Procesos biotecnológicos

Control de sistemas biológicos

Estimación de estados

Observadores exponenciales

$$\dot{\xi} = Kr(\xi) - D\xi - Q + F$$

$$F = D\xi_{in} + F$$



Asumimos que conocemos:

- Estructura del modelo cinético $(r(\xi))$
- Parámetros del modelo cinético $(r(\xi))$
- Rendimientos (*K*)



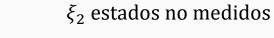
Un observador de estados es un algoritmo para reconstruir los estados no medidos a partir de los medidos.

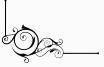


- Tasa de dilución (*D*)
- Tasas de alimentación (*F*)
- Tasa de salida gaseosa (Q)
- Un subconjunto de los estados $(\xi_1 \mid dim(\xi_1) = q)$

$$\xi_1 = L\xi$$

L es una matriz de $q \times N$





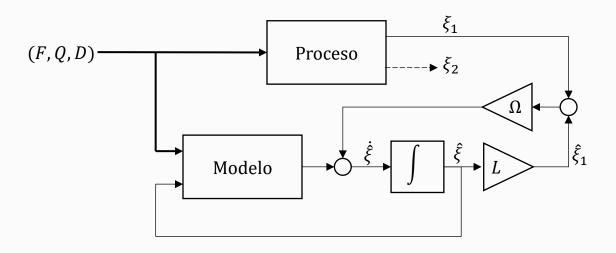
$$\dot{\xi} = Kr(\xi) - D\xi - Q + F$$

Definición de clase general de observadores de estados:

$$\dot{\hat{\xi}} = Kr(\hat{\xi}) - D\hat{\xi} - Q + F + \Omega(\hat{\xi})(\xi_1 - \hat{\xi}_1)$$
copia del modelo corrección (afín al error)

 $\hat{\xi}$ estados estimados $\Omega(\hat{\xi}) \text{ matriz de ganancias de } N \times q$ $\hat{\xi}_1 = L\hat{\xi}$

$$\hat{\xi} = \int_0^t \dot{\hat{\xi}} \, dt$$

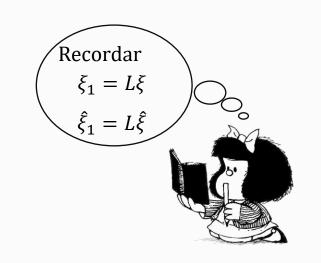


Como elegir Ω :

$$e = \xi - \hat{\xi}$$

$$\xi = e + \hat{\xi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{e} = \dot{\xi} - \dot{\hat{\xi}} = K[r(\hat{\xi} + e) - r(\hat{\xi})] - De - \Omega(\hat{\xi})Le$$



e = 0 es punto de equilibrio.

Analicemos su aproximación lineal en ese punto $(e = 0, o, \hat{\xi} = \xi)$:

$$\dot{e} = \left[A(\hat{\xi}) - \Omega(\hat{\xi})L\right]e \qquad \qquad A(\hat{\xi}) = K\left[\frac{\partial r(\xi)}{\partial \xi}\right]_{\xi = \hat{\xi}} - DI_N$$
 El problema radica en elegir $\Omega(\hat{\xi})$

Estimación de estados: observabilidad exponencial

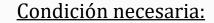
$$\dot{e} = \left[A(\hat{\xi}) - \Omega(\hat{\xi}) L \right] e$$

El sistema es exponencialmente observable si mediante la elección de $\Omega(\hat{\xi})$

- Podemos asignar los autovalores de $\left[A(\hat{\xi}) \Omega(\hat{\xi})L\right]$.
- Podemos asignar una tasa de convergencia para el error.

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\hat{\xi}} = Kr(\hat{\xi}) - D\hat{\xi} - Q + F + \Omega(\hat{\xi})(\xi_1 - \hat{\xi}_1)$$

es un observador exponencial



$$\mathbf{O} = \begin{bmatrix} L \\ LA(\xi) \\ LA(\xi)^2 \\ \vdots \\ LA(\xi)^{N-1} \end{bmatrix}$$
 sea de rango completo

$$S \longrightarrow X$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{s} \\ \dot{x} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} r - D \begin{bmatrix} s \\ x \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Ds_{in} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(\xi) = K \left[\frac{\partial r(\xi)}{\partial \xi} \right] - DI_N$$

$$\begin{cases} \partial r_S = \frac{\partial r}{\partial s} \\ \partial r_X = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \end{cases} \quad [\partial r_S \quad \partial r_X]$$

$$A(\xi) = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \partial r_S - D & -k_1 \partial r_X \\ \partial r_S & \partial r_X - D \end{bmatrix}$$

Suponiendo que se mide *s*:

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xi_1 = L\xi$$

$$\xi_2 = x$$

$$\boldsymbol{o} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -k_1 \partial r_S - D & -k_1 \partial r_X \end{bmatrix}$$

$$rango(\mathbf{0}) = 2 \text{ si } \partial r_X \neq 0$$
:

Si
$$r = \mu(s)x \Rightarrow \partial r_X = \mu(s) + \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x}x \neq 0$$

aunque μ no dependa de x (y siempre que $\mu \neq 0$)

Cumple condición necesaria

Ejemplo 1 (continuado)

$$S \longrightarrow X$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{s} \\ \dot{x} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} r - D \begin{bmatrix} s \\ x \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Ds_{in} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(\xi) = K \left[\frac{\partial r(\xi)}{\partial \xi} \right] - DI_N$$

$$\begin{cases} \partial r_S = \frac{\partial r}{\partial s} \\ \partial r_X = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \end{cases} \quad [\partial r_S \quad \partial r_X]$$

$$A(\xi) = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \partial r_S - D & -k_1 \partial r_X \\ \partial r_S & \partial r_X - D \end{bmatrix}$$

Suponiendo que se mide *x*:

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

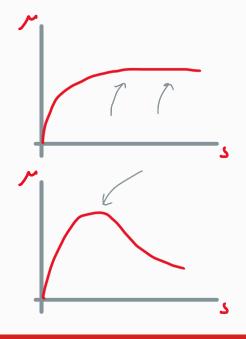
$$\xi_1 = x \qquad \xi_2 = s$$

$$\boldsymbol{o} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \partial r_{S} & \partial r_{X} - D \end{bmatrix}$$

$$rango(\mathbf{0}) = 2 \text{ si } \partial r_S \neq 0$$
:

Si
$$r = \mu x \Rightarrow \partial r_S = \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial s} x \neq 0$$

ojo donde se anula $\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial s}$!



$$S \longrightarrow X + P$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{s} \\ \dot{x} \\ \dot{p} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \\ 1 \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix} r - D \begin{bmatrix} s \\ x \\ p \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Ds_{in} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(\xi) = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \partial r_S - D & -k_1 \partial r_X & -k_1 \partial r_P \\ \partial r_S & \partial r_X - D & \partial r_P \\ k_2 \partial r_S & k_2 \partial r_X & k_2 \partial r_P - D \end{bmatrix}$$

Suponiendo que se mide p:

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xi_1 = p \qquad \qquad \xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} s & x \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\boldsymbol{o} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ k_2 \partial r_S & k_2 \partial r_X & k_2 \partial r_P - D \\ k_2 \partial r_S \bar{r} & k_2 \partial r_X \bar{r} & k_2 \partial r_P \bar{r} + D^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{r} = \partial r_X - k_1 \partial r_S + k_2 \partial r_P - 2D$$

 $rango(\mathbf{0}) < 3 \text{ porque } det(\mathbf{0}) = 0$:

No cumple condición necesaria

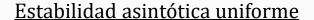
No se pueden estimar x y s a partir de p a una tasa de convergencia impuesta por diseño.

