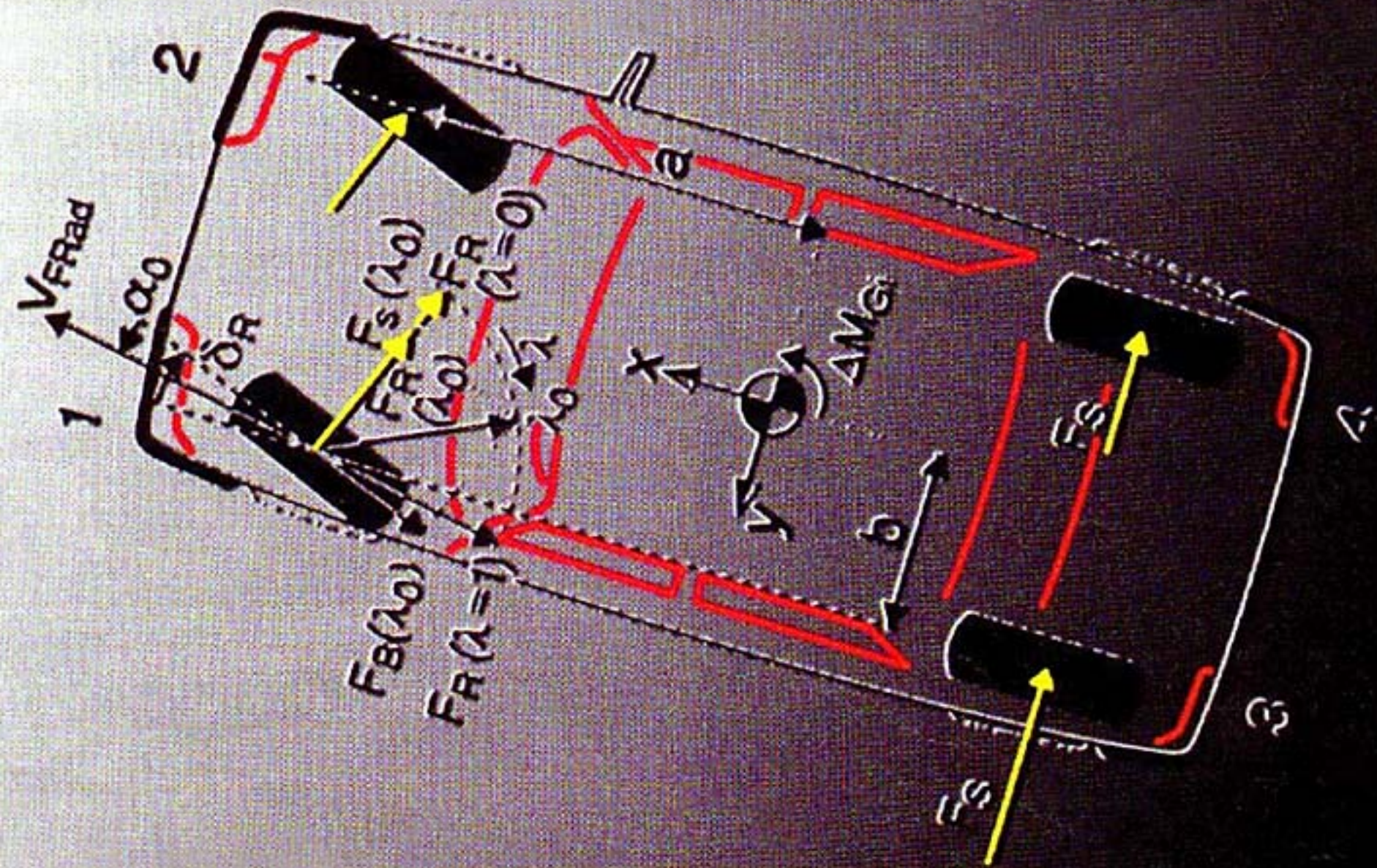


Control the Hidden Technology

K. J. Åström

Lund Institute of Technology

Lund University



Electronic Stability Program (ESP)
is a new safety system which guides
cars through wet or icy bends with
more safety....

The key is a yaw-rate sensor, which
detects vehicle movement around its
vertical axis, and software which
recognizes critical driving conditions
and responds accordingly.

