

13th IFAC Symposium on Dynamics and Control of Process Systems (DYCOPS)
Busan, Republic of Korea, June 14–17, 2022

Online optimal estimation and control for a common class of activated sludge plants

Otacílio B. L. Neto¹, Michela Mulas², Francesco Corona¹

¹ School of Chemical Engineering, Department of Chemical and
Metallurgical Engineering, Aalto University, Finland

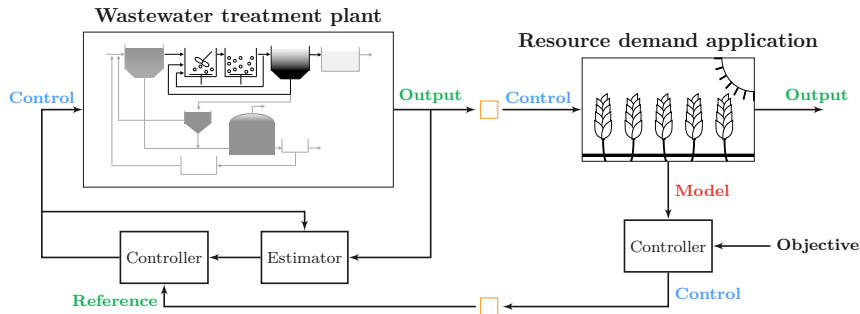
² Department of Teleinformatics Engineering,
Federal University of Ceará, Fortaleza-CE, Brazil

Introduction

Online optimal estimation and control for a common class of ASPs
March 18, 2022

Intro, wastewater treatment plants (WWTP)

We investigate a general framework for operating biological wastewater treatment plants as water resource recovery facilities (WRRFs)



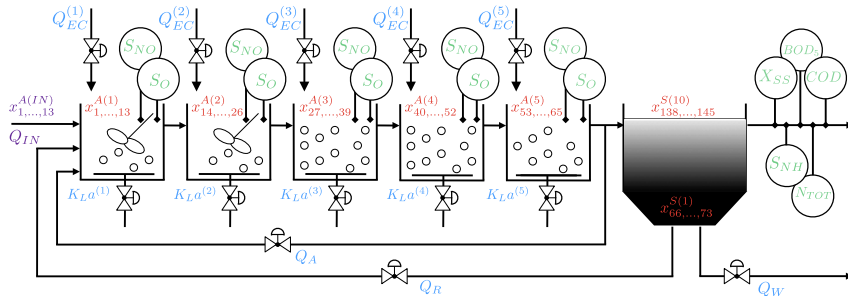
We consider a conventional
Activated Sludge Process



The Benchmark Simulation
Model no. 1 (BSM1)^[1]

[1] K. Gernaey, U. Jeppsson, P. Vanrolleghem, J. Copp. Benchmarking of Control Strategies for Wastewater Treatment Plants. IWA, 2014.

BSM1, process layout and state-space representation



$$\begin{aligned} \rightsquigarrow x(t) &= [x^A(1) \dots x^A(5) x^S(1) \dots x^S(10)]^T \\ \rightsquigarrow u(t) &= [Q_A Q_R Q_W u^A(1) \dots u^A(5)]^T \\ \rightsquigarrow y(t) &= [y^A(1) \dots y^A(5) y^S(10)]^T \\ \rightsquigarrow w(t) &= [Q_{IN} x^A(IN)]^T \end{aligned}$$

► An “expanded model” when compared to common representations

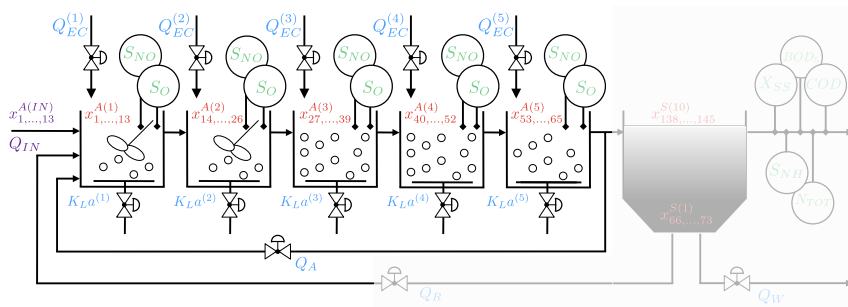
$$\rightsquigarrow N_x = 5 \times 13 + 10 \times 8 = 145 \text{ state variables}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow N_u = 3 + 5 \times 2 = 13 \text{ controls}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow N_w = 1 + 13 = 14 \text{ disturbances}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow N_y = 5 \times 2 + 5 = 15 \text{ sensors}$$

BSM1, process layout and state-space representation



$$\begin{aligned} \rightsquigarrow x(t) &= [x^{A(1)} \dots x^{A(5)} x^{S(1)} \dots x^{S(10)}]^T \\ \rightsquigarrow u(t) &= [Q_A \ Q_R \ Q_W \ u^{A(1)} \dots u^{A(5)}]^T \\ \rightsquigarrow y(t) &= [y^{A(1)} \dots y^{A(5)} y^{S(10)}]^T \\ \rightsquigarrow w(t) &= [Q_{IN} \ x^{A(IN)}]^T \end{aligned}$$

► An “expanded model” when compared to common representations

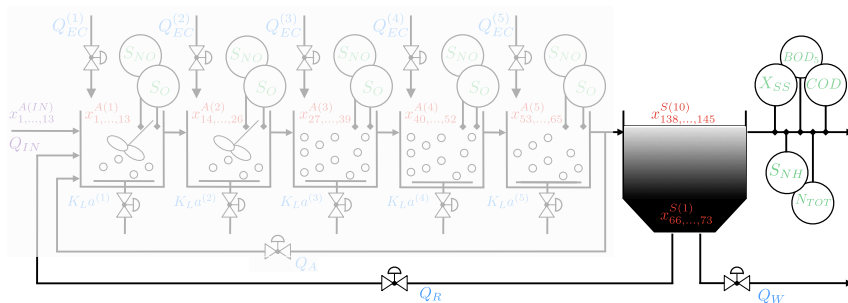
$$\rightsquigarrow N_x = 5 \times 13 + 10 \times 8 \\ = 145 \text{ state variables}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow N_u = 3 + 5 \times 2 \\ = 13 \text{ controls}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow N_w = 1 + 13 \\ = 14 \text{ disturbances}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow N_y = 5 \times 2 + 5 \\ = 15 \text{ sensors}$$