Estabilidad asintótica

Estabilidad asintótica

El punto de equilibrio e=0 es asintóticamente estable si existe una constante positiva $\varepsilon>0$ tal que, si $\|e(0)\|\leq \varepsilon$, entonces:

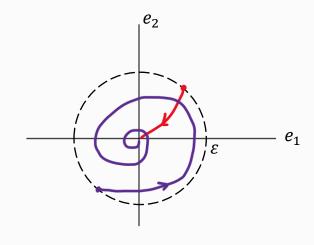
$$\lim_{t\to\infty}||e||=0$$

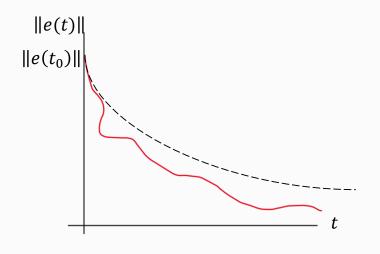


El punto de equilibrio e=0 es asintótica uniformemente estable si existen constantes positivas $C_1>0$ y $C_2>0$, independientes de t_0 y $e(t_0)$, tal que e(t) está acotado por

$$||e(t)|| \le [C_1 e^{-C_2(t-t_0)}] ||e(t_0)|| \forall t > t_0$$

Independientemente del t_0 y $\mathbf{e}(t_0)$





Como elegir Ω :

$$e = \xi - \hat{\xi}$$

$$\xi = e + \hat{\xi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{e} = \dot{\xi} - \dot{\hat{\xi}} = K[r(\hat{\xi} + e) - r(\hat{\xi})] - De - \Omega(\hat{\xi})Le$$



e = 0 es punto de equilibrio.

Analicemos su aproximación lineal en ese punto $(\hat{\xi} = \xi)$:

$$\dot{e} = \left[A(\hat{\xi}) - \Omega(\hat{\xi})L\right]e$$

$$A(\hat{\xi}) = K\left[\frac{\partial r(\xi)}{\partial \xi}\right]_{\xi = \hat{\xi}} - DI_{N}$$
El problema radica en elegir $\Omega(\hat{\xi})$

Observador de Luenberger extendido

El criterio es elegir $\Omega(\hat{\xi})$ tal que e=0 se un punto de equilibrio asintóticamente estable del modelo linealizado.

Para esto se hace que:

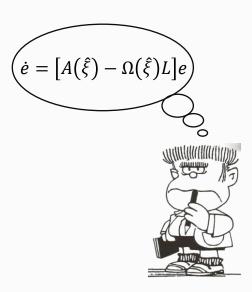
1. $[A(\hat{\xi}) - \Omega(\hat{\xi})L]$ y su derivada son acotadas:

$$||A(\hat{\xi}) - \Omega(\hat{\xi})L|| \le C_1 \quad \forall \, \hat{\xi}$$

$$\left\| \frac{d}{dt} \left[A(\hat{\xi}) - \Omega(\hat{\xi}) L \right] \right\| \le C_2 \qquad \forall \, \hat{\xi}$$

2. $[A(\hat{\xi}) - \Omega(\hat{\xi})L]$ tiene autovalores con parte real negativa:

$$Re\{\lambda_i[A(\hat{\xi}) - \Omega(\hat{\xi})L]\} \le C_3 < 0 \quad \forall \hat{\xi} \quad i = 1 \dots N$$



Si se cumplen 1 y 2, el observador además presenta estabilidad exponencial (uniforme asintótica).

$$\left\|A
ight\|_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(A^*A)} = \sigma_{\max}(A)$$

Observador de Kalman extendido

El criterio es elegir $\Omega(\hat{\xi})$ tal se minimiza el error cuadrático medio de la estimación (optimización cuadrática):

$$E = \int_{0}^{t} \|\xi - \hat{\xi}\|^{2} d\tau = \int_{0}^{t} \|e(\tau)\|^{2} d\tau$$

bajo la restricción del modelo linealizado.

Solución:

$$\Omega(\hat{\xi}) = R(\hat{\xi})L^T$$

Donde $R(\hat{\xi})$ es una matriz de $N \times N$ obtenida de la ecuación de Riccati:

$$\dot{R} = -RL^{T}LR + RA^{T}(\hat{\xi}) + A(\hat{\xi})R$$

$$S \xrightarrow{r} X$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{s} \\ \dot{\chi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} r - D \begin{bmatrix} s \\ \chi \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Ds_{in} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r = \mu x = \frac{\mu_m s}{K_s + s} x$$

Suponiendo que se mide *s*:

$$N = 2$$
 $q = 1$
 $L = [1 0]$
 $\xi_1 = s$ $\xi_2 = x$

$$A(\hat{\xi}) = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \widehat{\partial r}_S - D & -k_1 \widehat{\partial r}_X \\ \widehat{\partial r}_S & \widehat{\partial r}_X - D \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\widehat{\partial r}_S = \frac{\partial r}{\partial s} \bigg|_{\xi = \hat{\xi}} = \frac{\mu_m K_S}{(K_S + \hat{s})^2} \hat{x}$$

$$\widehat{\partial r}_X = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \bigg|_{\xi = \hat{\xi}} = \frac{\mu_m \hat{s}}{K_S + \hat{s}}$$

Quedando el observador:

$$\dot{\hat{\xi}} = Kr(\hat{\xi}) - D\hat{\xi} - Q + F + \Omega(\hat{\xi})(\xi_1 - \hat{\xi}_1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{s}} = -k_1 \frac{\mu_m \hat{s}}{K_s + \hat{s}} \hat{x} - D\hat{s} + Ds_{in} + \omega_1(\hat{x}, \hat{s})(s - \hat{s}) \\ \dot{\hat{x}} = \frac{\mu_m \hat{s}}{K_s + \hat{s}} \hat{x} - D\hat{x} + \omega_2(\hat{x}, \hat{s})(s - \hat{s}) \end{cases}$$

