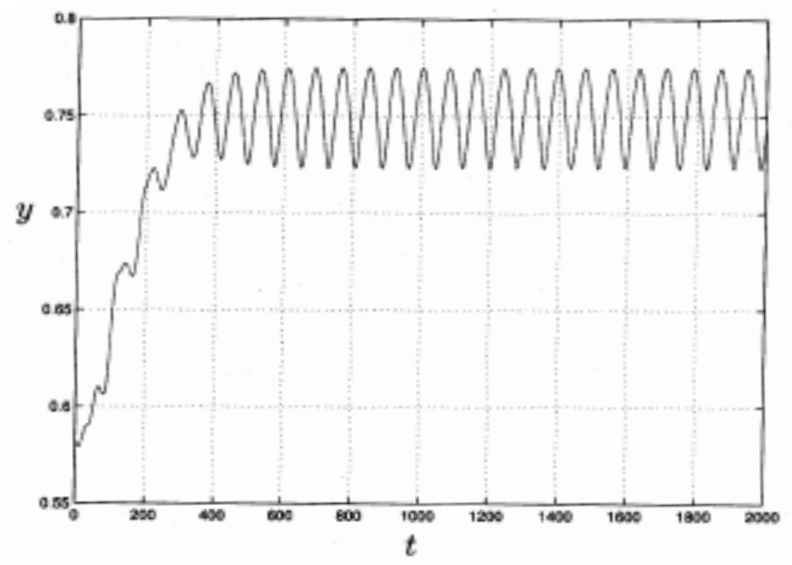
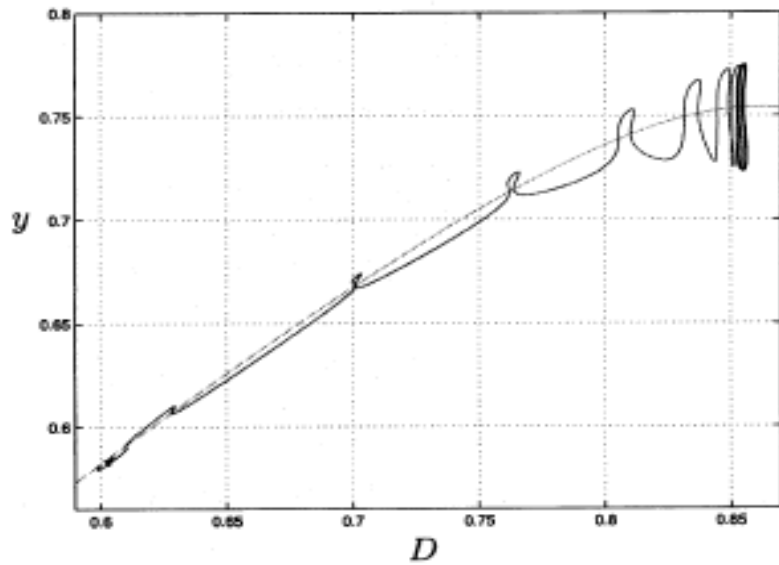
**Haldane model
(Andrews):**