The Hidden Technology

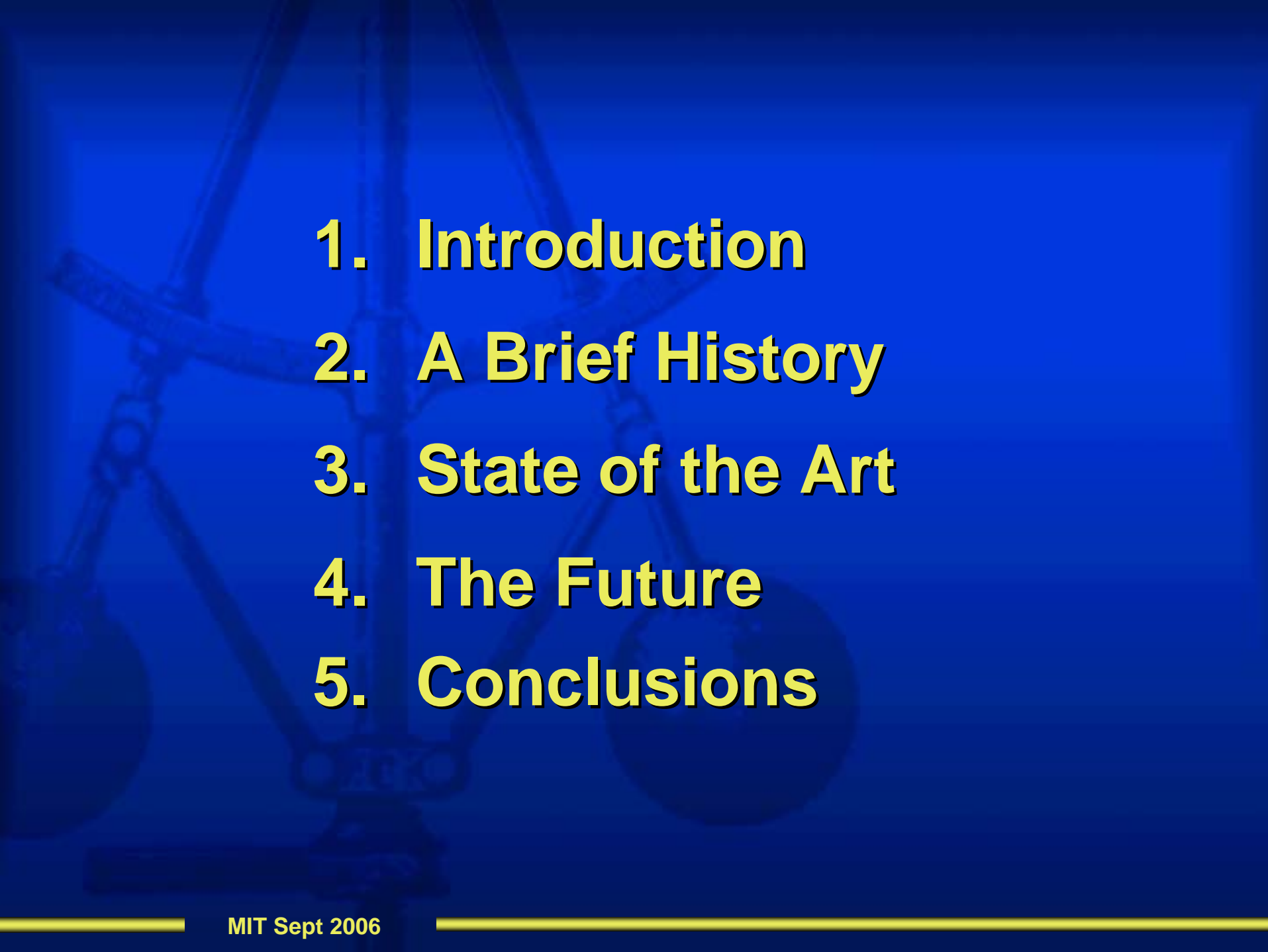
- 😊 Widely used
- 😊 Very successful
- 😞 Seldom talked about
- 😞 Except when disaster strikes
- 😞 Why?

Easier to talk about devices than ideas
Not enough attention to popularization

A Broad Picture

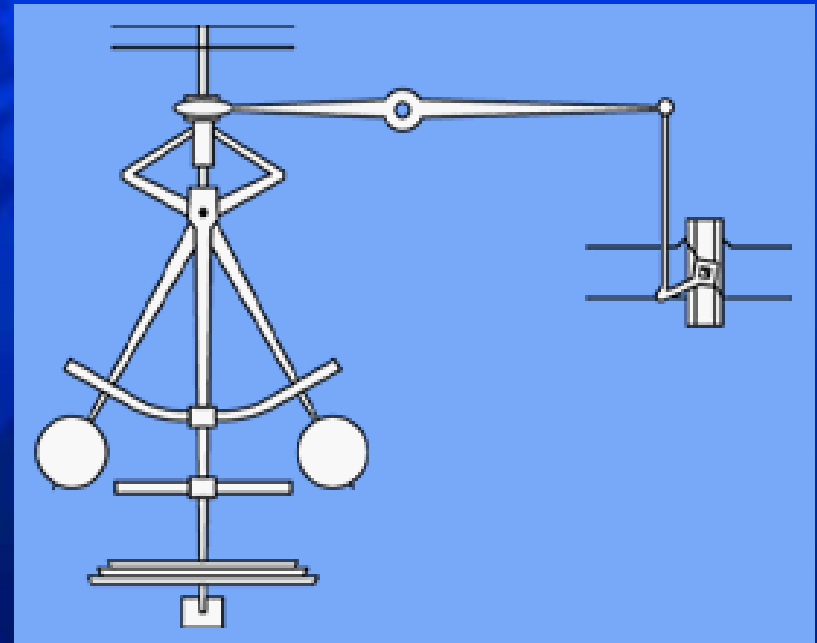
Control appeared in the industries that emerged in the 19th and 20th centuries: steam power, electric power, ships, aircrafts, chemicals, telecommunication. Control was sometimes an enabling technology (aircraft, telecom).

In the 1940s it appeared as a separate engineering discipline and it has developed rapidly ever since. Academic positioning difficult since it fits poorly into the ME, EE, ChemE framework. Today applications everywhere.

- 
- 1. Introduction**
 - 2. A Brief History**
 - 3. State of the Art**
 - 4. The Future**
 - 5. Conclusions**

Industrial Process Control

- ◆ The problem: Keep a machine running at constant speed in spite of disturbances
- ◆ Solution: PID control
- ◆ Side effect: Standards for control (PID) and communication



Wilbur Wright 1901

We know how to construct airplanes.
Men also know how to build engines.
Inability to balance and steer still confronts
students of the flying problem. When this
one feature has been worked out, the age
of flying will have arrived, for all other
difficulties are of minor importance

Flight Control

The Wright Brothers	1903
Sperry's Autopilot	1912
Robert E. Lee	1947
V1 and V2 (A4)	1942
Sputnik	1957
Apollo	1969
Mars Pathfinder	1997
UAVs	2000



Flight Control

- ◆ **Problem 1: How to fly?**
- ◆ **Solution: Build maneuverable but unstable aircraft stabilize with manual control**
- ◆ **Problem 2: Stabilization**
- ◆ **Solution: Feedback**

Telecommunications

Telephone Calls Over Long Distances

The problem: Build a good amplifier from bad components

Solution: The negative feedback amplifier.
Black 1928.