Ejemplo 1: Luenberger

Queremos asignar autovalores $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 < 0$ a:

$$M = A(\hat{\xi}) - \Omega(\hat{\xi})L = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \widehat{\partial r}_S - D & -k_1 \widehat{\partial r}_X \\ \widehat{\partial r}_S & \widehat{\partial r}_X - D \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1(\hat{x}, \hat{s}) \\ \omega_2(\hat{x}, \hat{s}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \widehat{\partial r}_S - D - \omega_1(\widehat{x}, \widehat{s}) & -k_1 \widehat{\partial r}_X \\ \widehat{\partial r}_S - \omega_2(\widehat{x}, \widehat{s}) & \widehat{\partial r}_X - D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

Luego:

ego:
$$|\lambda I - M| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - m_{11} & -m_{12} \\ -m_{21} & \lambda - m_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - \lambda(m_{11} + m_{22}) + m_{11}m_{22} - m_{12}m_{21}$$

Queremos:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - \lambda_2 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - \lambda(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + \lambda_1 \lambda_2$$

$$\widehat{\partial r}_S = \frac{\partial r}{\partial s} \bigg|_{\xi = \widehat{\xi}} = \frac{\mu_m K_S}{(K_S + \widehat{S})^2} \widehat{x}$$

$$\widehat{\partial r}_X = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \bigg|_{\xi = \widehat{\xi}} = \frac{\mu_m \widehat{S}}{K_S + \widehat{S}}$$

$$\widehat{\partial r_X} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \bigg|_{\xi = \widehat{\xi}} = \frac{\mu_m \hat{s}}{K_s + \hat{s}}$$

$$\begin{cases} m_{11} + m_{22} = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \\ m_{11} m_{22} - m_{12} m_{21} = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \end{cases}$$

Ejemplo 1: Luenberger

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \widehat{\partial r}_S - D - \omega_1(\hat{x}, \hat{s}) & -k_1 \widehat{\partial r}_X \\ \widehat{\partial r}_S - \omega_2(\hat{x}, \hat{s}) & \widehat{\partial r}_X - D \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m_{11} + m_{22} = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$$

$$m_{11}m_{22} - m_{12}m_{21} = \lambda_1\lambda_2$$

$$\begin{cases} -k_1\widehat{\partial r}_S - D - \omega_1(\hat{x}, \hat{s}) + \widehat{\partial r}_X - D = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \\ \left[-k_1\widehat{\partial r}_S - D - \omega_1(\hat{x}, \hat{s}) \right] \left(\widehat{\partial r}_X - D \right) + k_1\widehat{\partial r}_X (\widehat{\partial r}_S - \omega_2(\hat{x}, \hat{s})) = \lambda_1\lambda_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_{1}(\hat{x}, \hat{s}) = -\lambda_{1} - \lambda_{2} - k_{1}\widehat{\partial r}_{S} + \widehat{\partial r}_{X} - 2D$$

$$\omega_{2}(\hat{x}, \hat{s}) = \frac{-\lambda_{1}\lambda_{2} + \left[\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2} + D - \widehat{\partial r}_{X}\right](\widehat{\partial r}_{X} - D)}{k_{1}\widehat{\partial r}_{X}} + \partial r_{S}$$

$$\widehat{\partial r_S} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial s} \bigg|_{\xi = \hat{\xi}} = \frac{\mu_m K_S}{(K_S + \hat{S})^2} \hat{x}$$

$$\widehat{\partial r_X} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \bigg|_{\xi = \hat{\xi}} = \frac{\mu_m \hat{S}}{K_S + \hat{S}}$$

$$\widehat{\partial r_X} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \bigg|_{\xi = \widehat{\xi}} = \frac{\mu_m \hat{s}}{K_s + \hat{s}}$$

ojo! Si s=0

Ejemplo 1: Luenberger

Quedando el observador:

$$\dot{\hat{\xi}} = Kr(\hat{\xi}) - D\hat{\xi} - Q + F + \Omega(\hat{\xi})(\xi_1 - \hat{\xi}_1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{s}} = -k_1 \frac{\mu_m \hat{s}}{K_s + \hat{s}} \hat{x} - D\hat{s} + Ds_{in} + \omega_1(\hat{x}, \hat{s})(s - \hat{s}) \\ \dot{\hat{x}} = \frac{\mu_m \hat{s}}{K_s + \hat{s}} \hat{x} - D\hat{x} + \omega_2(\hat{x}, \hat{s})(s - \hat{s}) \end{cases}$$

$$\Omega(\hat{\xi}) = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1(\hat{x}, \hat{s}) \\ \omega_2(\hat{x}, \hat{s}) \end{bmatrix}$$

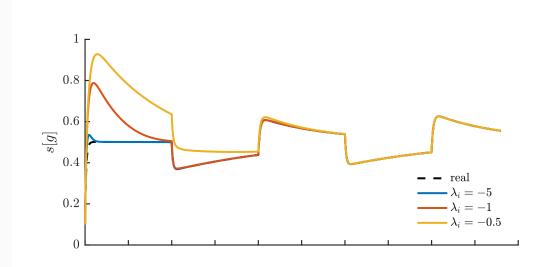
$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{s}} = -k_1 \frac{\mu_m \hat{s}}{K_s + \hat{s}} \hat{x} - D\hat{s} + Ds_{in} + \omega_1(\hat{x}, \hat{s})(s - \hat{s}) \\ \dot{\hat{x}} = \frac{\mu_m \hat{s}}{K_s + \hat{s}} \hat{x} - D\hat{x} + \omega_2(\hat{x}, \hat{s})(s - \hat{s}) \end{cases}$$

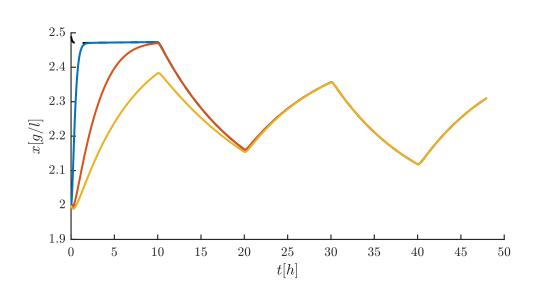
$$\omega_1(\hat{x}, \hat{s}) = -\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 - k_1 \widehat{\partial r}_S + \widehat{\partial r}_X - 2D$$