[1] $D(0) = 0.4$

[2] $D(0) = 0.52$



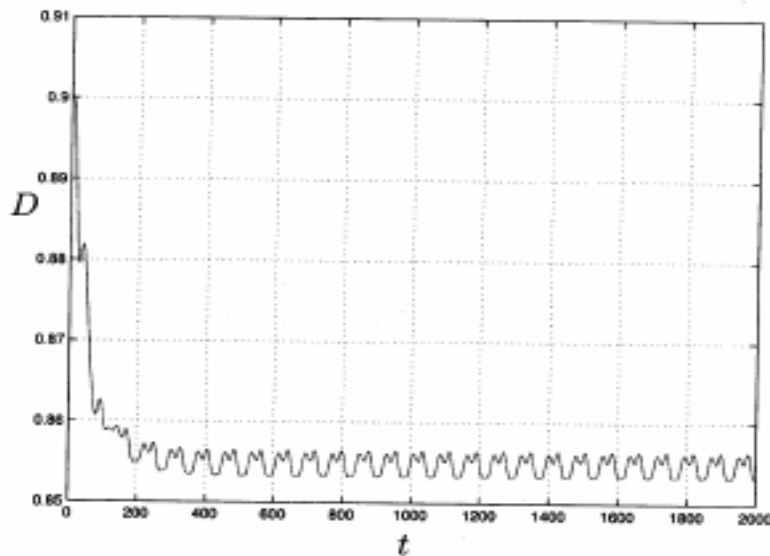
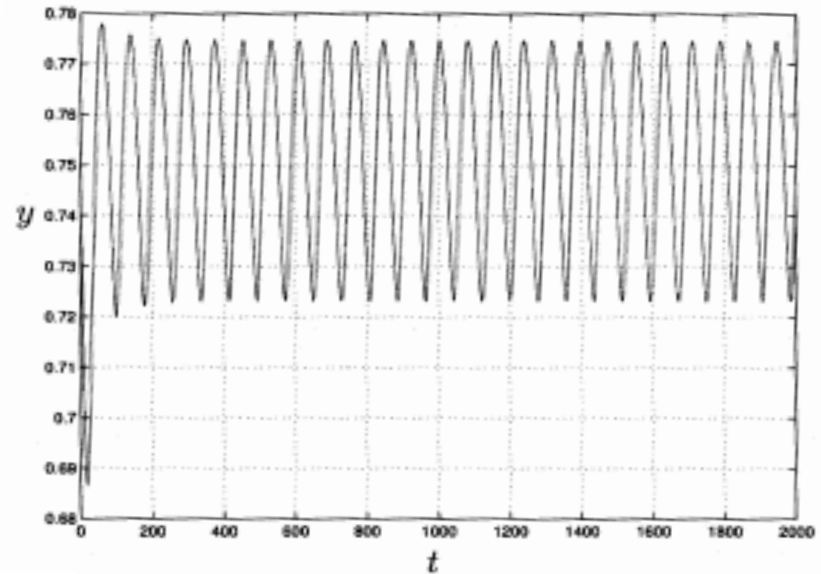
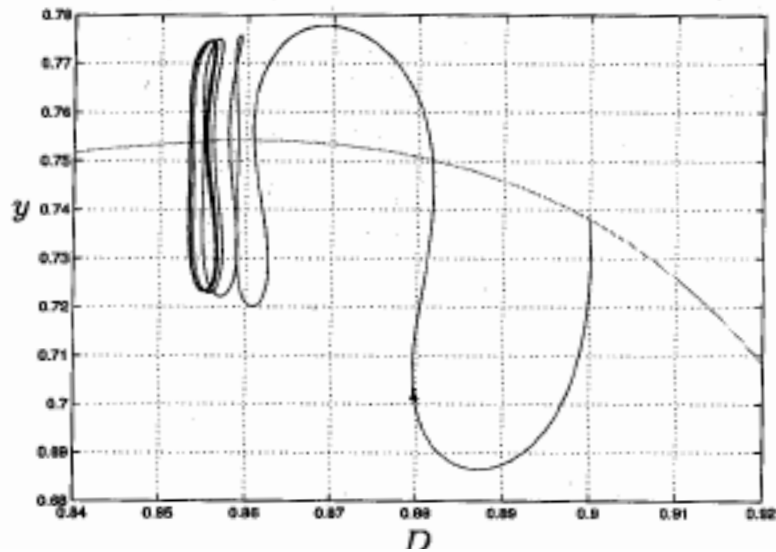
Monod model (Michaelis-Menten Law) [1]