Side effect: Stability theory and systems theory from the input-output view

The Magic of Feedback

- ◆ Make precise systems from imprecise components
- ◆ Keep variables constant
- ◆ Stabilize unstable system
- ◆ Reduce effects of disturbances and component variations
- ◆ New degrees of freedom for designers
- ◆ Main drawback - **Danger of Instability**

Theory

Stability Theory

- ◆ Maxwell Routh 1887
- ◆ Stodola Hurwitz 1895
- ◆ Lyapunov 1892
- ◆ Nyquist 1932

Design and limitations

- ◆ Bode 1940

The Scene of 1940

Widespread use of control in many fields

- ♦ Power generation and distribution
- ♦ Process control
- ♦ Autopilots for ships and aircrafts
- ♦ Telecommunications

The similarities were not recognized

Stability Theory

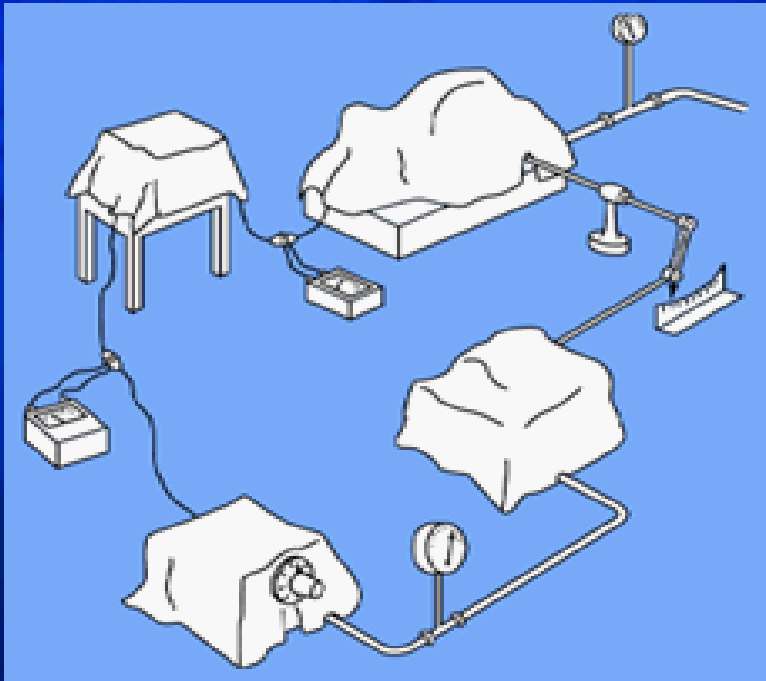
A Discipline Emerges

**Industrial Process
Control
Telecommunications
Flight Control
Mathematics**



**Principles
Theory
Design
Methodology
Applications**

The Black Box Concept



Abstraction
Information hiding
Transfer functions

Servomechanism Theory

- ◆ Foundations
 - Complex variables
 - Laplace Transforms
- ◆ Methodology Design
 - Frequency Response
 - Graphical Methods
- ◆ System Concepts
 - Feedback
 - Feedforward
- ◆ Analog Simulation
- ◆ Implementation

Theory of Servomechanisms

Hubert M. James

Professor of Physics Purdue University

Nathaniel B. Nichols

Director of Research Taylor Instrument Companies

Ralph S. Phillips

Associate Professor of Mathematics University of Southern California

Office of Scientific Research and Development

National Defence Research Committee

Consequences



Education

Application

Industrialization

Organisation

Journals

Conferences

The Second Wave

Driving Forces

Space race

Mathematics

Computers

A New Paradigm

State Space

Rapid Expansion

Subspecialities

Optimal Control

Nonlinear Control

Computer Control

Stochastic Control

Robust Control

System Identification

Adaptive Control

CACE

Inspiration

The Mathematical Theory of Optimal Processes

Pontryagin / Boltyanskii / Gamkrelidze / Mishchenko

INTERSCIENCE



DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING · BELLMAN ·

PRINCETON

Tsien · **ENGINEERING CYBERNETICS**

McGRAW-HILL

CYBERNETICS

Wiener

THE
TECH-
NOLOGY
PRESS

Wiley

Theory
OF
Servo-
mechanisms

JAMES
NICHOLS
PHILLIPS

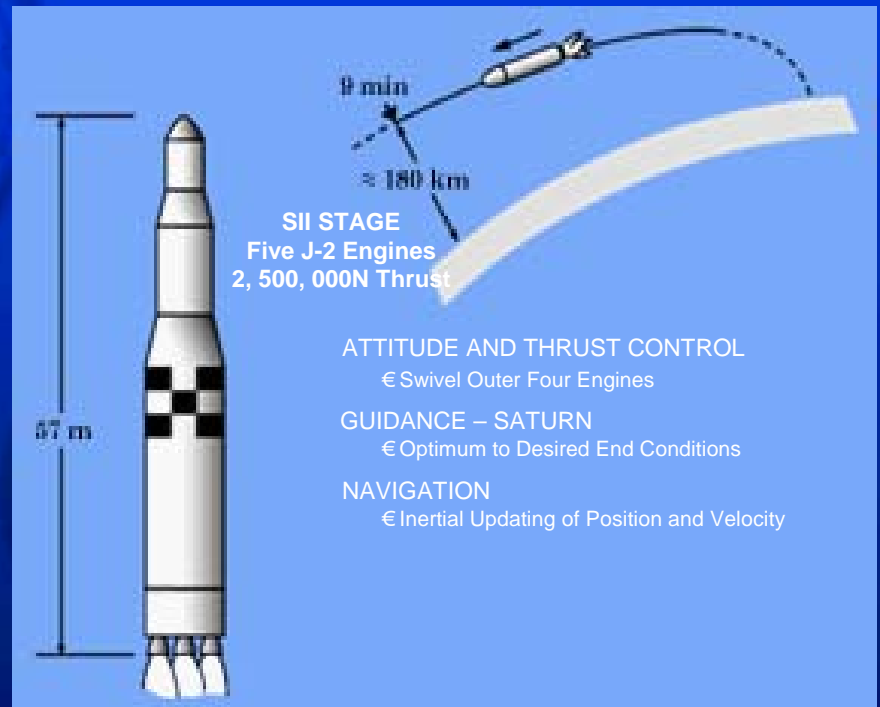
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RADIATION
LABORATORY
SERIES

