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LQG-Balanced Truncation Low-Order Controller for Stabilization of Laminar Flows

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— Computational Methods in Systems and Control —





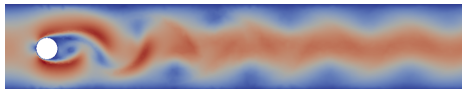
Outline

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 - Problem Statement
 - LQGBT Based Controller
- 2 Controller Design
 - LQG Balanced Truncation
 - State Equations for Flow Control
 - Controller Definition
 - Numerical Realization
- 3 Numerical Example
 - Setup
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Problem Statement



- Cylinder wake at moderate *Reynolds* numbers.
- The steady state is a solution, but unstable.
- **Goal:** stabilizing feedback controller that works in experiments.
- Thus, the simulation needs to cope with:
 - limited measurements,
 - short evaluation times,
 - external perturbations,
 - actuation at the boundary.



Model Based and Reduced Controller



We propose a controller, that results from a simultaneous application of

- a *linearization* about the steady state
 - ➔ to directly attack the deviations;
- a *Kalman filter*
 - ➔ to estimate the state using a few measurements;
- an *LQG regulator*
 - ➔ to stabilize the linearized system;
- and *Balanced Truncation*
 - ➔ to reduce the linearized and stabilized system.

Expectations and Limitations



The proposed controller is based on a linearized model

→ we expect a good performance for small deviations

and is designed to work for

- ✓ limited state information,
- ✓ fast and unstable dynamics,
- ✓ high dimensionality,

but still awaits its extension to

✗ boundary control.



Related Work



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In Troch, Breitenecker (eds.), *Proc. MathMod Vienna 2009*, pages 126–145, 2009.



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Preprint SPP1253-154, DFG-SPP1253, 2013.

LQG Balanced Truncation



LQG Control

Consider the minimal, but possibly unstable, linear time-invariant system

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu,$$

$$y = Cx.$$



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Positive semidefinite solution X_c of the [control Riccati equation](#)

$$A^T X_c + X_c A - X_c B B^T X_c + C C^T = 0$$

defines a stabilizing feedback ([LQ regulator](#)), i.e.

$$\dot{x} = (A - B B^T X_c)x.$$



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Positive semidefinite solution X_o of the [filter Riccati equation](#)

$$AX_o + X_oA^T - X_oC^T CX_o + BB^T = 0$$

defines a state estimator ([Kalman filter](#)) via

$$\dot{\hat{x}}(t) = A\hat{x}(t) + Bu(t) + X_oC^T(y(t) - C\hat{x}(t)).$$

LQG Balanced Truncation



Basic principle:

- A minimal LTI system, realized by (A, B, C) , is called **LQG balanced**, if the solutions X_c, X_o of the control and filter Riccati equations satisfy:

$$X_c = X_o = \text{diag}(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n), \quad \text{where} \quad \mu_1 \geq \mu_2 \geq \dots \geq \mu_n > 0.$$



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- Compute LQG balanced realization of the system via **state-space transformation**

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{T} : (A, B, C) &\mapsto (TAT^{-1}, TB, CT^{-1}) \\ &= \left(\begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \end{bmatrix} \right) \end{aligned}$$



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- **Reduction and stabilization simultaneously in 1 step!**

Controller Design



We consider spatially discretized *Navier-Stokes* equations with control u and observation $y = Cv$

$$\begin{aligned}M\dot{v} &= -N(v)v - \frac{1}{Re}Lv + J^T p - Bu + f, \\0 &= Jv - g, \\v(0) &= \alpha, \\y &= Cv,\end{aligned}$$

where α is the steady-state solution.

The task is to define the feedback law \mathcal{G}^{-1} so that $u = \mathcal{G}^{-1}y$ keeps v in the steady state regime.



Defining the Controller

- 1 Consider the linearization about α

$$\begin{aligned}M\dot{v} &= A_\alpha v + J^T p - Bu + f, & v(0) &= \alpha, \\0 &= Jv, \\y &= Cv.\end{aligned}$$

- 2 Compute X_c and X_o which solve the associated *control* and *filter Riccati equations* to define the state estimate \hat{x} and the regulator u as

$$\begin{aligned}M\dot{\hat{x}} &= \hat{A}_\alpha \hat{x} + X_o M C^T (y - C\alpha), \\u &= -B^T M X_c \hat{x},\end{aligned}$$

with $\hat{x}(0) = 0$ and \hat{A}_α denoting the observer dynamics.