[1] $D(0) = 0.6$

$$D^* = 0.86$$

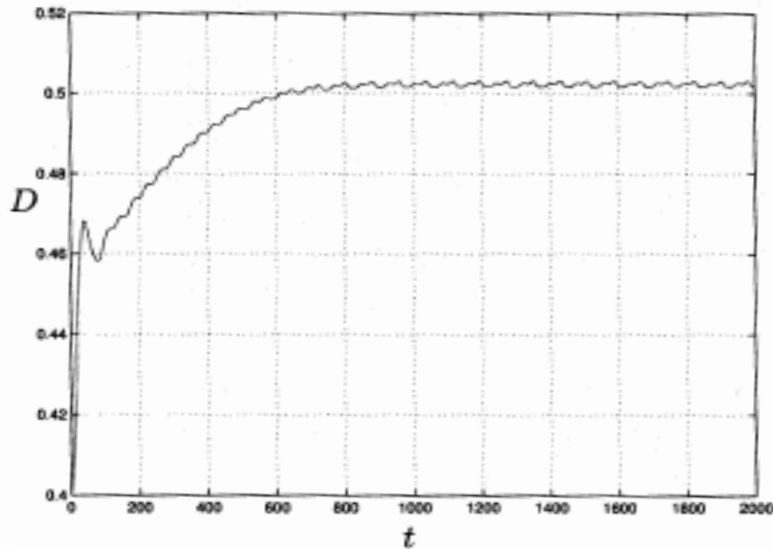
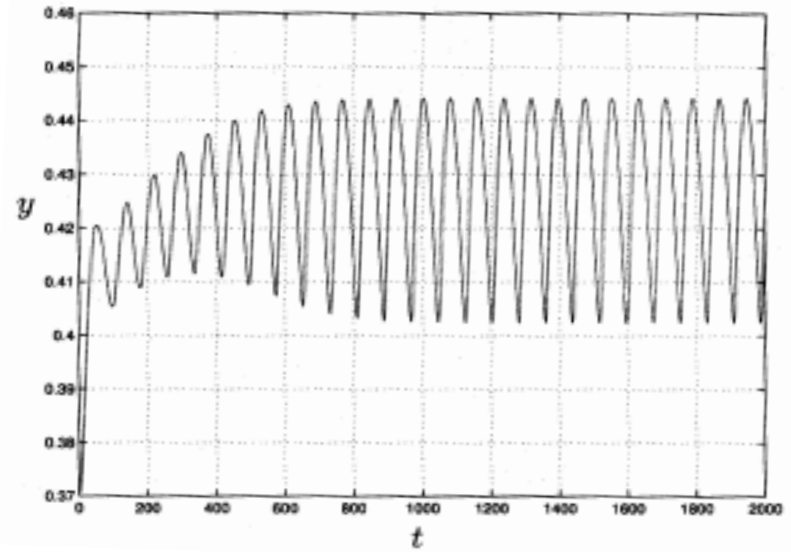
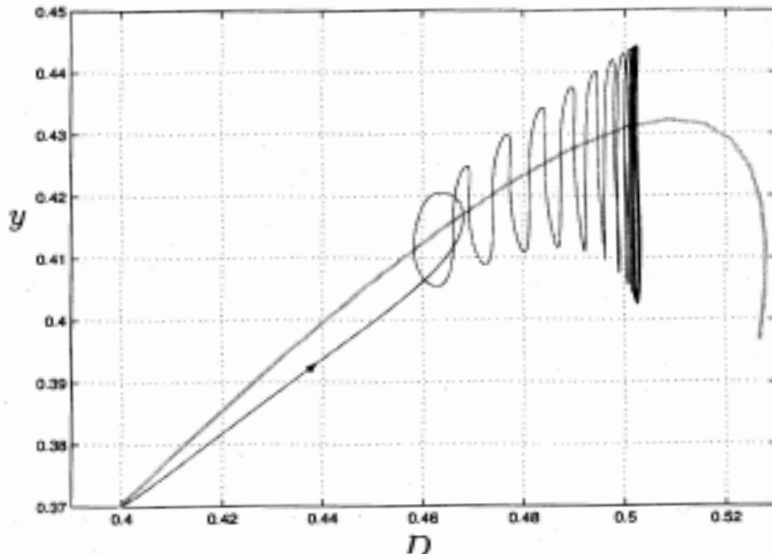
Monod model (Michaelis-Menten Law) [2]