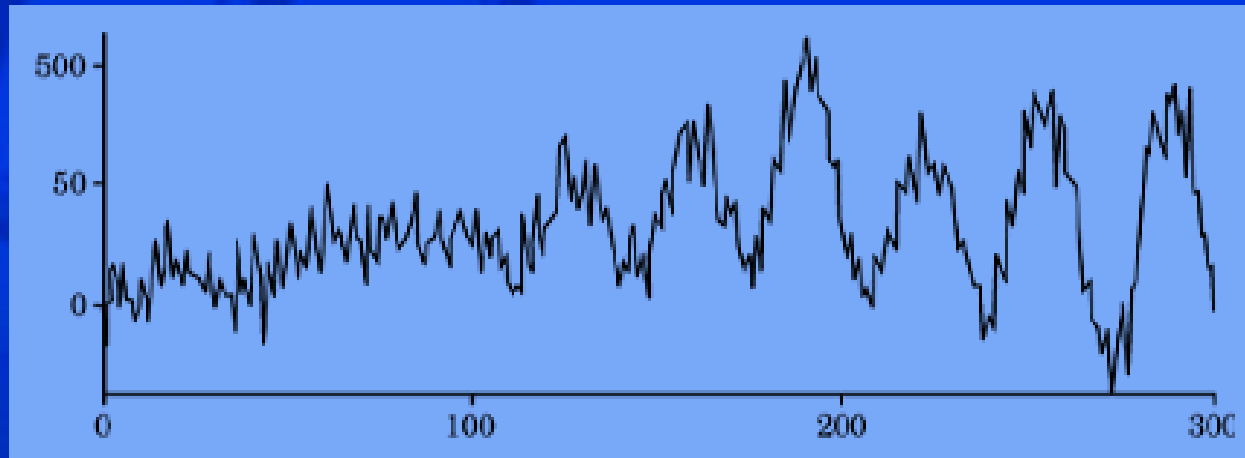
McGraw-Hill

Optimal Control

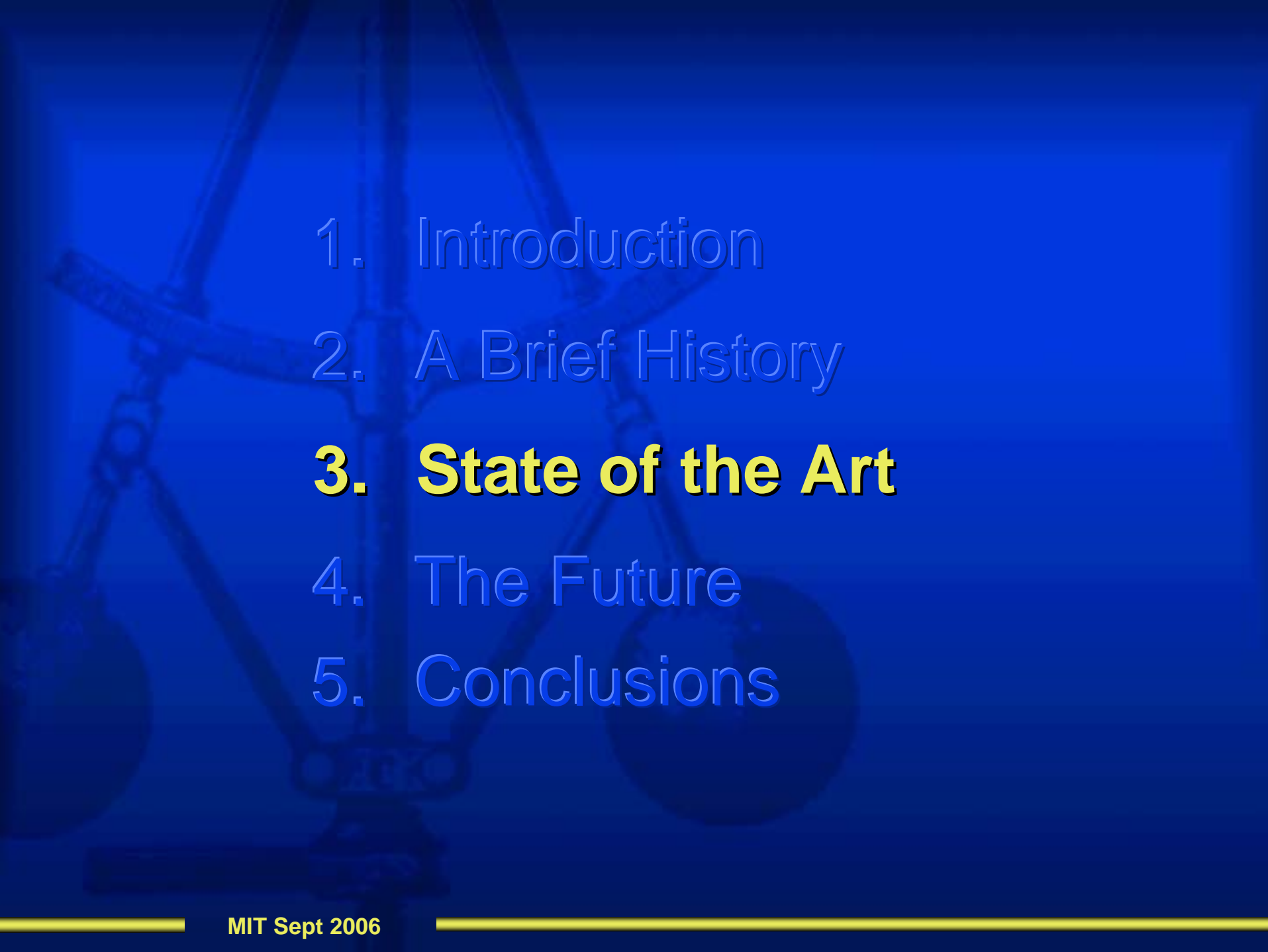
Euler	1707–1783
Lagrange	1736–1813
Pontryagin	1908-1988
Hamilton	1805–1865
Jacobi	1804–1851
Bellman	1925-1984



Kalman Filtering



Gauss	1810 least squares
Wold	1935 innovations
Kolmogorov	1941 discrete time
Wiener	1941 spectral factorization
Kalman	1961 recursive equations

- 
1. Introduction
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Current Status

A well established body of ideas,
concepts, theory and design methods.