BSM1, process layout and state-space representation



$$\begin{aligned} & \rightsquigarrow x(t) = [x^{A(1)} \dots x^{A(5)} x^{S(1)} \dots x^{S(10)}]^T \\ & \rightsquigarrow u(t) = [Q_A \ Q_R \ Q_W \ u^{A(1)} \dots u^{A(5)}]^T \\ & \rightsquigarrow y(t) = [y^{A(1)} \dots y^{A(5)} y^{S(10)}]^T \\ & \rightsquigarrow w(t) = [Q_{IN} \ x^{A(IN)}]^T \end{aligned}$$

► An “expanded model” when compared to common representations

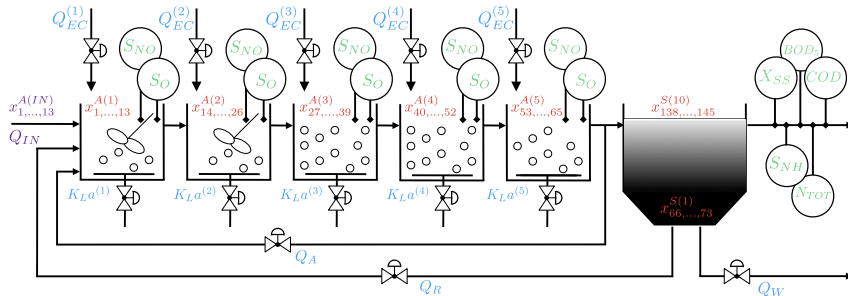
$$\rightsquigarrow N_x = 5 \times 13 + 10 \times 8 = 145 \text{ state variables}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow N_u = 3 + 5 \times 2 = 13 \text{ controls}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow N_w = 1 + 13 = 14 \text{ disturbances}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow N_y = 5 \times 2 + 5 = 15 \text{ sensors}$$

BSM1, process layout and state-space representation

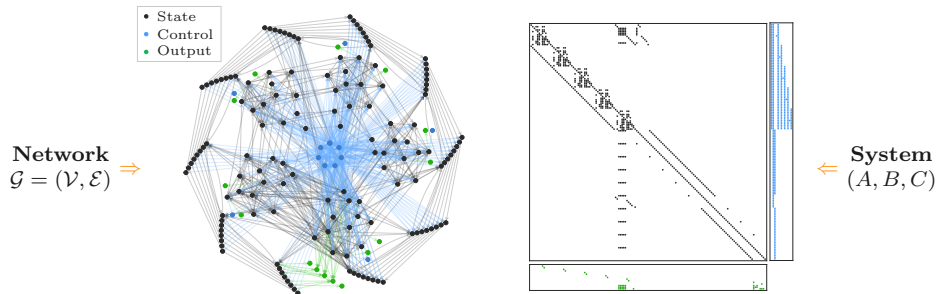


$$\begin{aligned} \rightsquigarrow x(t) &= [x^{A(1)} \dots x^{A(5)} x^{S(1)} \dots x^{S(10)}]^T \\ \rightsquigarrow u(t) &= [Q_A \ Q_R \ Q_W \ u^{A(1)} \dots u^{A(5)}]^T \\ \rightsquigarrow y(t) &= [y^{A(1)} \dots y^{A(5)} y^{S(10)}]^T \\ \rightsquigarrow w(t) &= [Q_{IN} \ x^{A(IN)}]^T \end{aligned}$$

► An “expanded model” when compared to common representations

$$\begin{aligned} \rightsquigarrow N_x &= 5 \times 13 + 10 \times 8 & \rightsquigarrow N_u &= 3 + 5 \times 2 & \rightsquigarrow N_w &= 1 + 13 & \rightsquigarrow N_y &= 5 \times 2 + 5 \\ &= 145 \text{ state variables} & &= 13 \text{ controls} & &= 14 \text{ disturbances} & &= 15 \text{ sensors} \end{aligned}$$

BSM1, structural controllability and observability^[1]



Pair (A, B) is **structurally controllable**

}

The plant described by $\dot{x}(t) = f(\cdot | \theta_x)$ is **controllable** for almost all possible realisations of matrices A and B

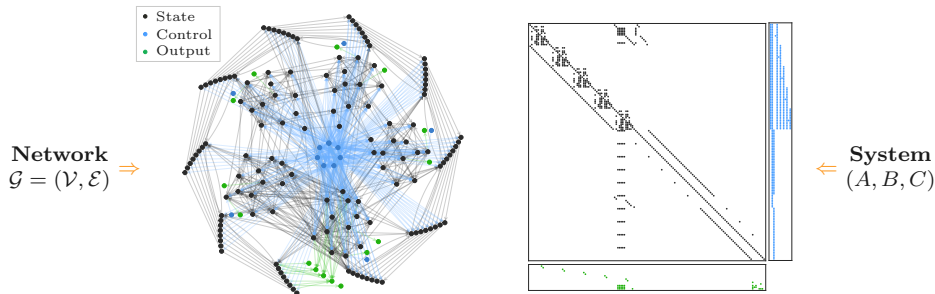
Pair (A, C) is **structurally unobservable**

}

The plant $\dot{x}(t) = f(\cdot | \theta_x)$ with $y(t) = g(\cdot | \theta_y)$ is **unobservable** for every possible realisations of matrices A and C

[1] O. Neto, M. Mulas, F. Corona. About the classical and structural controllability and observability of a common class of activated sludge plants. Journal of Process Control, 111:8-26, 2022.

BSM1, structural controllability and observability^[1]



Pair (A, B) is **structurally controllable**



The plant described by $\dot{x}(t) = f(\cdot | \theta_x)$ is **controllable** for almost all possible realisations of matrices A and B

Pair (A, C) is **structurally unobservable**



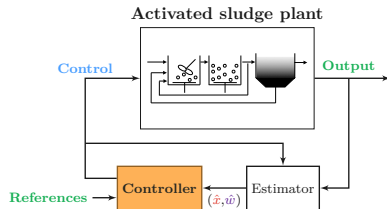
The plant $\dot{x}(t) = f(\cdot | \theta_x)$ with $y(t) = g(\cdot | \theta_y)$ is **unobservable** for every possible realisations of matrices A and C

[1] O. Neto, M. Mulas, F. Corona. About the classical and structural controllability and observability of a common class of activated sludge plants. Journal of Process Control, 111:8-26, 2022.

