



LUNDS
UNIVERSITET

Multiple Model Minimax Estimation

Olle Kjellqvist





Outline

- 1 Multiple Model Adaptive Estimation
- 2 Bounded operator norm
- 3 Multiple Model Minimax Filters
- 4 Future Research
- 5 Summary



Multiple Model Adaptive Estimation

- Estimate properties of a system using a finite set of feasible models.
- Model complex engineering systems as sets of linear systems
- State estimation
- Fault Detection



Example: F-16 — Maybeck

- Design with sensor and actuator redundancy
- One model for each sensor/actuator fault
- One model for healthy operation
- MMAE to detect sensor fault and compensate estimate
- MMAE to detect actuator fault and reroute control
- Fault detection and compensation < 1 second

1763	Bayesian Estimation
1795	Least Square Estimation
1906	Markov Process
1908	Fisher Information Theory
1929	Lattice Filter
1930	Monte Carlo method
1945	Cramer-Rao Bound
1949	Wiener Kolmogorov Filter
1960	Kalman Filter
1965	Multiple Models Filter
1981	\mathcal{H}_∞ filter
1984	Interacting Multiple Model
1993	Particle Filter
1997	Unscented Kalman Filter
2000	Gauss-Hermite Filter
2003	Gaussian Particle Filter
2007	Smooth Variable Structure Filter
2009	Cubature Kalman Filter



Gaussian noise — Magill, Lainiotis

Given matrices $F_1, \dots, F_K, H_1, \dots, H_K$, covariance matrices Q_1, \dots, Q_K and R_1, \dots, R_K . Assume the dynamics can be described by

$$x_{t+1} = F_i x_t + w_t$$

$$y_t = H_i x_t + v_t$$

$$w_t \sim \mathcal{N}(0, Q_i), \quad v_t \sim \mathcal{N}(0, R_i).$$

The probability of i being active is

$$p(i|y_t, \dots, y_0) = \frac{\overbrace{p(y_t|i, y_{t-1}, \dots, y_0)}^{\text{computable}} \overbrace{p(i|y_{t-1}, \dots, y_0)}^{\text{recursion}}}{\sum_{j=1}^K (p(y_t|j, y_{t-1}, \dots, y_0) p(j|y_{t-1}, \dots, y_0))}.$$



Gaussian noise — Magill, Lainiotis

Given matrices $F_1, \dots, F_K, H_1, \dots, H_K$, covariance matrices Q_1, \dots, Q_K and R_1, \dots, R_K . Assume the dynamics can be described by

$$x_{t+1} = F_i x_t + w_t$$

$$y_t = H_i x_t + v_t$$

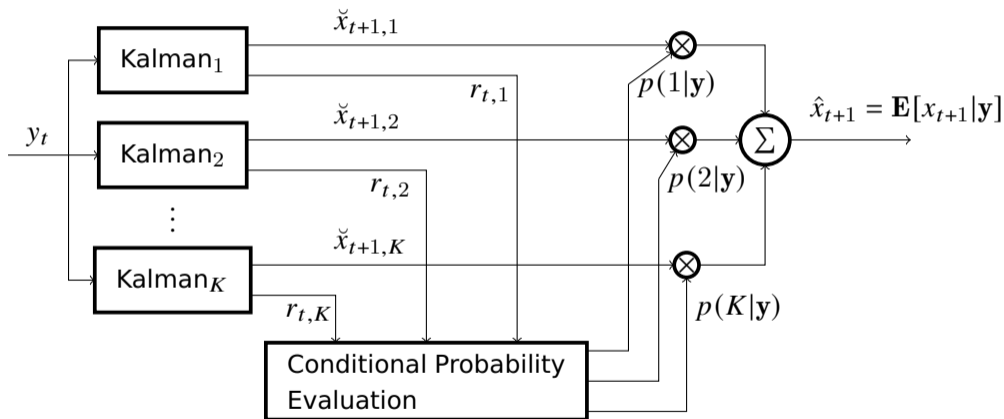
$$w_t \sim \mathcal{N}(0, Q_i), \quad v_t \sim \mathcal{N}(0, R_i).$$

The probability of i being active is

$$p(i|y_t, \dots, y_0) = \frac{\overbrace{p(y_t|i, y_{t-1}, \dots, y_0)}^{\text{computable}} \overbrace{p(i|y_{t-1}, \dots, y_0)}^{\text{recursion}}}{\sum_{j=1}^K (p(y_t|j, y_{t-1}, \dots, y_0) p(j|y_{t-1}, \dots, y_0))}.$$