Wide and growing application areas

Still developing rapidly

Control a Commodity



- Sensors, actuators, process interfaces
- Computers, signal processors, FPGA
- Tools for modeling, analysis, simulation and design
- Operating systems, automatic code generation



Perhaps Most Important

A good group of very talented
and creative young researchers.

Applications

Energy generation

Energy transmission

Process control

Discrete manufacturing

Communication

Transportation

Buildings

Entertainment

Instrumentation

Mechatronics

Materials

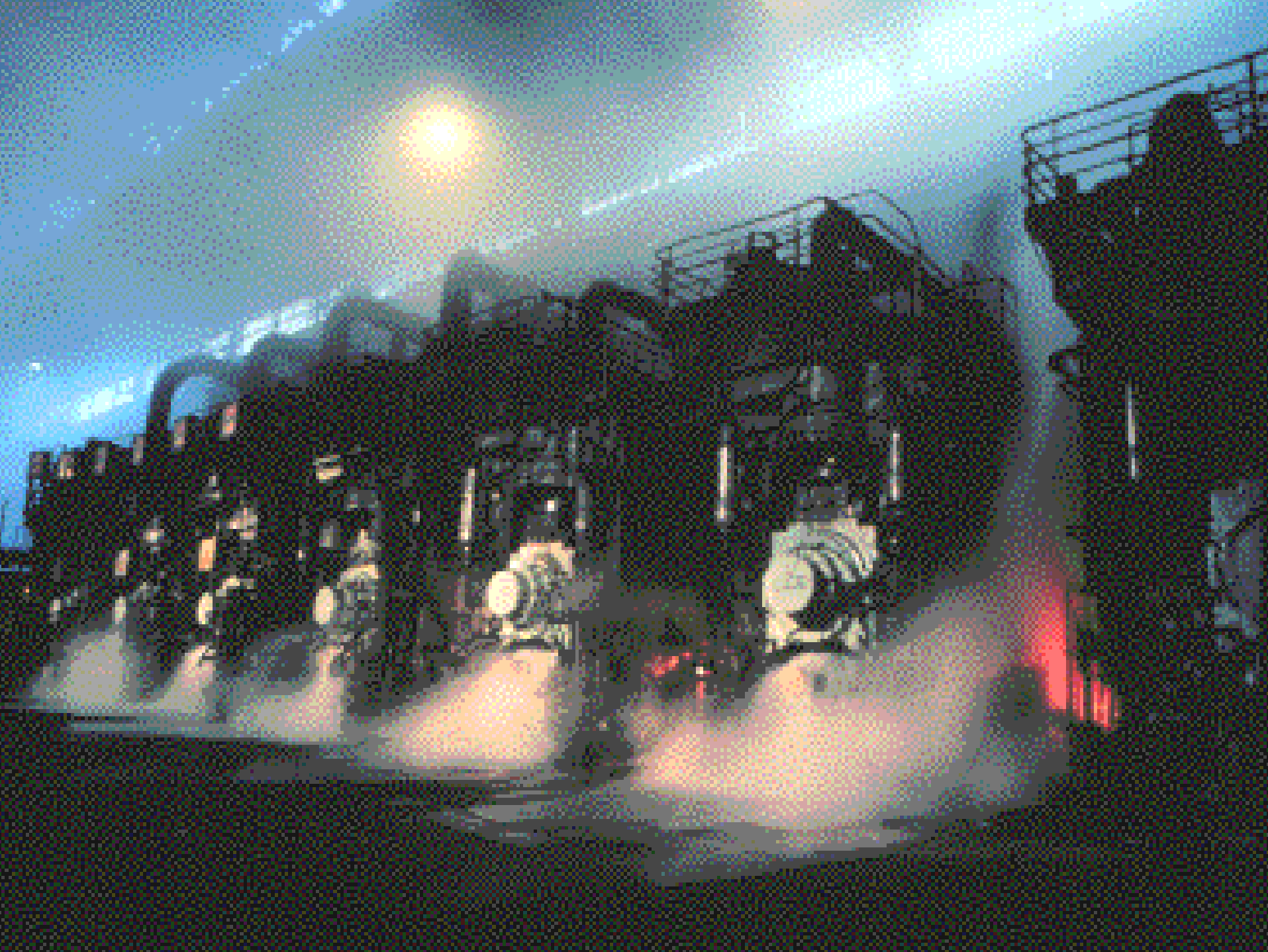
Physics

Biology

Economics









Unmanned Air Vehicles

UASV



UCAV



Predator



Tomahawk



Lightning Bug



Challenge: Replacing the Pilot with Software

Relative Level of Autonomy

1960s

1980s

2000

2010

2015-20

Time

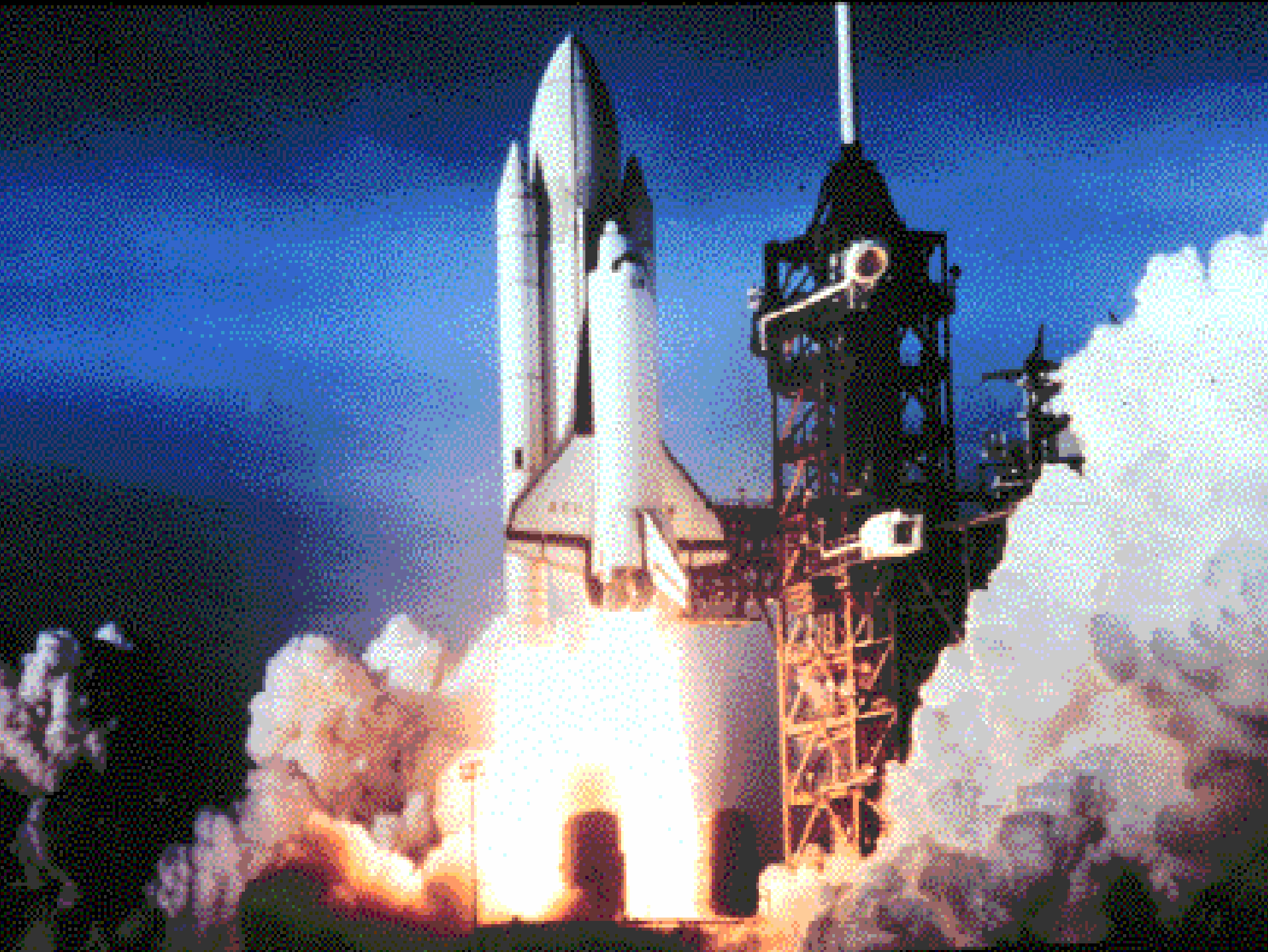
- Target Drone
- C-130 Launched
- Operator Controlled
- Limited Autopilot

- Autopilot
- Tgt Recognition
- Multi Targeting
- Launch & Forget

- Autopilot
- Piloted T-O & Landing
- Racetrack