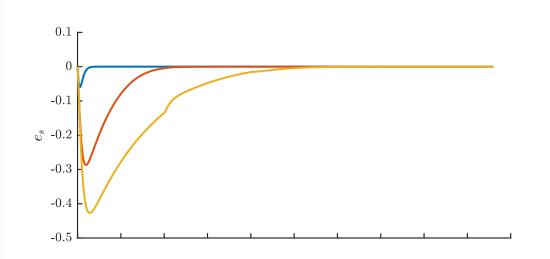
$$\omega_2(\hat{x}, \hat{s}) = \frac{-\lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \left[\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + D - \widehat{\partial r}_X\right] \left(\widehat{\partial r}_X - D\right)}{k_1 \widehat{\partial r}_X} + \partial r_S$$

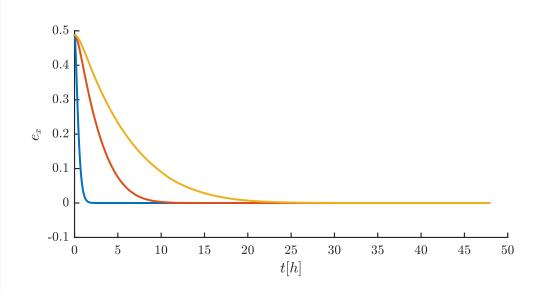
$$\widehat{\partial r_S} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial s} \bigg|_{\xi = \widehat{\xi}} = \frac{\mu_m K_S}{(K_S + \widehat{S})^2} \widehat{x}$$

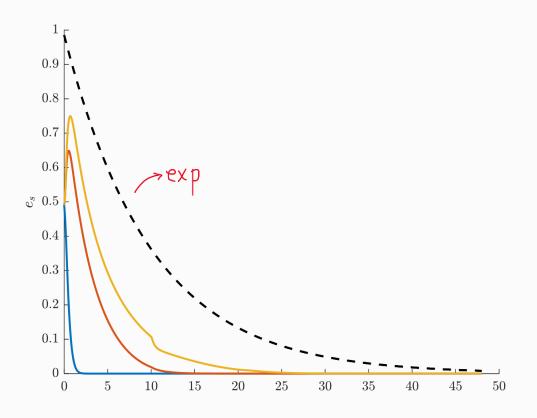
$$\widehat{\partial r_X} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \bigg|_{\xi = \widehat{\xi}} = \frac{\mu_m \widehat{S}}{K_S + \widehat{S}}$$











Norma del error, se puede acotar en este caso por:

$$\left| |e(t)| \right| < C_1 e^{-C_2 \cdot t} \left| |e(0)| \right|$$

Con
$$C_1 = 2 \text{ y } C_2 = 0.1$$

$$S \xrightarrow{r} X$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{s} \\ \dot{\chi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} r - D \begin{bmatrix} s \\ \chi \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Ds_{in} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r = \mu x = \frac{\mu_m s}{K_s + s} x$$

Suponiendo que se mide *s*:

$$N = 2 \quad q = 1$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xi_1 = s$$
 $\xi_2 = x$

$$A(\hat{\xi}) = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \widehat{\partial r}_S - D & -k_1 \widehat{\partial r}_X \\ \widehat{\partial r}_S & \widehat{\partial r}_X - D \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left. \widehat{\partial r_S} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial s} \right|_{\xi = \hat{\xi}} = \frac{\mu_m K_S}{(K_S + \hat{s})^2} \hat{x}$$

$$\left. \widehat{\partial r_X} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \right|_{\xi = \hat{\xi}} = \frac{\mu_m \hat{s}}{K_s + \hat{s}}$$

Quedando el observador:

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$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{s}} = -k_1 \frac{\mu_m \hat{s}}{K_s + \hat{s}} \hat{x} - D\hat{s} + Ds_{in} + \omega_1(\hat{x}, \hat{s})(s - \hat{s}) \\ \dot{\hat{x}} = \frac{\mu_m \hat{s}}{K_s + \hat{s}} \hat{x} - D\hat{x} + \omega_2(\hat{x}, \hat{s})(s - \hat{s}) \end{cases}$$

Ejemplo 1: Kalman

$$\Omega(\hat{\xi}) = R(\hat{\xi})L^{T}$$

$$\dot{R} = -RL^{T}LR + RA^{T}(\hat{\xi}) + A(\hat{\xi})R$$

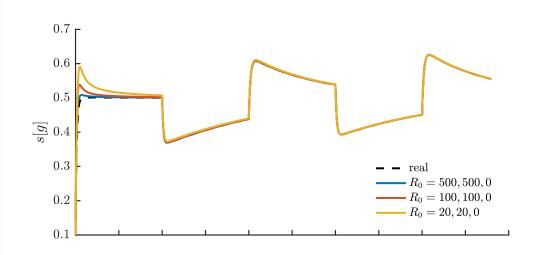
$$R = \begin{bmatrix} R_1 & R_3 \\ R_3 & R_2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \Omega(\hat{\xi}) = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_1 \\ R_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

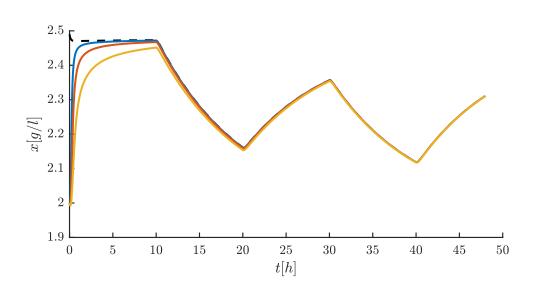
$$\begin{cases} \dot{R}_1 = -R_1^2 + 2\left[\left(-k_1\widehat{\partial r}_S - D\right)R_1 - k_1\widehat{\partial r}_X R_3\right] \\ \dot{R}_2 = -R_3^2 + 2\left[\left(\widehat{\partial r}_X - D\right)R_2 + \widehat{\partial r}_S R_3\right] \\ \dot{R}_3 = -R_1R_3 + \left(-k_1\widehat{\partial r}_S - D\right)R_1 - k_1\widehat{\partial r}_X R_2 + \widehat{\partial r}_S R_1 + \left(\widehat{\partial r}_X - D\right)R_3 \end{cases}$$

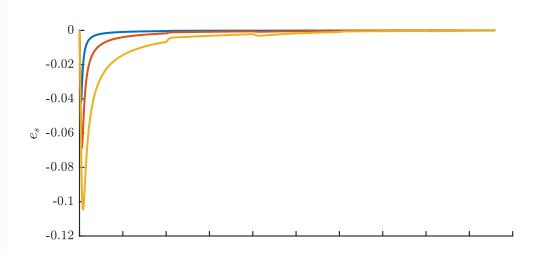
$$\left. \widehat{\partial r_S} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial s} \right|_{\xi = \hat{\xi}} = \frac{\mu_m K_S}{(K_S + \hat{S})^2} \hat{x}$$