Block Diagram





Jump-linear systems — Bar-Shalom

The discrete variable can jump!

$$x_{t+1} = F(\delta_t)x_t + w_t$$

$$y_t = H(\delta_t)x_t + v_t$$

$$p(\delta_{t+1}) = Ap(\delta_t) \leftarrow \text{Markov Chain}$$

$$w_t \sim \mathcal{N}(0, Q_i), \quad v_t \sim \mathcal{N}(0, R_i)$$

- Enumerating each feasible trajectory \neq tractable
- Interacting Multiple Model algorithm most used
- Mode probabilities \rightarrow Filtering update \rightarrow mixing probabilities \rightarrow overall prediction



Weaknesses

- **Weakness:** Strong assumptions on gaussian white noise
- **Solution:** Use Interacting multiple models with particle filter
- **New weakness:** Complex and computationally heavy

1763	Bayesian Estimation
1795	Least Square Estimation
1906	Markov Process
1908	Fisher Information Theory
1929	Lattice Filter
1930	Monte Carlo method
1945	Cramer-Rao Bound
1949	Wiener Kolmogorov Filter
1960	Kalman Filter
1965	Multiple Models Filter
1981	\mathcal{H}_∞ filter
1984	Interacting Multiple Model
1993	Particle Filter
1997	Unscented Kalman Filter
2000	Gauss-Hermite Filter
2003	Gaussian Particle Filter
2007	Smooth Variable Structure Filter
2009	Cubature Kalman Filter



Hardy space \mathcal{H}^∞

\mathcal{H}^∞ is a closed space with functions that are analytical and bounded inside the unit disc (open right half-plane). Normed space

$$\|G\|_\infty := \sup_{|z|<1} \bar{\sigma}[G(z)],$$

and

$$\|Gf\|_2 \leq \|G\|_\infty \|f\|_2.$$

Let $G : (w, v) \mapsto (\hat{x} - x)$ — map from disturbances to estimation error.

Idea: Find G with smallest $\|G\|_\infty$.



Godfrey Harold Hardy



1877 – 1944

- British mathematician
- number theory and analysis
- 1940 essay "A Mathematician's Apology"

"It is never worth a first-class person's time to express a majority opinion. By definition, there are plenty of others to do that." — *paraphrased*



- Fredric Riesz
- 1880 – 1956
- Coined "Hardy Space"
- Teaching with style



- Fredric Riesz
- 1880 – 1956
- Coined "Hardy Space"
- Teaching with style



MARCEL RIESZ

- Marcel Riesz
- 1886 – 1969
- Math — Stockholm then Lund



- Fredric Riesz
- 1880 – 1956
- Coined "Hardy Space"
- Teaching with style



MARCEL RIESZ

- Marcel Riesz
- 1886 – 1969
- Math — Stockholm then Lund



- Harald Cramér
- 1893 - 1985
- Ph. D — M. Riesz
- Cramér-Rao lower bound...



\mathcal{H}^∞ -filter

- Find filter with smallest ℓ^2 (L^2) gain from disturbance to error.
- Introduced by Mike Grimble 1987 — Fundamentals by Zames 1981.

$$\min_{\hat{x}} \max_{w, v, x_0} \frac{\sum |\hat{x}_t - x_t|^2}{|\hat{x}_0 - x_0|_{P_0}^2 + \sum (|w_t|_{Q^{-1}}^2 + |v_t|_{R^{-1}}^2)}$$

- Different characterizations — different results



Linear-Quadratic Game — Shen, Deng

- Algorithm for solving

$$\min_{\hat{x}} \max_{w, v, x_0} \left\{ \sum |\hat{x}_t - x_t|^2 - \gamma^2 \left(\hat{x}_0 - x_0 \right|_{P_0^{-1}}^2 + \sum (|w_t|_{Q^{-1}}^2 + |v_t|_{R^{-1}}^2) \right) \right\}$$

- Guarantees $\|G\|_\infty < \gamma$. Bisect over γ .
- Multiple Model Adaptive Estimation?