- Surveillance
- Route Replanning

- T.O & Landing
- Navigation
- ESM Search
- RADAR Pointing/Cueing/Transmission
- SEAD
- Air-to-Ground
- In-flight Retargeting
- Collaborative AOA Measurement

- Autonomous
- Evasive Maneuvers
- Extreme Performance
- T.O & Landing
- Navigation
- Multi-ship Trajectories (TF/TA)
- Inter-Ship Collaboration
- Information Mining
- Sensor Control
- ATR
- Weapon Delivery
- A/G & A/A
- BDA
- Manned A/C Augmentation
- In-flight Retargeting
- N on N Engagement









Consumer Electronics

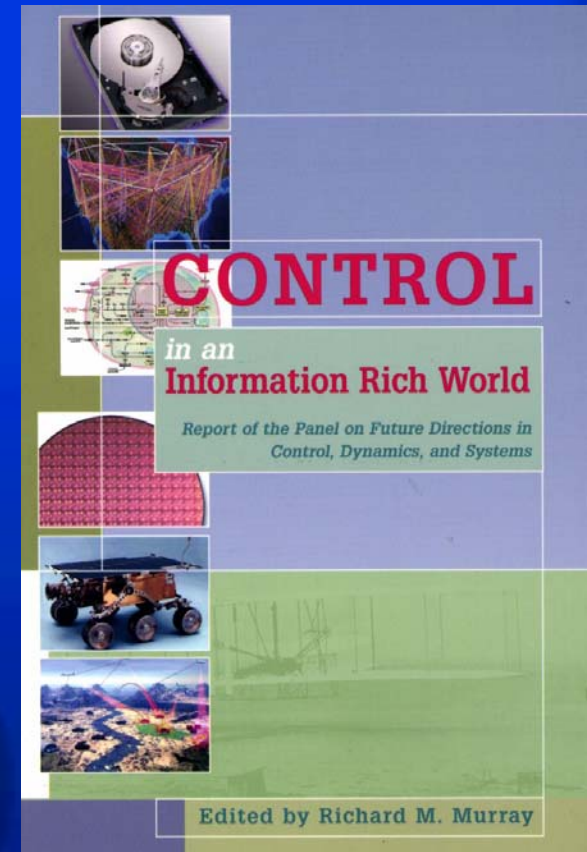


A Dilemma

Automatic control is a collection of ideas, concepts and theories with very wide applications areas. How to cope with:

- ◆ Coupling to hardware
- ◆ Coupling to industries
- ◆ Specific domain knowledge
- ◆ Academic positioning

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The Future of Control

◆ Natural science

- ◆ Devices and ideas in physics, quantum systems.
- ◆ Strong systems orientation in biology
- ◆ Many previous attempts. Will it work this time?