- 3 Balance and truncate X_o and X_c to define a reduced observer.

Computational Challenges



The major effort lies in the computation of X_o and X_c , because of

- 1 high-dimensionality: $X_c, X_o \in \mathbb{R}^{n_v, n_v}$
→ n_v is the dimension of the state $v(t)$;
- 2 nonlinearity of the Riccati equation
→ a good initial guess for a Newton iteration is needed;
- 3 differential algebraic structure of the state equations
→ X_c, X_o need to obey divergence constraints.



Low-Rank Approximations

How to obtain approximations to X_c , X_o :

- 1 Consider, e.g., the constrained filter Riccati equation,

$$A_\alpha^T X M + M^T X A_\alpha - M^T X P B (P B)^T X M + C C^T = 0,$$

with the discrete *Leray* projector

$$P := I - M^{-1} J (J^T M^{-1} J)^{-1} J$$

- 2 and apply a *low-rank Newton-ADI iteration* to it.

Reduced Closed Loop System



After the truncation, we arrive at

$$M\dot{v} = -N(v)v - \frac{1}{Re}Lv + J^T p - BB_k^T X_{ck} \hat{x}_k + f,$$

$$0 = Jv - g,$$

$$v(0) = \alpha,$$

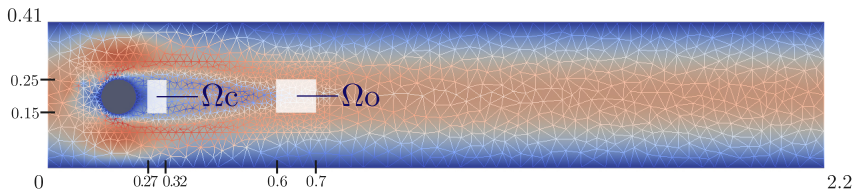
$$y = Cv,$$

$$\dot{\hat{x}}_k = (A_{\alpha k} - X_{ok} C_k^T C_k - B_k B_k^T X_{ck}) \hat{x}_k + X_{ok} C_k^T (y - y_\alpha),$$

$$\hat{x}_k(0) = 0,$$

where, in particular, $A_{\alpha k}$, B_k , C_k , X_{ck} , X_{ok} define the reduced system for $\hat{x}_k(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_k}$ with $n_k \ll n_v$ (dimension of $v(t)$).

Simulation Setup



- 2D cylinder wake
- Navier-Stokes Equations
- $Re = 200$
- *Taylor-Hood* finite elements
- 20,000 velocity nodes
- Distributed control and observation with 6 degrees of freedom each;
- LQGBT-reduced order observer and controller of state dimension $n_k = 27$;
- Target: stabilization of the steady-state solution.



Simulation Results

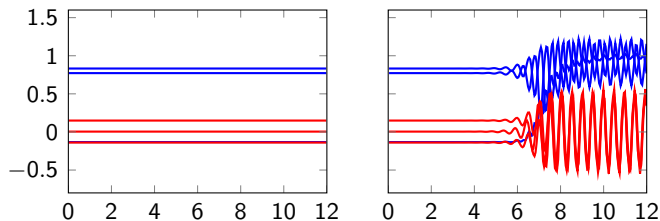
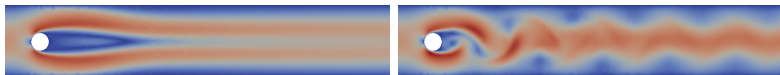


Figure : Measured signal y versus time $t \in [0, 12]$ of the closed loop system with a reduced controller of dimension $n_k = 27$ (left), compared to the response of the uncontrolled system (right). Blue corresponds to the x -component of the velocity and red to y -component. Below, a snapshot of the magnitude of the velocity solutions at $t = 12$.



Summary and Conclusion



- The general LQGBT approach has been applied to controller design for Navier-Stokes equations.
- The resulting controller is of very small dimension and works for limited state information.
- The numerical approximation of the controller requires advanced methods for solving large-scale Riccati equations.
- Successful application in distributed control of the cylinder wake.
- Extension to boundary control is ongoing.

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Thank you for your attention!



More Literature



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