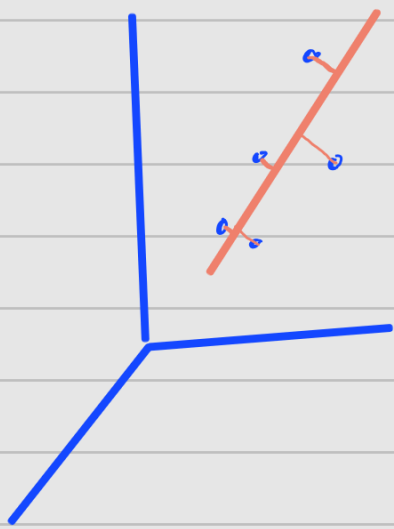


Weighted Component Analysis

The objective here is to find the optimal combination of sensors to find the hidden state.

We begin with PCA & define our it as a projection P from sensor space Y to hidden state X , s.t. $\underline{P}_{\text{PCA}}(Y, X) \simeq Y \xrightarrow{\underline{P}_{\text{PCA}}} X$



$$\underline{P}_{\text{PCA}} = \min \text{Cor}(X)$$

$$\underline{P}_{\text{ICA}} = \min \text{Cor}(X) + \min \text{Cor}(X)$$

$$\underline{P}_{\text{WCA}} = \min \text{Cor}(X) + \min \text{Cost Sensor}(Y)$$

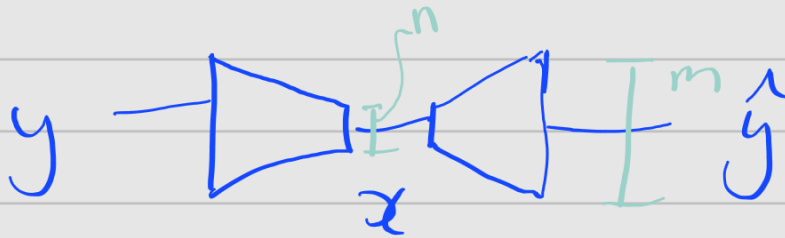
Now P is a map

$\|P(Y, X)\|$ is our objective function
that balances or concers, namely

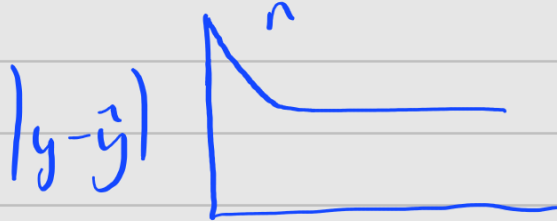
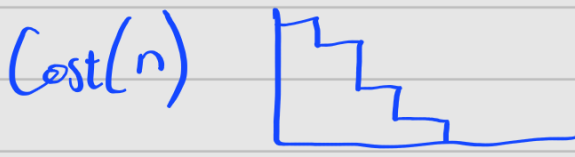
- Cost of DAQ
- hidden state estimation

$$P_{WCA} = \min \text{Cor}(x) + \min \text{Cost Sensor}(Y)$$

From the AE, we know $\min \text{Cor}(x) = n, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$



therefore n is a binary search



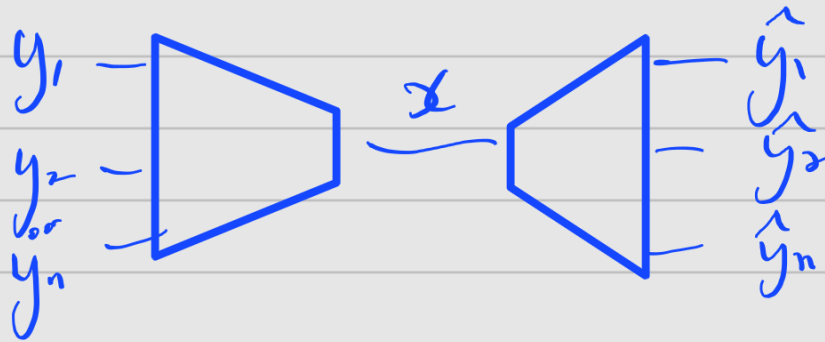
Now let us select the sensor combination

⊗ Combinatorial Search, not good

$$\text{Cost Sensor}(Y) = \text{Cost}(y_1) + \dots + \text{Cost}(y_n) + \|y - \hat{y}\|$$

Can we find a continuous gradient based search for this problem?

Gradient based sensor selection



The Reconstruction loss may hold the answer.