Output model predictive control

Online optimal estimation and control for a common class of ASPs
March 18, 2022

Model predictive control, formulation



Online optimal control problem

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \min_{\substack{x_k, \dots, x_{k+N} \\ u_k, \dots, u_{k+N-1}}} \sum_{n=k}^{k+N-1} L(x_n, u_n) + L_f(x_N) \\
 & \text{s.t.} \\
 & (\forall n \in [k, k+N-1]) \quad x_{n+1} = f_{\Delta t}(x_n, u_n, \hat{w}_k | \theta_x) \\
 & \quad x_n \in \mathcal{X}, \quad u_n \in \mathcal{U}, \\
 & \quad \Phi(x_k, x_{k+N}) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

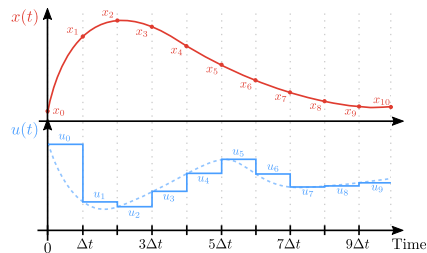
Discretise-then-optimize: The problem is transcribed into a NLP then solved numerically

- ▶ Zero-order hold of inputs (given $\Delta t > 0$):

$$u(t) = u(t_n) \quad (t \in [t_n, t_{n+1})), \quad t_n = n\Delta t$$

- ▶ Evolution is given by transition function

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + \underbrace{\int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} f(x(t), u_n, w_n) dt}_{f_{\Delta t}(x_n, u_n, w_n)}$$



Model predictive control, affine quadratic regulators

Constrained affine quadratic regulator

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\substack{\mathbf{x}_k, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{k+N} \\ \mathbf{u}_k, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{k+N-1}}} & \sum_{n=k}^{k+N-1} L(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{u}_n) + L_f(\mathbf{x}_{k+N}) \\ \text{s.t.} & \quad \mathbf{x}_{n+1} = f_{\Delta t}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{u}_n, \hat{\mathbf{w}}_k | \theta_x) \\ & \quad (\forall n \in [k, k+N-1]) \quad \mathbf{x}_n \in \mathcal{X}, \quad \mathbf{u}_n \in \mathcal{U}, \\ & \quad \Phi(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{x}_{k+N}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

- Quadratic¹ cost functions (given $(\mathbf{x}^{sp}, \mathbf{u}^{sp})$)

$$\begin{aligned} L(\cdot) &= \|\mathbf{x}_n - \mathbf{x}_n^{sp}\|_Q^2 + \|\mathbf{u}_n - \mathbf{u}_n^{sp}\|_R^2 \\ L_f(\cdot) &= \|\mathbf{x}_{k+N} - \mathbf{x}_{k+N}^{sp}\|_{Q_f}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Linearisations of $f(\cdot)$ around $P_n := (\mathbf{x}_n^{sp}, \mathbf{u}_n^{sp}, \hat{\mathbf{w}}_n^{sp})$

$$\mathbf{x}_{n+1} = \mathbf{z}_{\Delta t}^{(n)} + \mathbf{A}_{\Delta t}^{(n)} \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{B}_{\Delta t}^{(n)} \mathbf{u}_n + \mathbf{G}_{\Delta t}^{(n)} \hat{\mathbf{w}}_k$$

- Constraint sets

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{X} &= \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_x} | H_x \mathbf{x} \leq h_x, \quad H(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}) \leq 0\} \\ \mathcal{U} &= \{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_u} | H_u \mathbf{u} \leq h_u, \quad H(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}) \leq 0\} \end{aligned}$$

- Fixed initial state (given $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_k$)

$$\Phi(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{x}_{k+N}) = \mathbf{x}_k - \hat{\mathbf{x}}_k$$

[1] Quadratic form $\|z\|_W^2 = z^T W z$

Model predictive control, affine quadratic regulators

Constrained affine quadratic regulator

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\substack{x_k, \dots, x_{k+N} \\ u_k, \dots, u_{k+N-1}}} & \sum_{n=k}^{k+N-1} \left(\|x_n - x_n^{sp}\|_Q^2 + \|u_n - u_n^{sp}\|_R^2 \right) + \|x_{k+N} - x_{k+N}^{sp}\|_{Q_f}^2 \\ \text{s.t.} & \quad x_{n+1} = f_{\Delta t}(x_n, u_n, \hat{w}_k | \theta_x) \\ & \quad x_n \in \mathcal{X}, \quad u_n \in \mathcal{U}, \\ & \quad \Phi(x_k, x_{k+N}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

- Quadratic¹ cost functions (given (x^{sp}, u^{sp}))

$$\begin{aligned} L(\cdot) &= \|x_n - x_n^{sp}\|_Q^2 + \|u_n - u_n^{sp}\|_R^2 \\ L_f(\cdot) &= \|x_{k+N} - x_{k+N}^{sp}\|_{Q_f}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Linearisations of $f(\cdot)$ around $P_n := (x_n^{sp}, u_n^{sp}, w_n^{sp})$

$$x_{n+1} = z_{\Delta t}^{(n)} + A_{\Delta t}^{(n)} x_n + B_{\Delta t}^{(n)} u_n + G_{\Delta t}^{(n)} \hat{w}_k$$

- Constraint sets

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{X} &= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^{N_x} | H_x x \leq h_x, \quad H(x, u) \leq 0\} \\ \mathcal{U} &= \{u \in \mathbb{R}^{N_u} | H_u u \leq h_u, \quad H(x, u) \leq 0\} \end{aligned}$$

- Fixed initial state (given \hat{x}_k)

$$\Phi(x_k, x_{k+N}) = x_k - \hat{x}_k$$

[1] Quadratic form $\|z\|_W^2 = z^T W z$

Model predictive control, affine quadratic regulators

Constrained affine quadratic regulator

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\substack{x_k, \dots, x_{k+N} \\ u_k, \dots, u_{k+N-1}}} & \sum_{n=k}^{k+N-1} \left(\|x_n - x_n^{sp}\|_Q^2 + \|u_n - u_n^{sp}\|_R^2 \right) + \|x_{k+N} - x_{k+N}^{sp}\|_{Q_f}^2 \\ \text{s.t.} & \quad (\forall n \in [k, k+N-1]) \quad x_{n+1} = z_{\Delta t}^{(n)} + A_{\Delta t}^{(n)} x_n + B_{\Delta t}^{(n)} u_n + G_{\Delta t}^{(n)} \hat{w}_k \\ & \quad x_n \in \mathcal{X}, \quad u_n \in \mathcal{U}, \\ & \quad \Phi(x_k, x_{k+N}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