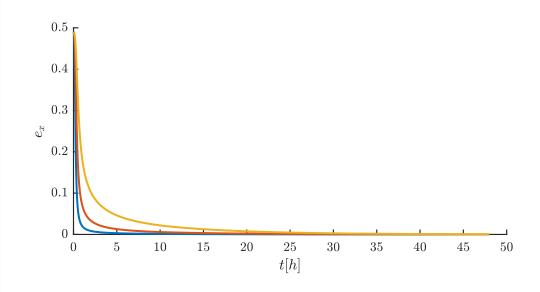
$$\widehat{\partial r_X} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \bigg|_{\xi = \widehat{\xi}} = \frac{\mu_m \widehat{s}}{K_S + \widehat{s}}$$

$$A(\hat{\xi}) = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \widehat{\partial r}_S - D & -k_1 \widehat{\partial r}_X \\ \widehat{\partial r}_S & \widehat{\partial r}_X - D \end{bmatrix}$$





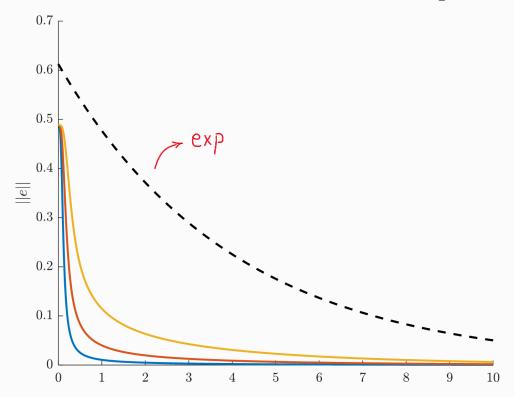


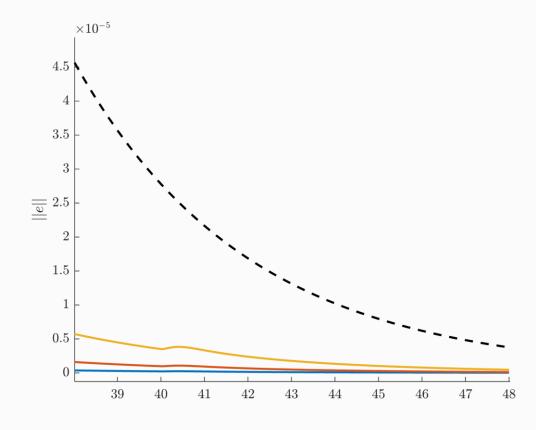


Norma del error, se puede acotar en este caso por:

$$\left| |e(t)| \right| < C_1 e^{-C_2 \cdot t} \left| |e(0)| \right|$$

Con
$$C_1 = 1.25 \text{ y } C_2 = 0.25$$





Estimación de estados

Observadores asintóticos

$$S \xrightarrow{r} X$$

$$\frac{\begin{bmatrix} \dot{s} \\ \dot{x} \end{bmatrix}}{\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \end{bmatrix}} = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \mu x - D \begin{bmatrix} s \\ x \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Ds_{in} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$K_a = 1$$
 $K_b = -k_1$

$$\dot{x} = \mu x - Dx$$

$$\dot{x} = \mu x - Dx$$

$$\dot{s} = -k_1 \mu x - Ds + Ds_{in}$$

Propongo un cambio de variables:

$$Z = k_1 x + s$$

Z representa una cantidad equivalente en forma de s dentro del reactor. Luego:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \mu x - Dx \\ \dot{Z} = -DZ + Ds_{in} \end{cases}$$

Propiedad

Dado el sistema:

$$\dot{\xi} = Kr(\xi) - D\xi - Q + F$$

Se puede particionar como:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\xi}_a = K_a r(\xi) - D\xi_a - Q_a + F_a \\ \dot{\xi}_b = K_b r(\xi) - D\xi_b - Q_b + F_b \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \xi, F, Q = N \times 1 \\ r = M \times 1 \end{cases}$$
$$K = N \times M$$
$$rango(K) = p$$

Propiedad

$\xi, F, Q = N \times 1$

$$r = M \times 1$$

$$K = N \times M$$

$$rango(K) = p$$

$$K_a = p \times M$$

Existe una transformación:

$$Z = A_0 \xi_a + \xi_b \qquad \qquad A_0$$

$$A_0 = (N - p) \times p$$

Donde A_0 es la solución de

$$A_0K_a + K_b = 0$$

Tal que el modelo en variables de estado es equivalente a:

$$\dot{\xi}_a = K_a r(\xi) - D\xi_a - Q_a + F_a$$

$$\dot{Z} = -DZ + A_0 (F_a - Q_a) + (F_b - Q_b)$$

$$S \xrightarrow{r} X$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{s} \\ \dot{x} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \mu x - D \begin{bmatrix} s \\ x \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Ds_{in} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\xi_a = x \qquad \xi_b = s$$
$$K_a = 1 \qquad K_b = -k_1$$

$$\dot{x} = 1 \cdot r - Dx$$

$$\dot{s} = -k_1 r - Ds + Ds_{in}$$

$$Z = A_0 x + s$$

$$A_0 K_a + K_b = 0$$

$$A_0 \cdot 1 - k_1 = 0$$

$$A_0 = k_1$$

$$Z = k_1 x + s$$

$$\dot{x} = 1 \cdot r - Dx$$

$$\dot{Z} = -DZ + Ds_{ii}$$

$$S \xrightarrow{r} X$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{s} \\ \dot{x} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \mu x - D \begin{bmatrix} s \\ x \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Ds_{in} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xi_a = s$$
 $\xi_b = x$

$$K_a = -k_1$$
 $K_b = 1$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{s} = -k_1 r - Ds + Ds_{in} \\ \dot{x} = 1 \cdot r - Dx \end{cases}$$

$$Z = A_0 s + x$$

$$A_0 K_a + K_b = 0$$

$$A_0(-k_1) + 1 = 0$$

$$A_0 = 1/k_1$$

$$Z=s/k_1+x$$

$$\dot{s} = -k_1 r - Ds + Ds_{in}$$

$$\dot{Z} = -DZ + \frac{1}{k_1} Ds_{in}$$

$$S \longrightarrow X + P$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{s} \\ \dot{x} \\ \dot{p} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \\ 1 \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix} r - D \begin{bmatrix} s \\ x \\ p \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Ds_{in} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xi_a = x$$
 $\qquad \qquad \xi_b = \begin{bmatrix} s \\ p \end{bmatrix}$

$$K_a = 1 K_b = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z = A_0 \xi_a + \xi_b$$

$$A_0 K_a + K_b = 0$$

$$A_0 \cdot 1 + \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$A_0 = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 \\ -k_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 \\ -k_2 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} s \\ p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 x + s \\ -k_2 x + p \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{Z} = -DZ + \begin{bmatrix} Ds_{in} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Para implementar alguno de los observadores exponenciales, se requiere:

- Modelo observable.
- Conocer totalmente la estructura y parámetros del modelo.