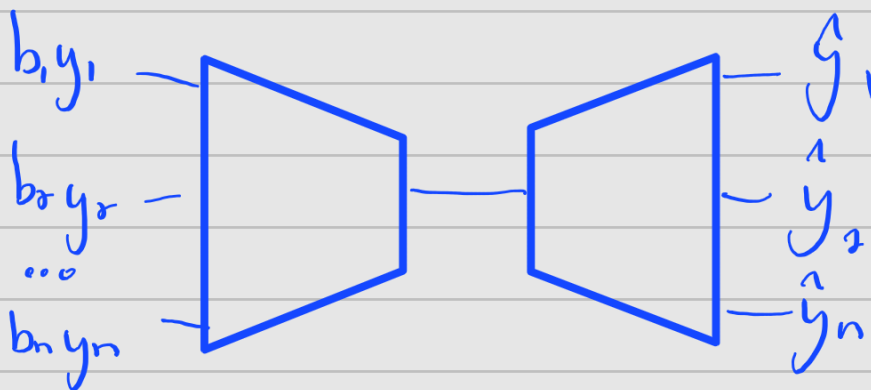
We want to be able to reconstruct $\|y - \hat{y}\|$ with the fewest sensor cost. So we will introduce the cost of sensor deployment α_i .

Now $\|y - \hat{y}\| \propto \beta$

We want to $[\min \|y - \hat{y}\|] \text{ \& } [\min \{\alpha_i\}]$

Introduce binary switches.

if sensor i is included $b_i = 1$, else $b_i = 0$
 $b_i \in \{1, 0\}$



$$L = \underbrace{\sum \alpha_i b_i}_{\text{Cost of sensor inclusion}} + \underbrace{\|y - \hat{y}\|}_{\text{Reconstruction loss}}$$

Reconstruction loss.

So λ is designed by the cost of including sensors.

β is the binary vector representing the sensors.

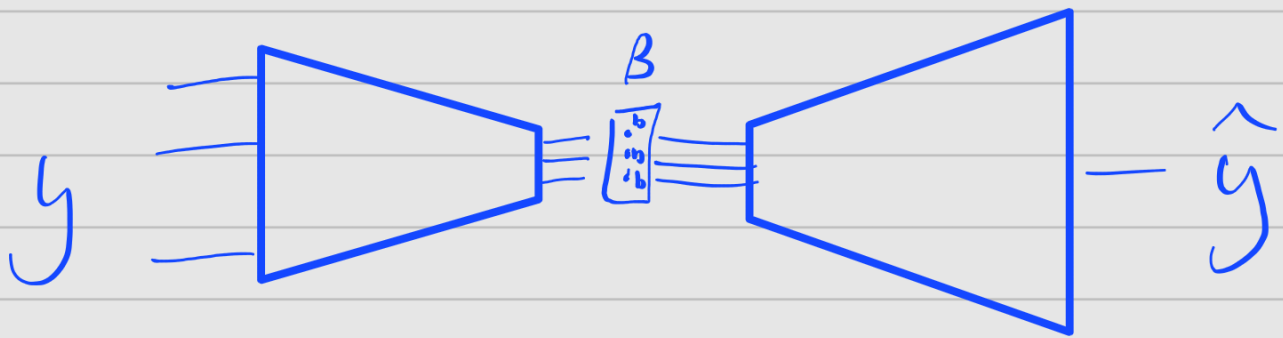
$$\beta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ include sensors } \begin{bmatrix} \text{Yes} \\ \text{No} \\ \text{No} \\ \text{Yes} \end{bmatrix}$$

A different question is whether we can use this for the latent space selection.

Let us start by specifying $f(x_1) = x_{1:n}$

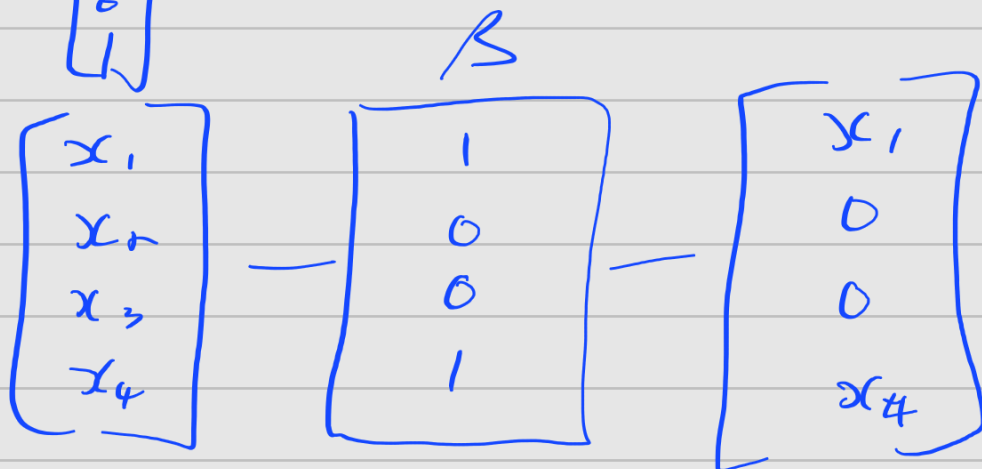
We can't, because that would imply we know n .

Given a static or steady-state problem (QSS), can we search for n .



Let β be the model of B s.t.

for $\beta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$



Then the cost should be

$$L = \underbrace{\sum \beta}_{\text{minimize latent space size}} + \underbrace{\|y - \hat{y}\|}_{\text{min reconstruction error}}$$