Minimax criterion

$$x_{t+1} = F_t x_t + w_t$$

$$y_t = H_t x_t + v_t$$

$$\min_{\hat{x}_N} \max_{w, v, x_0, i} \left\{ |\hat{x}_N - x_N|^2 - \gamma^2 \left(|\hat{x}_0 - x_0|_{P_0}^2 + \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} (|w_t|_{Q^{-1}}^2 + |v_t|_{R^{-1}}^2) \right) \right\}$$



Forward dynamic programming

- $w_t = x_{t+1} - F_t x_t$
- $v_t = y_t - H_t x_t$
- $\mathbf{y}^t = \{y_{t-1}, \dots, y_0\}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{w, v, x_0} |\hat{x}_0 - x_0|_{P_0^{-1}}^2 + \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} (|w_t|_{Q^{-1}}^2 + |v_t|_{R^{-1}}^2) \\ &= \min_{x_{N-1}, \dots, x_0} |\hat{x}_0 - x_0|_{P_0^{-1}}^2 + \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} (|x_{t+1} - F_t x_t|_{Q^{-1}}^2 + |y_t - H_t x_t|_{R^{-1}}^2) \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad =: V_N(x_N, \mathbf{y}^N) \end{aligned}$$



Solution 1

- Solve using forward dynamic programming, i.e.

$$V_{t+1}(x_{t+1}, \mathbf{y}^{t+1}) = \min_{x_t} \left\{ |x_{t+1} - F_i x_t|_{Q^{-1}}^2 + |y_t - H_i x_t|_{R^{-1}}^2 + V_t(x_t, \mathbf{y}^t) \right\}$$

$$V_t(x_t, \mathbf{y}^t) = | \check{x}_{t,i} - x_t |_{P_{t,i}^{-1}}^2 + \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{t-1} |y_t - H_i \check{x}_{t,i}|_{(R + H_i P_{t,i} H_i^T)^{-1}}^2}_{c_{t,i}}$$

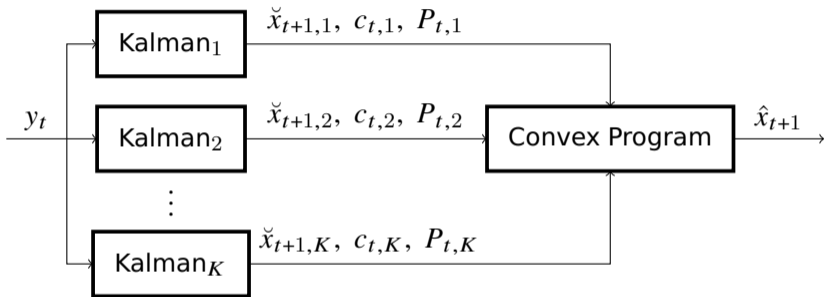
- $\check{x}_{t,i}$ is a Kalman Filter prediction for the i th model
- $P_{t,i}$ is the error covariance of a kalman filter for the i th model
- We have compressed the measurement history.



Solution 2

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\hat{x}_N} \max_{w, v, x_0, i} & \left\{ |\hat{x}_N - x_N|^2 - \gamma^2 \left(|\hat{x}_0 - x_0|_{P_0^{-1}}^2 + \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} (|w_t|_{Q^{-1}}^2 + |v_t|_{R^{-1}}^2) \right) \right\} \\ & = \min_{\hat{x}_N} \max_{x_N, i} \left\{ |\hat{x}_N - x_N|^2 - \gamma^2 |\check{x}_{N,i} - x_N|_{P_{t,i}^{-1}}^2 - c_{N,i} \right\} \\ & = \min_{\hat{x}_N} \max_i |\hat{x}_N - \check{x}_{N,i}|_{(I - \gamma^2 P_{N,i})^{-1}}^2 - \gamma^2 c_{N,i} \end{aligned}$$

- Convex program
- Solve using CVX, or JuMP with Mosek or Hypatia.jl





Future Research

- Multiple Model Adaptive Estimation with a bound on ℓ^2 gain.
- Uncountable parameter space.
- Output feedback minimax adaptive control. ← connect with Anders' research.



Summary

- 1 Multiple Model Adaptive Estimation
- 2 Bounded operator norm
- 3 Multiple Model Minimax Filters
- 4 Future Research
- 5 Summary



Resources

- Minimax Adaptive Estimation for Finite Sets of Linear Systems (Olle and Anders, 2021): <https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.02479>
- Julia package for recreating results and playing around:
<https://github.com/kjellqvist/MinimaxEstimation.jl>
- Great review article — Gaussian Filters for Parameter and State Estimation (Afshari, et al., 2017): A General Review of Theory and Recent Trends:
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0165168417300014>
- Standard reference for all things related to linear filtering: Optimal Filtering by Anderson & Moore
- Maybecks case study (1999):
[https://doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1099-1239\(19991215\)9:14<1051::AID-RNC452>3.0.CO;2-0](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1099-1239(19991215)9:14<1051::AID-RNC452>3.0.CO;2-0)