Los observadores asintóticos permiten estimar los estados cuando:

- Los modelos cinéticos no se conocen $(r(\xi))$.
- Los rendimientos se conocen (K).
- El número de estados medidos *q* es mayor o igual al rango de la matriz *K*:

$$q = di m(\xi_1) \ge p = rango(K)$$

Existe al menos:

- ... una partición (ξ_a, ξ_b) de los estados
- ... una matriz A_0 de dimension $(N p) \times p$
- ... y un vector Z de dimensión N p definido como

$$Z = A_0 \xi_a + \xi_b$$

cuya dinámica es independiente de las tasas de reacción r:

$$\dot{Z} = -DZ + A_0(F_a - Q_a) + (F_b - Q_b)$$

Por otra parte se puede escribir a Z como una combinación

lineal de estados medidos y no medidos:

$$Z = A_1 \xi_1 + A_2 \xi_2$$

Mediante matrices adecuadas

- $A_1 \operatorname{de}(N-p) \times q$
- $A_2 \operatorname{de}(N-p) \times (N-q)$

Si A_2 tiene inversa izquierda se puede definer el observador asintótico:

$$\dot{\hat{Z}} = -D\hat{Z} + A_0(F_a - Q_a) + (F_b - Q_b)$$
$$\dot{\xi}_2 = A_2^+(\hat{Z} - A_1\xi_1)$$

Inversa izquierda:

$$Z = A_1 \xi_1 + A_2 \xi_2$$

$$A_2 \xi_2 = Z - A_1 \xi_1$$

$$A_2^T A_2 \xi_2 = A_2^T (Z - A_1 \xi_1)$$

$$(A_2^T A_2)^{-1} A_2^T A_2 \xi_2 = (A_2^T A_2)^{-1} A_2^T (Z - A_1 \xi_1)$$

$$\xi_2 = (A_2^T A_2)^{-1} A_2^T (Z - A_1 \xi_1)$$

Condición necesaria:

El número de estados medidos debe ser mayor o igual al rango de la matriz de rendimientos:

$$rango(K) = q \ge p$$

¿Cómo son los errores?

$$\tilde{Z} = Z - \hat{Z}$$

$$\dot{\tilde{Z}} = \dot{Z} - \dot{\hat{Z}} = -DZ + D\hat{Z} = -D\tilde{Z}$$

$$\begin{split} \tilde{Z} &= A_1 \xi_1 + A_2 \xi_2 - A_1 \xi_1 + A_2 \hat{\xi}_2 = A_2 \tilde{\xi} \\ A_2 \dot{\tilde{\xi}} &= -D A_2 \tilde{\xi} \\ \dot{\tilde{\xi}} &= -D \tilde{\xi} \end{split}$$

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \|\xi_2(t) - \hat{\xi}_2(t)\| = 0$$

Siempre que *D* tenga persistencia de excitación:

Existen δ y β_1 positivas tal que:

$$\int_{t}^{t+\delta} D(\tau)d\tau > \beta_1 > 0 \qquad \forall t$$

$$S \longrightarrow X + P$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{s} \\ \dot{x} \\ \dot{p} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \\ 1 \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix} r - D \begin{bmatrix} s \\ x \\ p \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Ds_{in} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(\xi) = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \partial r_S - D & -k_1 \partial r_X & -k_1 \partial r_P \\ \partial r_S & \partial r_X - D & \partial r_P \\ k_2 \partial r_S & k_2 \partial r_X & k_2 \partial r_P - D \end{bmatrix}$$

Suponiendo que se mide p:

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xi_1 = p \qquad \qquad \xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} s & x \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\boldsymbol{o} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ k_2 \partial r_S & k_2 \partial r_X & k_2 \partial r_P - D \\ k_2 \partial r_S \bar{r} & k_2 \partial r_X \bar{r} & k_2 \partial r_P \bar{r} + D^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{r} = \partial r_X - k_1 \partial r_S + k_2 \partial r_P - 2D$$

 $rango(\mathbf{0}) < 3 \text{ porque } det(\mathbf{0}) = 0$:

No cumple condición necesaria

No se pueden estimar x y s a partir de p a una tasa de convergencia impuesta por diseño.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{s} \\ \dot{x} \\ \dot{p} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \\ 1 \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix} r - D \begin{bmatrix} s \\ x \\ p \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Ds_{in} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xi_a = x$$

$$\xi_b = \begin{bmatrix} s \\ p \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z = A_0 \xi_a + \xi_b$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} Z_1 \\ Z_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 \\ -k_2 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} s \\ p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 x + s \\ -k_2 x + p \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{Z}_1 = -DZ_1 + Ds_{in} \\ \dot{Z}_2 = -DZ_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{s} \\ \dot{x} \\ \dot{p} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \\ 1 \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix} r - D \begin{bmatrix} s \\ x \\ p \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Ds_{in} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{Z}_1 = -DZ_1 + Ds_{in}$$

$$\dot{Z}_2 = -DZ_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} Z_1 \\ Z_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 x + s \\ -k_2 x + p \end{bmatrix}$$

Supongamos que medimos el producto:

$$\xi_1 = p$$

$$\xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} s \\ \chi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} k_1 x + s \\ -k_2 x + p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} p + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & k_1 \\ 0 & -k_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s \\ x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z = A_1 \xi_1 + A_2 \xi_2$$

•
$$A_1 \operatorname{de}(N-p) \times q = 2 \times 1$$

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

•
$$A_2 \operatorname{de}(N-p) \times (N-q) = 2 \times 2$$

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & k_1 \\ 0 & -k_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $A_2^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & k_1/k_2 \\ 0 & -1/k_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\dot{\hat{Z}} = -D\hat{Z} + A_0(F_a - Q_a) + (F_b - Q_b)$$
$$\hat{\xi}_2 = A_2^+(\hat{Z} - A_1\xi_1)$$

Finalmente el observador queda:

$$\dot{\hat{Z}}_1 = -D\hat{Z}_1 + Ds_{in}$$

$$\dot{\hat{Z}}_2 = -D\hat{Z}_2$$

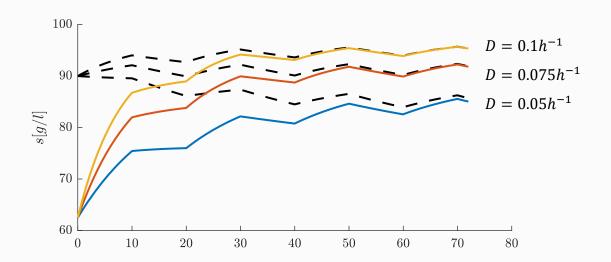
$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{S} \\ \hat{\chi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{k_1}{k_2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{k_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{Z}_1 \\ \hat{Z}_2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} p$$