◆ Increased use in engineering

- ◆ Control of/over communications networks
- ◆ Autonomous systems
- ◆ Learning and reasoning

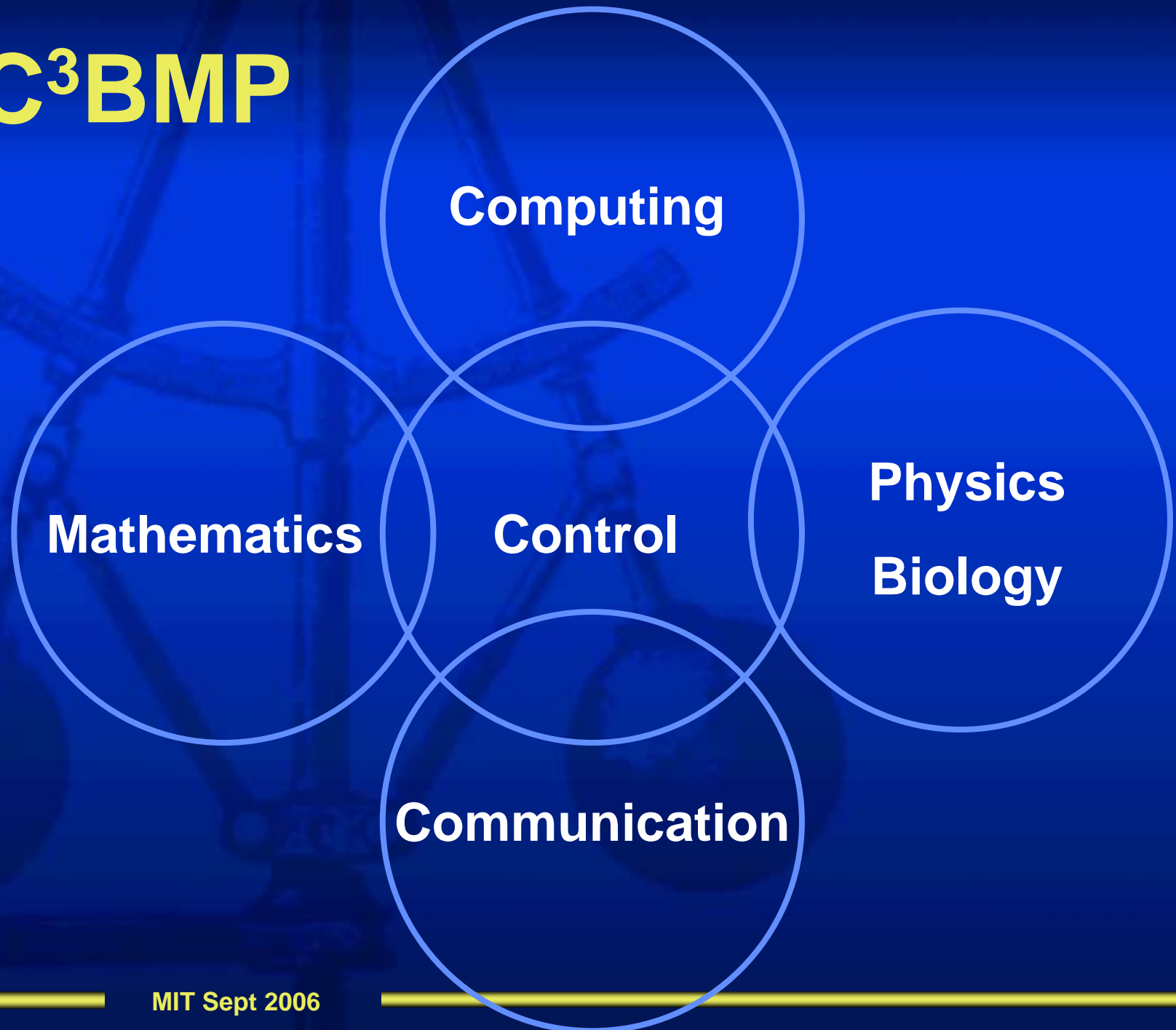
The Systems Perspective

In the past steady increases in knowledge has spawned new microdisciplines within engineering. However, contemporary challenges

- from biomedical devices to complex manufacturing designs to large systems of networked devices
- increasingly require a systems perspective

NAE The Engineer of 2020

C³BMP



The Systems Perspective

In the past steady increases in knowledge has spawned new microdisciplines within engineering. However, contemporary challenges

- from biomedical devices to complex manufacturing designs to large systems of networked devices
- increasingly require a systems perspective

NAE The Engineer of 2020

Natural and Engineering Sciences

Understand Nature vs Man-made Systems

Equally Challenging

Extensive use of Mathematics

Design and Operation of Systems

Physical Laws vs System Principles

Isolation vs Interaction

Reductionism vs Systems

Theoretical Physics vs System Theory

The Physics Barrier



Control

Blockdiagrams ODEs

Physics

Mass, energy, momentum

Block diagrams unsuitable for serious physical modeling

Physics

- ◆ Devices and ideas
- ◆ Particle Accelerators
 - ◆ The 1984 Nobel Prize Van Der Meer
- ◆ Adaptive Optics
- ◆ Atomic Force Microscope
- ◆ Quantum and Molecular Systems
- ◆ Turbulence

A Physicist View

The obvious places to learn about control theory – introductory engineering textbooks ... - are not very satisfactory places for a physicist to start. They are long - 800 pages is typical - with the relevant information often scattered in different sections. ... They often cloak concepts familiar to the physicist in unfamiliar language and notation. ... The main alternative, more mathematical texts, ..., are terse but assume that the reader already has an intuitive understanding of the subject. *John Beckhoefer Rev. Mod. Phys. July 2005*

Biology

Feedback is a central feature of life. The process of feedback governs how we grow, respond to stress and challenge, and regulate factors such as body temperature, blood pressure, and cholesterol level.