- Quadratic¹ cost functions (given (x^{sp}, u^{sp}))

$$\begin{aligned} L(\cdot) &= \|x_n - x_n^{sp}\|_Q^2 + \|u_n - u_n^{sp}\|_R^2 \\ L_f(\cdot) &= \|x_{k+N} - x_{k+N}^{sp}\|_{Q_f}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Linearisations of $f(\cdot)$ around $P_n := (x_n^{sp}, u_n^{sp}, w_n^{sp})$

$$x_{n+1} = z_{\Delta t}^{(n)} + A_{\Delta t}^{(n)} x_n + B_{\Delta t}^{(n)} u_n + G_{\Delta t}^{(n)} \hat{w}_k$$

- Constraint sets

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{X} &= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^{N_x} \mid H_x x \leq h_x, \quad H(x, u) \leq 0\} \\ \mathcal{U} &= \{u \in \mathbb{R}^{N_u} \mid H_u u \leq h_u, \quad H(x, u) \leq 0\} \end{aligned}$$

- Fixed initial state (given \hat{x}_k)

$$\Phi(x_k, x_{k+N}) = x_k - \hat{x}_k$$

[1] Quadratic form $\|z\|_W^2 = z^T W z$

Model predictive control, affine quadratic regulators

Constrained affine quadratic regulator

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \min_{\substack{\mathbf{x}_k, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{k+N} \\ \mathbf{u}_k, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{k+N-1}}} \sum_{n=k}^{k+N-1} \left(\|\mathbf{x}_n - \mathbf{x}_n^{sp}\|_Q^2 + \|\mathbf{u}_n - \mathbf{u}_n^{sp}\|_R^2 \right) + \|\mathbf{x}_{k+N} - \mathbf{x}_{k+N}^{sp}\|_{Q_f}^2 \\
 & \text{s.t.} \quad (\forall n \in [k, k+N-1]) \quad \mathbf{x}_{n+1} = \mathbf{z}_{\Delta t}^{(n)} + \mathbf{A}_{\Delta t}^{(n)} \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{B}_{\Delta t}^{(n)} \mathbf{u}_n + \mathbf{G}_{\Delta t}^{(n)} \hat{\mathbf{w}}_k \\
 & \quad \mathbf{H}_x \mathbf{x}_n \leq \mathbf{h}_x, \quad \mathbf{H}_u \mathbf{u}_n \leq \mathbf{h}_u, \quad \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}) \leq 0 \\
 & \quad \Phi(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{x}_{k+N}) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

- Quadratic¹ cost functions (given $(\mathbf{x}^{sp}, \mathbf{u}^{sp})$)

$$L(\cdot) = \|\mathbf{x}_n - \mathbf{x}_n^{sp}\|_Q^2 + \|\mathbf{u}_n - \mathbf{u}_n^{sp}\|_R^2$$

$$L_f(\cdot) = \|\mathbf{x}_{k+N} - \mathbf{x}_{k+N}^{sp}\|_{Q_f}^2$$

- Linearisations of $f(\cdot)$ around $P_n := (\mathbf{x}_n^{sp}, \mathbf{u}_n^{sp}, \mathbf{w}_n^{sp})$

$$\mathbf{x}_{n+1} = \mathbf{z}_{\Delta t}^{(n)} + \mathbf{A}_{\Delta t}^{(n)} \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{B}_{\Delta t}^{(n)} \mathbf{u}_n + \mathbf{G}_{\Delta t}^{(n)} \hat{\mathbf{w}}_k$$

- Constraint sets

$$\mathcal{X} = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_x} | \mathbf{H}_x \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{h}_x, \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}) \leq 0\}$$

$$\mathcal{U} = \{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_u} | \mathbf{H}_u \mathbf{u} \leq \mathbf{h}_u, \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}) \leq 0\}$$

- Fixed initial state (given $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_k$)

$$\Phi(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{x}_{k+N}) = \mathbf{x}_k - \hat{\mathbf{x}}_k$$

[1] Quadratic form $\|z\|_W^2 = z^T W z$

Model predictive control, affine quadratic regulators

Constrained affine quadratic regulator

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \min_{\substack{\mathbf{x}_k, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{k+N} \\ \mathbf{u}_k, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{k+N-1}}} \sum_{n=k}^{k+N-1} \left(\|\mathbf{x}_n - \mathbf{x}_n^{sp}\|_Q^2 + \|\mathbf{u}_n - \mathbf{u}_n^{sp}\|_R^2 \right) + \|\mathbf{x}_{k+N} - \mathbf{x}_{k+N}^{sp}\|_{Q_f}^2 \\
 & \text{s.t.} \quad (\forall n \in [k, k+N-1]) \quad \mathbf{x}_{n+1} = \mathbf{z}_{\Delta t}^{(n)} + \mathbf{A}_{\Delta t}^{(n)} \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{B}_{\Delta t}^{(n)} \mathbf{u}_n + \mathbf{G}_{\Delta t}^{(n)} \hat{\mathbf{w}}_k \\
 & \quad \mathbf{H}_x \mathbf{x}_n \leq h_x, \quad \mathbf{H}_u \mathbf{u}_n \leq h_u, \quad H(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}) \leq 0 \\
 & \quad \mathbf{x}_k = \hat{\mathbf{x}}_k
 \end{aligned}$$

- Quadratic¹ cost functions (given $(\mathbf{x}^{sp}, \mathbf{u}^{sp})$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 L(\cdot) &= \|\mathbf{x}_n - \mathbf{x}_n^{sp}\|_Q^2 + \|\mathbf{u}_n - \mathbf{u}_n^{sp}\|_R^2 \\
 L_f(\cdot) &= \|\mathbf{x}_{k+N} - \mathbf{x}_{k+N}^{sp}\|_{Q_f}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

- Linearisations of $f(\cdot)$ around $P_n := (\mathbf{x}_n^{sp}, \mathbf{u}_n^{sp}, \mathbf{w}_n^{sp})$

$$\mathbf{x}_{n+1} = \mathbf{z}_{\Delta t}^{(n)} + \mathbf{A}_{\Delta t}^{(n)} \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{B}_{\Delta t}^{(n)} \mathbf{u}_n + \mathbf{G}_{\Delta t}^{(n)} \hat{\mathbf{w}}_k$$