[2] $D(0) = 0.9$

$D^* = 0.86$

Haldane model (Andrews)[1]

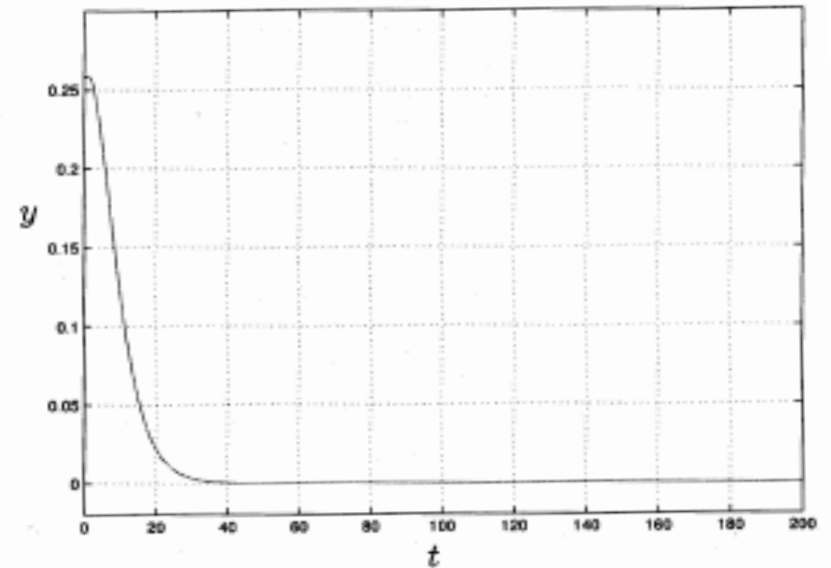
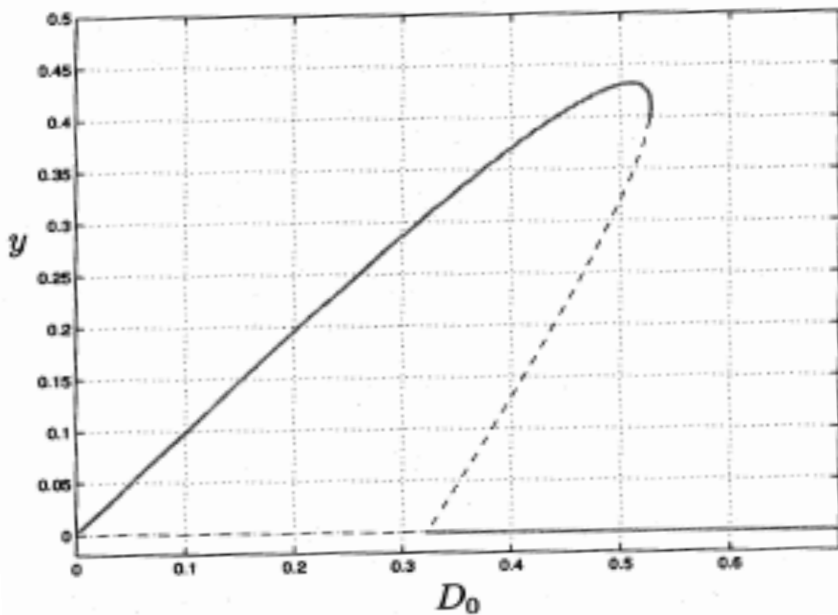