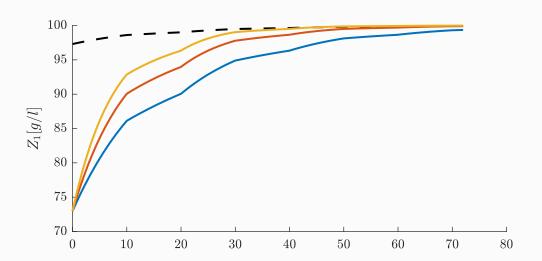
Modelo de simulación

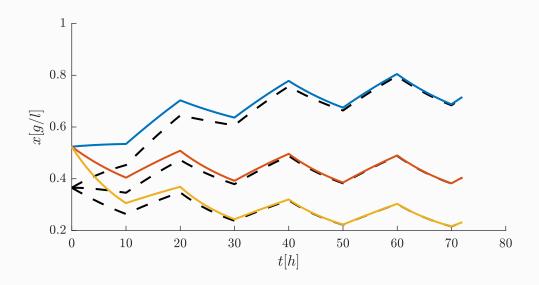
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{s} \\ \dot{x} \\ \dot{p} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 \\ 1 \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix} \mu x - D \begin{bmatrix} s \\ x \\ p \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Ds_{in} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

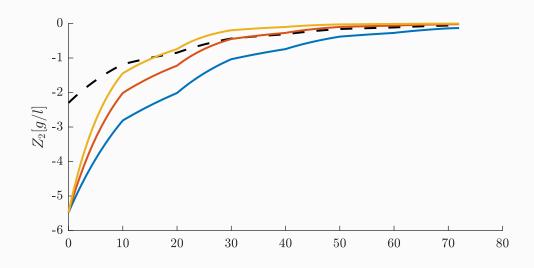
$$\mu = \mu_m \cdot \frac{s}{k_s + s + \frac{s^2}{k_i}} \cdot \frac{k_p}{kp + p} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{p}{p_L}\right)$$

D es una onda cuadrada alrededor de los valores indicados

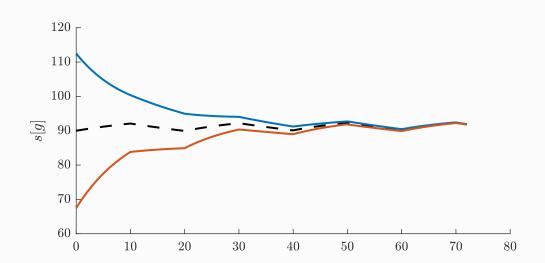


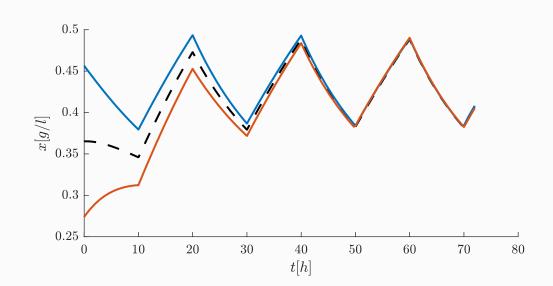




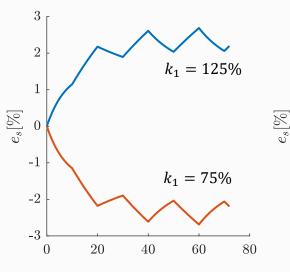


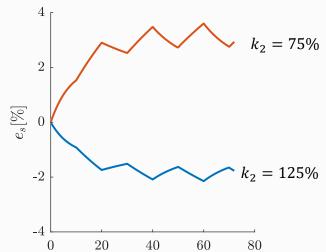
Distintas condiciones iniciales

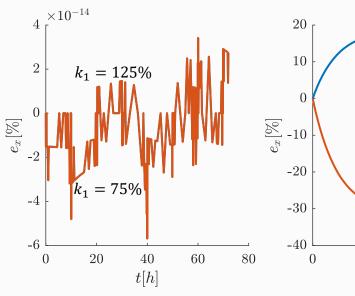


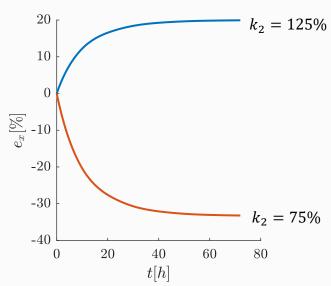


Incertidumbre en los parámetros









Estimación de parámetros

Observadores exponenciales

Tengo:

$$\dot{x} = \mu(\cdot) \cdot x - Dx$$

y quiero estimar μ en base a medir x

Propongo el siguiente observador:

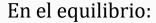
$$\dot{\hat{x}} = \hat{\mu} \cdot x - Dx + \omega \cdot (x - \hat{x})$$

$$\dot{\hat{\mu}} = \gamma \cdot x \cdot (x - \hat{x})$$

Donde el error de estimación es:

$$\dot{\tilde{x}} = \dot{x} - \dot{\hat{x}} = \tilde{\mu} \cdot x - \omega \, \tilde{x}$$

$$\dot{\tilde{\mu}} = \dot{\mu} - \dot{\hat{\mu}} = \dot{\mu} - \gamma \cdot x \cdot \tilde{x}$$



$$0 = \tilde{\mu} \cdot x - \omega \, \tilde{x}$$

$$0 = \dot{\mu} - \gamma \cdot x \cdot \tilde{x}$$



$$\tilde{\mu} = \omega \frac{\tilde{x}}{x}$$

$$\tilde{x} = \frac{\dot{\mu}}{\gamma x}$$

Cómo es la dinámica del error?

$$\dot{e} = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega & x \\ -x\gamma & 0 \end{bmatrix} e + \nu$$



$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = -a$$

$$\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = \gamma x^2$$

Estimación de tasas: definición general

$$\dot{\xi} = Kr(\xi) - D\xi - Q + F$$

Asumimos que conocemos:

- Rendimientos (K)
- Parte del modelo cinético $(r(\xi))$

$$r(\xi) = H(\xi)\rho(\xi)$$

Conocido $(M \times r)$ Desconocido $(r \times 1)$

Ej:
$$r = \mu \cdot x$$

Asumimos que medimos *on-line*:

- Dilución (*D*)
- Tasas de alimentación (*F*)
- Tasa de salida gaseosa (Q)
- Todo el vector de estados (ξ)

(Por observador asintótico o exponencial)

Estimación de tasas: definición general

El objetivo es estimar la parte no conocida de las tasas (ρ):

$$\dot{\hat{\xi}} = KH(\xi)\,\hat{\rho} - D\xi - Q + F + \Omega\left(\xi - \hat{\xi}\right)$$
$$\dot{\hat{\rho}} = [KH(\xi)]^T \Gamma(\xi - \hat{\xi})$$