- Constraint sets

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{X} &= \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_x} \mid \mathbf{H}_x \mathbf{x} \leq h_x, \quad H(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}) \leq 0\} \\
 \mathcal{U} &= \{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_u} \mid \mathbf{H}_u \mathbf{u} \leq h_u, \quad H(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}) \leq 0\}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Fixed initial state (given $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_k$)

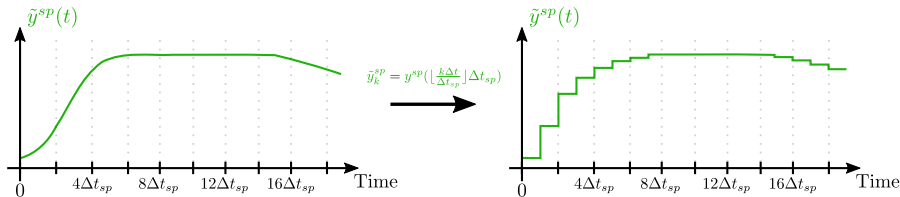
$$\Phi(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{x}_{k+N}) = \mathbf{x}_k - \hat{\mathbf{x}}_k$$

[1] Quadratic form $\|z\|_W^2 = z^T W z$

Model predictive control, reference optimisation

Usually, reference trajectories are available only for output variables

(For continuous-time trajectories, we consider a discretisation with $\Delta t_{sp} > 0$)



↪ Each pair (x_n^{sp}, u_n^{sp}) satisfying $\tilde{y}_n^{sp} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_{\tilde{y}}}$ is the solution of an optimisation^[1]:

Steady-state optimisation

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{x_n^{sp}, u_n^{sp}} \quad & \|Hg(x_n^{sp}) - \tilde{y}_n^{sp}\|_{W_{\tilde{y}}}^2 + \|u_n^{sp} - \tilde{u}_n^{sp}\|_{W_u}^2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & f(x_n^{sp}, u_n^{sp}, w_n^{sp} | \theta_x) = 0, \\ & x_n^{sp} \in \mathcal{X}^{sp}, \quad u_n^{sp} \in \mathcal{U}^{sp} \end{aligned}$$

↪ Search for stationary point $(x_n^{sp}, u_n^{sp}, w_n^{sp})$

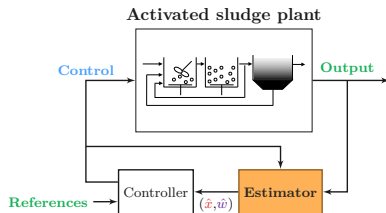
↪ The $N_{\tilde{y}} \leq N_y$ outputs of interest are selected by matrix $H \in \{0, 1\}^{N_{\tilde{y}} \times N_y}$

↪ $W_{\tilde{y}}, W_u \succeq 0$ are tuning parameters

(We consider fixed $w_n^{sp} = w^{SS}$ and $\tilde{u}_n^{sp} = 0$)

[1] Rawlings, J., Mayne, D., and Diehl, M., 2020. Model Predictive Control: Theory, Computation and Design, 2nd edition. Nob Hill Publishing, LLC.

Moving-horizon estimation, formulation



Moving-horizon estimation problem

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\substack{\hat{x}_{k-N_e+1}, \dots, \hat{x}_k \\ \hat{w}_{k-N_e+1}, \dots, \hat{w}_k}} \quad & L_0(\hat{x}_{k-N_e+1}) + \sum_{n=k-N_e+1}^k L(\hat{x}_n, \hat{w}_n | y_n) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & (\forall n \in [k-N_e, k]) \quad \hat{x}_{n+1} = f_{\Delta t_e}(\hat{x}_n, u_n, \hat{w}_n | \theta_x) \\ & \hat{x}_n \in \mathcal{X}, \quad \hat{w}_n \in \mathcal{W} \end{aligned}$$

↪ The optimal estimation problem derives from a *maximum a posteriori* estimate solution

► Stochastic state-space

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\hat{x}}(t) &= f(\hat{x}(t), u(t), \hat{w}(t) | \theta_x) \\ y(t) &= g(\hat{x}(t) | \theta_y) + v(t) \end{aligned}$$

with $\hat{x}(0) \sim e^{-L_0(\hat{x}(0) | Q_{x_0})}$

$\hat{w}(t) \sim e^{-L_w(\hat{w}(t) | R_w)}$

$v(t) \sim e^{-L_v(v(t) | Q_v)}$

► Zero-order hold of disturbances:

(Given the rate of measurement Δt_e)

$$\hat{w}(t) = \hat{w}(t_n) \quad (t \in [t_n, t_{n+1})), \quad t_n = n\Delta t_e$$

► Evolution given by *transition function*

$$\hat{x}_{n+1} = \hat{x}_n + \underbrace{\int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} f(\hat{x}(t), u_n, \hat{w}_n) dt}_{f_{\Delta t_e}(\hat{x}_n, u_n, \hat{w}_n)}$$

Moving-horizon estimation, Gauss-Markov estimators

Constrained Gauss-Markov estimator

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\substack{\hat{x}_{k-N_e+1}, \dots, \hat{x}_k \\ \hat{w}_{k-N_e+1}, \dots, \hat{w}_k}} \quad & L_0(\hat{x}_{k-N_e+1}) + \sum_{n=k-N_e+1}^k L(\hat{x}_n, \hat{w}_n | y_n) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \hat{x}_{n+1} = f_{\Delta t_e}(\hat{x}_n, u_n, \hat{w}_n | \theta_x) \\ & (\forall n \in [k-N_e, k]) \\ & \hat{x}_n \in \mathcal{X}, \quad \hat{w}_n \in \mathcal{W} \end{aligned}$$

- Gaussian distributions for the initial state, disturbances, and measurement noise
(Given $\{\bar{x}_n, \bar{w}_n\}_{k-N_e+1}^k$ the solutions from previous horizon)

$$\hat{x}_{k-N_e+1} \sim \mathcal{N}(\bar{x}_{k-N_e+1}, Q_{x_0}), \quad \hat{w}_n \sim \mathcal{N}(\bar{w}_n, R_w), \quad v_n \sim \mathcal{N}(0, Q_v)$$