$$D^* = 0.5099$$

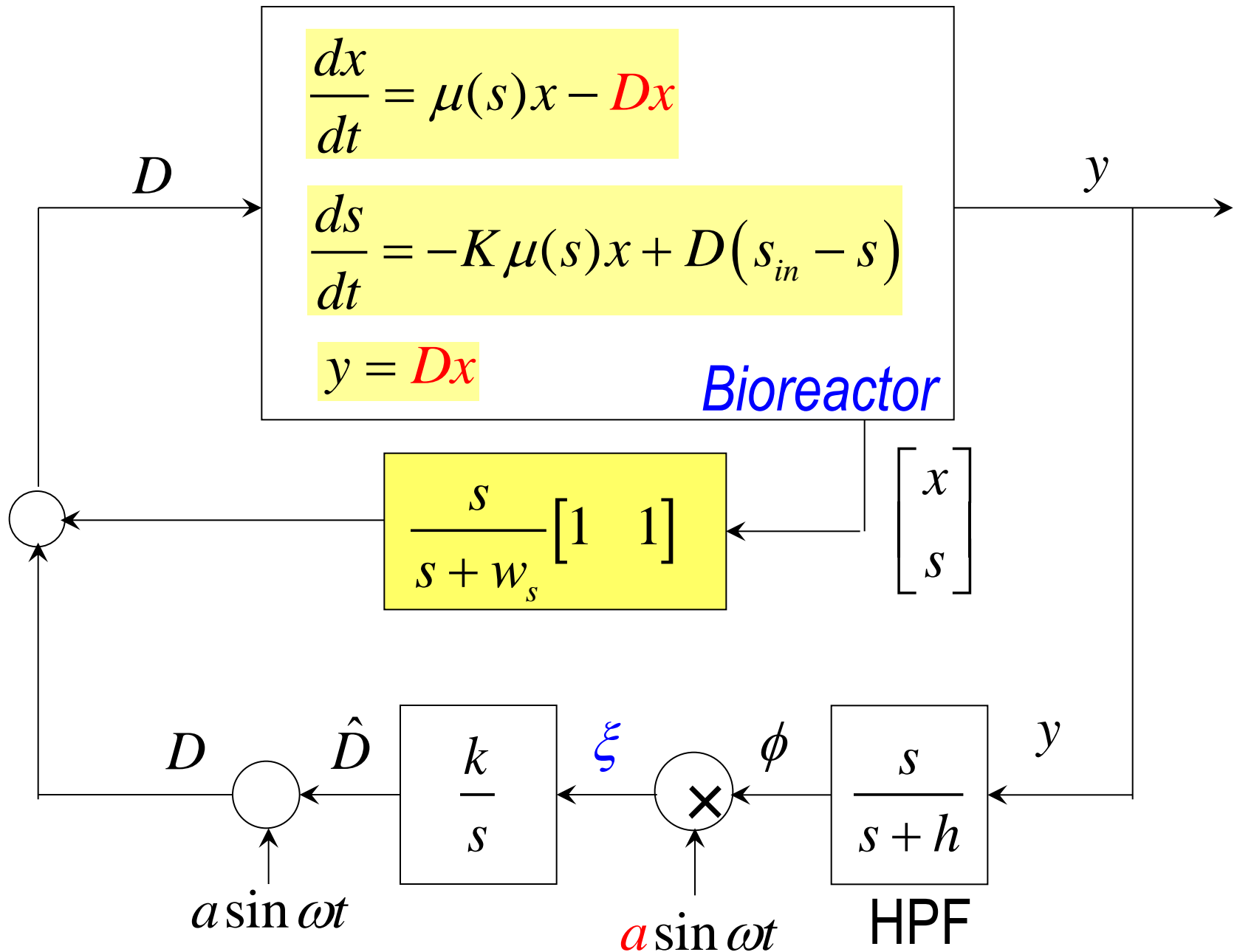
$$[1] \quad D(0) = 0.4$$

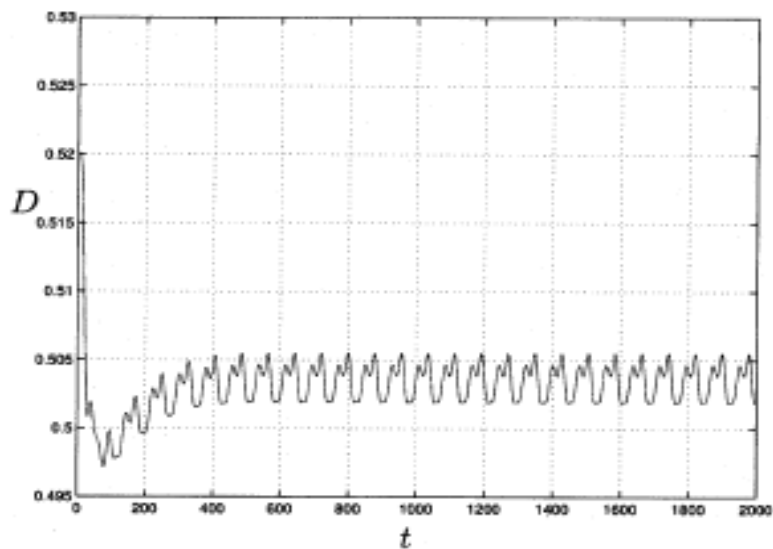
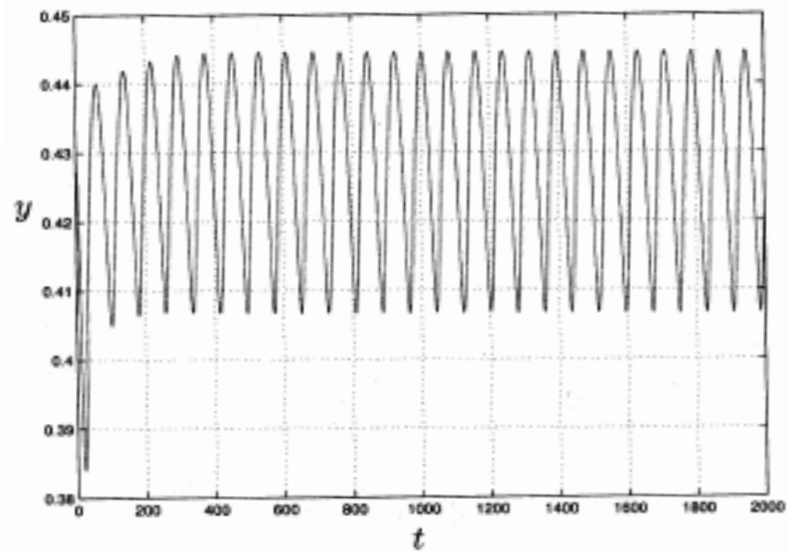