 $\hat{\xi}$ estados estimados $\Omega \text{ matriz de ganancias de } N \times N$ $\Gamma \text{ matriz de ganancias } N \times N$ $\hat{\rho} \text{ tasa estimada } r \times 1$

Estimación de tasas: definición general

Definimos los errores:

$$\left. egin{aligned} ilde{\xi} &= \xi - \hat{\xi} \ ilde{
ho} &=
ho - \hat{
ho} \end{aligned}
ight. \qquad e = \left[egin{aligned} ilde{\xi} \ ilde{
ho} \end{aligned}
ight]$$

Luego:

$$\dot{\tilde{\xi}} = KH\rho - D\xi - Q + F - \left(KH\hat{\rho} - D\xi - Q + F + \Omega\left(\xi - \hat{\xi}\right)\right)$$

$$\dot{\tilde{\rho}} = \dot{\rho} - [KH]^T \Gamma(\xi - \hat{\xi})$$

Teorema:

Se debe cumplir que

$$\Omega^T \Gamma + \Gamma \Omega < 0$$

Ej:

$$\Omega = diag\{-\omega_i\}$$
 $\Gamma = diag\{\gamma_j\}$ $\omega_i, \gamma_j \in \mathbb{R}^+$

Y persistencia de excitación en KH

$$S \longrightarrow X + P$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{s} \\ \dot{p} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -k_1 \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix} r - D \begin{bmatrix} x \\ s \\ p \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ Ds_{in} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ Q \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\hat{\xi}} = KH(\xi) \,\hat{\rho} - D\xi - Q + F + \Omega \left(\xi - \hat{\xi}\right)$$
$$\dot{\hat{\rho}} = [KH(\xi)]^T \Gamma(\xi - \hat{\xi})$$

$$r = \mu(x, s, p) \cdot x$$

 $H(\xi) = x$ $\rho(\xi) = \mu(x, s, p)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\hat{x}} \\ \dot{\hat{s}} \\ \dot{\hat{p}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -k_1 \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix} \hat{\mu}x - D \begin{bmatrix} x \\ s \\ p \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ Ds_{in} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ Q \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1(x - \hat{x}) \\ \omega_2(s - \hat{s}) \\ \omega_3(p - \hat{p}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\hat{\mu}} = \gamma_1 x(x - \hat{x}) - \gamma_2 k_1 x(s - \hat{s}) + \gamma_3 k_2 x(p - \hat{p})$$

$$S \longrightarrow X + P$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{s} \\ \dot{p} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -k_1 \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix} r - D \begin{bmatrix} x \\ s \\ p \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ Ds_{in} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ Q \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\hat{\xi}} = KH(\xi) \,\hat{\rho} - D\xi - Q + F + \Omega \left(\xi - \hat{\xi}\right)$$
$$\dot{\hat{\rho}} = [KH(\xi)]^T \Gamma(\xi - \hat{\xi})$$

$$r = \mu(x, s, p) \cdot x$$

 $H(\xi) = x$ $\rho(\xi) = \mu(x, s, p)$

Si puedo reducir el sistema:

$$\dot{x} = \mu \cdot x - Dx$$

$$H(\xi) = x \qquad \rho(\xi) = \mu \qquad K = 1$$

$$\dot{\hat{x}} = \hat{\mu} \cdot x - Dx + \omega(x)(x - \hat{x})$$

$$\dot{\hat{\mu}} = \gamma(x)x(x - \hat{x})$$

$$\dot{e} = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega(x) & x \\ x\gamma(x) & 0 \end{bmatrix} e + \nu$$

$$\dot{\hat{x}} = \hat{\mu} \cdot x - Dx + \omega(x)(x - \hat{x})$$
$$\dot{\hat{\mu}} = \gamma(x)x(x - \hat{x})$$

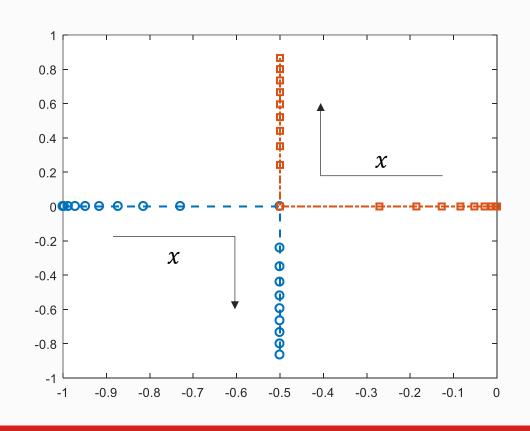
$$\dot{e} = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega(x) & x \\ -x\gamma(x) & 0 \end{bmatrix} e + v$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = -\omega(x)$$
$$\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = \gamma(x) x^2$$

ω y γ constantes

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = -\omega_1$$
$$\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = \gamma_1 x^2$$

Puede volverse muy oscilatorio

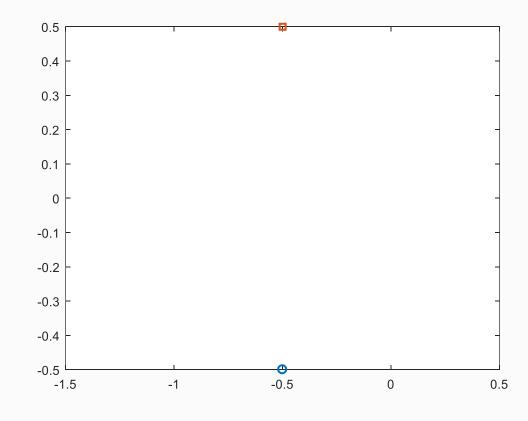


$$\dot{\hat{x}} = \hat{\mu} \cdot x - Dx + \omega(x)(x - \hat{x})$$
$$\dot{\hat{\mu}} = \gamma(x)x(x - \hat{x})$$

$$\dot{e} = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega(x) & x \\ -x\gamma(x) & 0 \end{bmatrix} e + \nu$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = -\omega(x)$$
$$\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = \gamma(x) x^2$$

$$\frac{\gamma \text{ inverso a } x^2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = -\omega_1}$$
$$\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = \frac{\gamma_1}{x^2} x^2$$



$$\dot{\hat{x}} = \hat{\mu} \cdot x - Dx + \omega(x)(x - \hat{x})$$
$$\dot{\hat{\mu}} = \gamma(x)x(x - \hat{x})$$

$$\dot{e} = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega(x) & x \\ -x\gamma(x) & 0 \end{bmatrix} e + \nu$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = -\omega(x)$$
$$\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = \gamma(x) x^2$$

ω proporcional a x

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = -\omega_1 x$$
$$\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = \gamma_1 x^2$$