- Linearisations around each $P_n := (\bar{x}_n, u_n, \bar{w}_n)$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x}_{n+1} &= z_{f_{\Delta t_e}}^{(n)} + A_{\Delta t_e}^{(n)} \hat{x}_n + B_{\Delta t_e}^{(n)} u_n + G_{\Delta t_e}^{(n)} \hat{w}_n \\ \hat{y}_n &= z_g^{(n)} + C^{(n)} \hat{x}_n \end{aligned}$$

- Support sets

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{X} &= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^{N_x} \mid H_x x \leq h_x\} \\ \mathcal{W} &= \{w \in \mathbb{R}^{N_w} \mid H_w w \leq h_w\} \end{aligned}$$

Moving-horizon estimation, Gauss-Markov estimators

Constrained Gauss-Markov estimator

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\substack{\hat{x}_{k-N_e+1}, \dots, \hat{x}_k \\ \hat{w}_{k-N_e+1}, \dots, \hat{w}_k}} \quad & \|\hat{x}_{k-N_e+1} - \bar{x}_{k-N_e+1}\|_{Q_{x_0}}^2 + \sum_{n=k-N_e+1}^k \left(\|\hat{y}_n - y_n\|_{Q_v}^2 + \|\hat{w}_n - \bar{w}_n\|_{R_w}^2 \right) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \hat{x}_{n+1} = f_{\Delta t_e}(\hat{x}_n, u_n, \hat{w}_n | \theta_x) \\ & (\forall n \in [k-N_e, k]) \quad \hat{x}_n \in \mathcal{X}, \quad \hat{w}_n \in \mathcal{W} \end{aligned}$$

- Gaussian distributions for the initial state, disturbances, and measurement noise
(Given $\{\bar{x}_n, \bar{w}_n\}_{k-N_e+1}^k$ the solutions from previous horizon)

$$\hat{x}_{k-N_e+1} \sim \mathcal{N}(\bar{x}_{k-N_e+1}, Q_{x_0}), \quad \hat{w}_n \sim \mathcal{N}(\bar{w}_n, R_w), \quad v_n \sim \mathcal{N}(0, Q_v)$$

- Linearisations around each $P_n := (\bar{x}_n, u_n, \bar{w}_n)$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x}_{n+1} &= z_{f_{\Delta t_e}}^{(n)} + A_{\Delta t_e}^{(n)} \hat{x}_n + B_{\Delta t_e}^{(n)} u_n + G_{\Delta t_e}^{(n)} \hat{w}_n \\ \hat{y}_n &= z_g^{(n)} + C^{(n)} \hat{x}_n \end{aligned}$$

- Support sets

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{X} &= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^{N_x} \mid H_x x \leq h_x\} \\ \mathcal{W} &= \{w \in \mathbb{R}^{N_w} \mid H_w w \leq h_w\} \end{aligned}$$

Moving-horizon estimation, Gauss-Markov estimators

Constrained Gauss-Markov estimator

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\substack{\hat{x}_{k-N_e+1}, \dots, \hat{x}_k \\ \hat{w}_{k-N_e+1}, \dots, \hat{w}_k}} \quad & \|\hat{x}_{k-N_e+1} - \bar{x}_{k-N_e+1}\|_{Q_{x_0}}^2 + \sum_{n=k-N_e+1}^k \left(\|\hat{y}_n - y_n\|_{Q_v}^2 + \|\hat{w}_n - \bar{w}_n\|_{R_w}^2 \right) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \hat{x}_{n+1} = z_{\Delta t_e}^{(n)} + A_{\Delta t_e}^{(n)} \hat{x}_n + B_{\Delta t_e}^{(n)} u_n + G_{\Delta t_e}^{(n)} \hat{w}_n \\ (\forall n \in [k-N_e, k]) \quad & \hat{x}_n \in \mathcal{X}, \quad \hat{w}_n \in \mathcal{W} \end{aligned}$$

- Gaussian distributions for the initial state, disturbances, and measurement noise
(Given $\{\bar{x}_n, \bar{w}_n\}_{k-N_e+1}^k$ the solutions from previous horizon)

$$\hat{x}_{k-N_e+1} \sim \mathcal{N}(\bar{x}_{k-N_e+1}, Q_{x_0}), \quad \hat{w}_n \sim \mathcal{N}(\bar{w}_n, R_w), \quad v_n \sim \mathcal{N}(0, Q_v)$$

- Linearisations around each $P_n := (\bar{x}_n, u_n, \bar{w}_n)$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x}_{n+1} &= z_{f_{\Delta t_e}}^{(n)} + A_{\Delta t_e}^{(n)} \hat{x}_n + B_{\Delta t_e}^{(n)} u_n + G_{\Delta t_e}^{(n)} \hat{w}_n \\ \hat{y}_n &= z_g^{(n)} + C^{(n)} \hat{x}_n \end{aligned}$$

- Support sets

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{X} &= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^{N_x} \mid H_x x \leq h_x\} \\ \mathcal{W} &= \{w \in \mathbb{R}^{N_w} \mid H_w w \leq h_w\} \end{aligned}$$

Moving-horizon estimation, Gauss-Markov estimators

Constrained Gauss-Markov estimator

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\substack{\hat{x}_{k-N_e+1}, \dots, \hat{x}_k \\ \hat{w}_{k-N_e+1}, \dots, \hat{w}_k}} \quad & \|\hat{x}_{k-N_e+1} - \bar{x}_{k-N_e+1}\|_{Q_{x_0}}^2 + \sum_{n=k-N_e+1}^k \left(\|\hat{y}_n - y_n\|_{Q_v}^2 + \|\hat{w}_n - \bar{w}_n\|_{R_w}^2 \right) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & (\forall n \in [k-N_e, k]) \quad \hat{x}_{n+1} = z_{\Delta t_e}^{(n)} + A_{\Delta t_e}^{(n)} \hat{x}_n + B_{\Delta t_e}^{(n)} u_n + G_{\Delta t_e}^{(n)} \hat{w}_n \\ & H_x \hat{x}_n \leq h_x, \quad H_w \hat{w}_n \leq h_w \end{aligned}$$

- Gaussian distributions for the initial state, disturbances, and measurement noise
(Given $\{\bar{x}_n, \bar{w}_n\}_{k-N_e+1}^k$ the solutions from previous horizon)

$$\hat{x}_{k-N_e+1} \sim \mathcal{N}(\bar{x}_{k-N_e+1}, Q_{x_0}), \quad \hat{w}_n \sim \mathcal{N}(\bar{w}_n, R_w), \quad v_n \sim \mathcal{N}(0, Q_v)$$