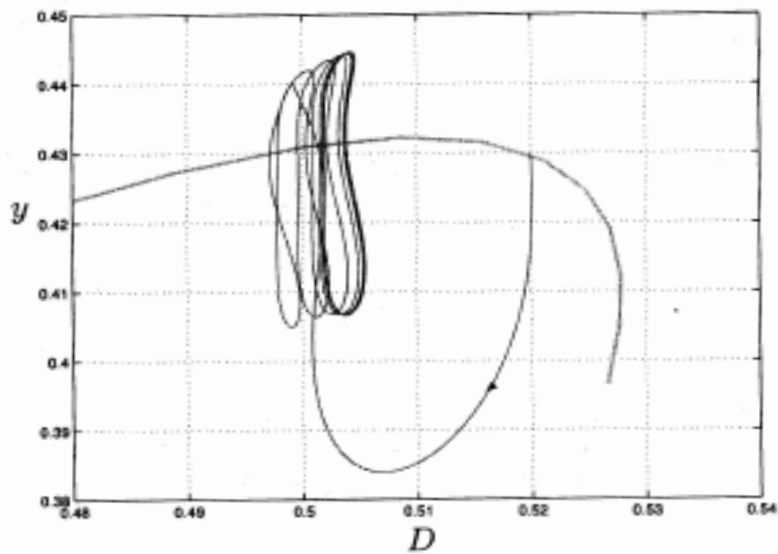
Haldane model (Andrews)[2]

Wash-outが発生している!!



[2] $D(0) = 0.52$





[2] $D(0) = 0.52$

$D^* = 0.5099$

Thank you for kind attention

Keio University