- Linearisations around each $P_n := (\bar{x}_n, u_n, \bar{w}_n)$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x}_{n+1} &= z_{\Delta t_e}^{(n)} + A_{\Delta t_e}^{(n)} \hat{x}_n + B_{\Delta t_e}^{(n)} u_n + G_{\Delta t_e}^{(n)} \hat{w}_n \\ \hat{y}_n &= z_g^{(n)} + C^{(n)} \hat{x}_n \end{aligned}$$

- Support sets

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{X} &= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^{N_x} \mid H_x x \leq h_x\} \\ \mathcal{W} &= \{w \in \mathbb{R}^{N_w} \mid H_w w \leq h_w\} \end{aligned}$$

Experimental results

Online optimal estimation and control for a common class of ASPs
March 18, 2022

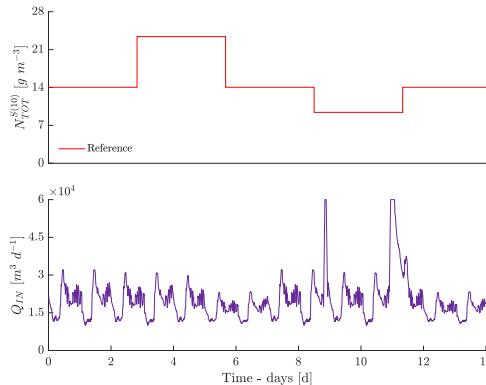
Experiment, objective and simulation results

- **Goal:** Tracking references for $N_{TOT}^{S(10)}$

$$N_{TOT}^{S(10)}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{5}{3} N_{TOT}^{SS}, & t \in [2.8, 5.6) \text{ d} \\ \frac{2}{3} N_{TOT}^{SS}, & t \in [8.4, 11.2) \text{ d} \\ N_{TOT}^{SS}, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Summary of results:

- ↪ Tracking accuracy (RMSE): 2.05 g m^{-3}
- ↪ The references are satisfied by manipulating $\text{NO}_2^- + \text{NO}_3^-$ nitrogen inside the reactors



Output MPC Parameters (c-AQR and c-AGM, Reference tracking)

General parameters:

Simulation time $[T] = 14$ days,
MPC horizon $[N] = 12$ (12h),
MHE horizon $[N_e] = 12$ (3h)

Sampling periods:

Control interval $[\Delta t] = (1/24)d$ (1h),
Measurement rate $[\Delta t_e] = (1/96)d$ (15m)

Influent conditions:

$w(\cdot) =$ **STORMY WEATHER**
($Q_{IN}^{\text{avg}} = 19744 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$)
($S_{NH}^{\text{avg}} = 29.48 \text{ d/m}^3$)

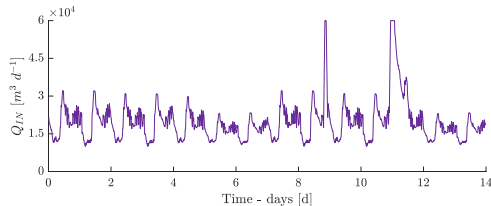
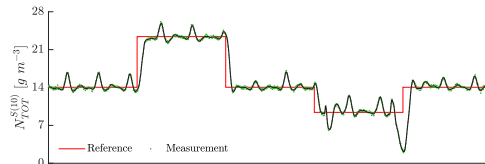
Experiment, objective and simulation results

- **Goal:** Tracking references for $N_{TOT}^{S(10)}$

$$N_{TOT}^{S(10)}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{5}{3} N_{TOT}^{SS}, & t \in [2.8, 5.6) \text{ d} \\ \frac{2}{3} N_{TOT}^{SS}, & t \in [8.4, 11.2) \text{ d} \\ N_{TOT}^{SS}, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Summary of results:

- ↪ Tracking accuracy (RMSE): 2.05 g m^{-3}
- ↪ The references are satisfied by manipulating $\text{NO}_2^- + \text{NO}_3^-$ nitrogen inside the reactors



Output MPC Parameters (c-AQR and c-AGM, Reference tracking)

General parameters:

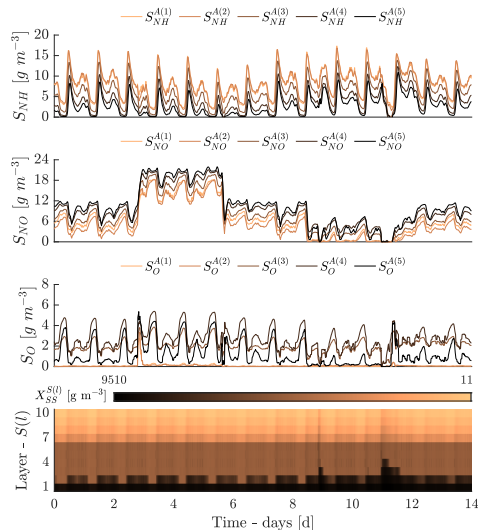
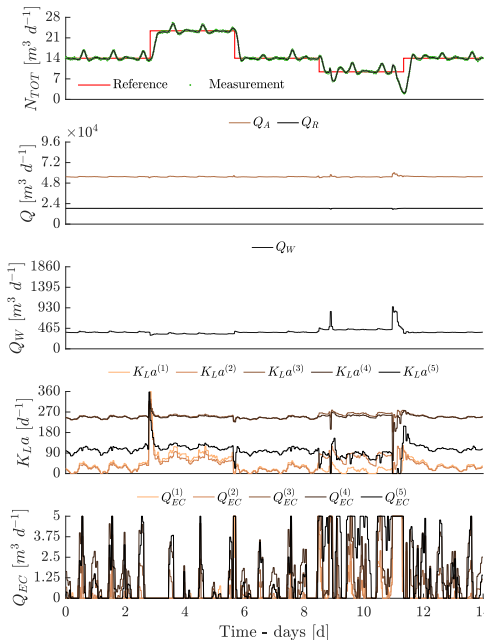
Simulation time $[T] = 14$ days,
MPC horizon $[N] = 12$ (12h),
MHE horizon $[N_e] = 12$ (3h)

Sampling periods:

Control interval $[\Delta t] = (1/24)d$ (1h),
Measurement rate $[\Delta t_e] = (1/96)d$ (15m)

Influent conditions:

$w(\cdot) =$ **STORMY WEATHER**
($Q_{IN}^{avg} = 19744 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$)
($S_{NH}^{avg} = 29.48 \text{ d/m}^3$)



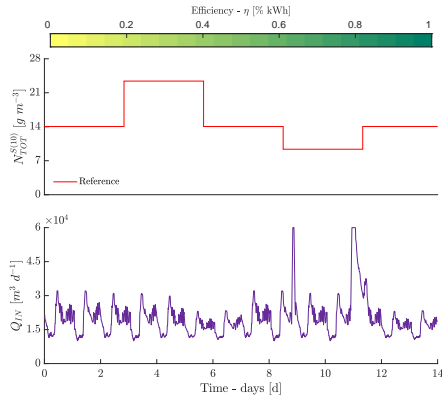
Experiment, objective and simulation results

- **Goal:** Tracking same $N_{TOT}^{S(10)}$ references while performing energy-recovery

$$\eta_{OCI_{kWh}} \leq \frac{\eta_D}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N Q_W \left(\frac{X_{SS}^{S(1)}}{0.75} + S_I^{S(1)} + S_S^{S(1)} \right)$$

Summary of results:

- ↗ + Disposed sludge, – Aeration
- ↗ Energy autonomy achievable up to 60%



Output MPC Parameters (c-AQR and c-AGM, Reference tracking)

General parameters:

Simulation time $[T] = 14$ days,

MPC horizon $[N] = 12$ (12h),

MHE horizon $[N_e] = 12$ (3h)

Sampling periods:

Control interval $[\Delta t] = (1/24)d$ (1h),

Measurement rate $[\Delta t_e] = (1/96)d$ (15m)

Influent conditions:

$w(\cdot) =$ STORMY WEATHER

$(Q_{IN}^{avg} = 19744 \text{ m}^3/\text{d})$

$(S_{NH}^{avg} = 29.48 \text{ d/m}^3)$

[*] $OCI_{kWh} = \frac{1}{1000N} \sum_{n=1}^N \left(8 \sum_{r=1}^5 V^{A(r)} K_L a^{(r)} + (4Q_A + 8Q_R + 50Q_W) + 120 \sum_{r=1}^5 V^{A(r)} 1(20 - K_L a^{(r)}) \right)$

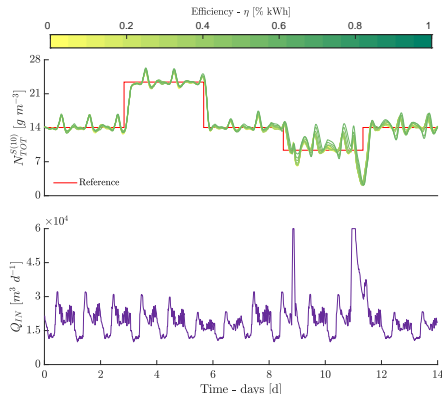
Experiment, objective and simulation results

- **Goal:** Tracking same $N_{TOT}^{S(10)}$ references while performing energy-recovery

$$\eta_{OCI_{kWh}} \leq \frac{\eta_D}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N Q_W \left(\frac{X_{SS}^{S(1)}}{0.75} + S_I^{S(1)} + S_S^{S(1)} \right)$$

Summary of results:

- ↪ + Disposed sludge, – Aeration
- ↪ Energy autonomy achievable up to 60%



Output MPC Parameters (c-AQR and c-AGM, Reference tracking)

General parameters:

Simulation time $[T] = 14$ days,

MPC horizon $[N] = 12$ (12h),

MHE horizon $[N_e] = 12$ (3h)

Sampling periods:

Control interval $[\Delta t] = (1/24)d$ (1h),

Measurement rate $[\Delta t_e] = (1/96)d$ (15m)

Influent conditions:

$w(\cdot) =$ STORMY WEATHER

$(Q_{IN}^{avg} = 19744\ m^3/d)$

$(S_{NH}^{avg} = 29.48\ d/m^3)$

$$[*] OCI_{kWh} = \frac{1}{1000N} \sum_{n=1}^N \left(8 \sum_{r=1}^5 V^{A(r)} K_L a^{(r)} + (4Q_A + 8Q_R + 50Q_W) + 120 \sum_{r=1}^5 V^{A(r)} 1(20 - K_L a^{(r)}) \right)$$

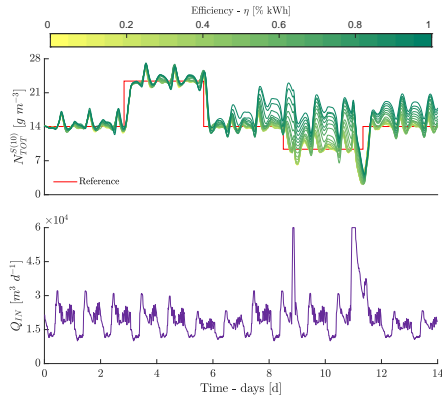
Experiment, objective and simulation results

- **Goal:** Tracking same $N_{TOT}^{S(10)}$ references while performing energy-recovery

$$\eta_{OCI_{kWh}} \leq \frac{\eta_D}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N Q_W \left(\frac{X_{SS}^{S(1)}}{0.75} + S_I^{S(1)} + S_S^{S(1)} \right)$$

Summary of results:

- ↪ + Disposed sludge, – Aeration
- ↪ Energy autonomy achievable up to 60%



Output MPC Parameters (c-AQR and c-AGM, Reference tracking)

General parameters:

Simulation time $[T] = 14$ days,

MPC horizon $[N] = 12$ (12h),

MHE horizon $[N_e] = 12$ (3h)

Sampling periods:

Control interval $[\Delta t] = (1/24)d$ (1h),

Measurement rate $[\Delta t_e] = (1/96)d$ (15m)

Influent conditions:

$w(\cdot) =$ STORMY WEATHER

$(Q_{IN}^{avg} = 19744 \text{ m}^3/\text{d})$

$(S_{NH}^{avg} = 29.48 \text{ d/m}^3)$

$$[*] OCI_{kWh} = \frac{1}{1000N} \sum_{n=1}^N \left(8 \sum_{r=1}^5 V^{A(r)} K_L a^{(r)} + (4Q_A + 8Q_R + 50Q_W) + 120 \sum_{r=1}^5 V^{A(r)} 1(20 - K_L a^{(r)}) \right)$$



Thank you!
Questions?

Online optimal estimation and control for a common class of ASPs
June 14–17, 2022