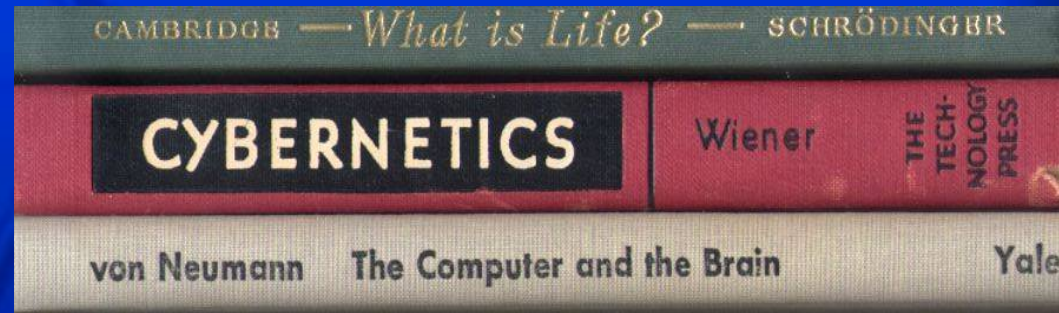
The mechanisms operate at every level, from the interaction of proteins in cells to the interaction of organisms in complex ecologies.

Mahlon B Hoagland and B Dodson The Way Life Works Times Books 1995

Biology

A long tradition - will it fly this time around?

- Schrödinger 1944
- Wiener 1948
- von Neumann 1958
- Bellman Mathematical Biosciences
- Understanding dynamics and control crucial
- What is new?



Systems Biology

Leading biologists have recognized that new systems-level knowledge is urgently required in order to conceptualize and organize the revolutionary developments taking place in the biological sciences, and new academic departments and educational programs are being established at major universities, particularly in Europe and in the United States

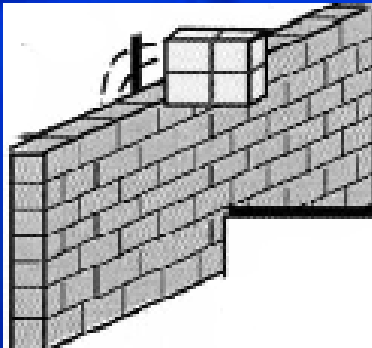
Eduardo Sontag 2006

Charles Darwin

It is not the strongest of the species that survive, nor the most intelligent, it is the one that is most adaptable to change.

The Computing Barrier

Control



Computing

Feedback, Stability, ODE, PDE
Moderate complexity
Robustness

Logic, languages, DES, FSM
High complexity, abstractions
Architecture

Networked embedded systems

Control and Computing

- Vannevar Bush 1927. Engineering can progress no faster than the mathematical analysis on which it is based. Formal mathematics is frequently inadequate for numerous problems, a mechanical solution offers the most promise.
- Herman Goldstine 1962. When things change by two orders of magnitude it is revolution not evolution.
- Gordon Moore 1965: The number of transistors per square inch on integrated circuits has doubled in approximately 10 months.
- Software has unfortunately not kept up!

Control and Computing

- Software issues increasingly important
- Object oriented modeling
- Feedback scheduling
- Control of servers and nets
- Vision Feedback and haptics
- High level control principles
- Learning systems

Embedded Computing

- ◆ It has been predicted that by the year 2010 about 90% of all program code will be implemented for embedded systems.
- ◆ Embedded systems have sensing and/or actuation
- ◆ Compelling reason to combine control and computing

Automotive

Engine control

Power trains

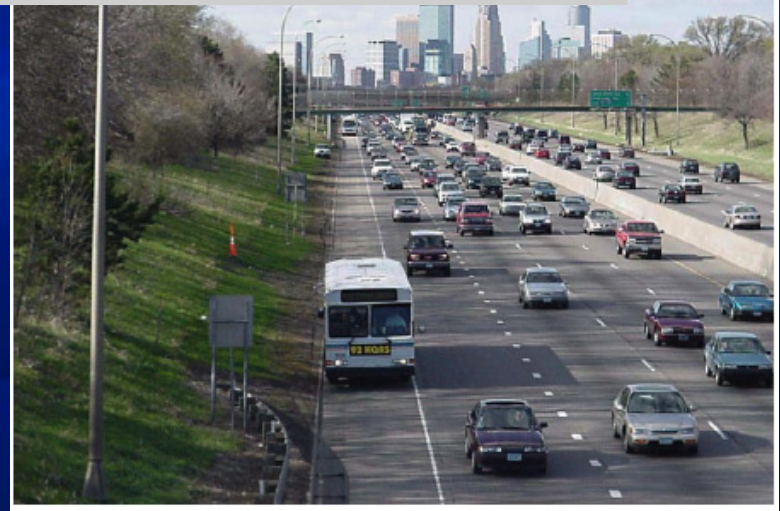
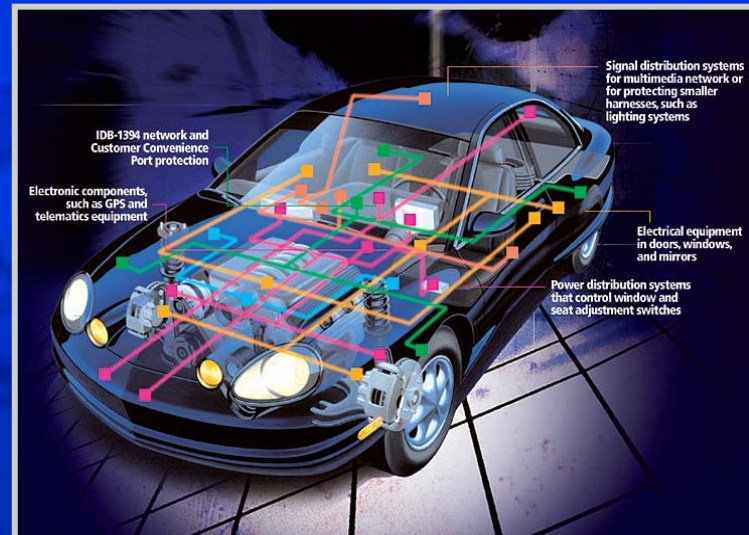
Cruise control

Adaptive cruise control

Traction control

Lane guidance assistance

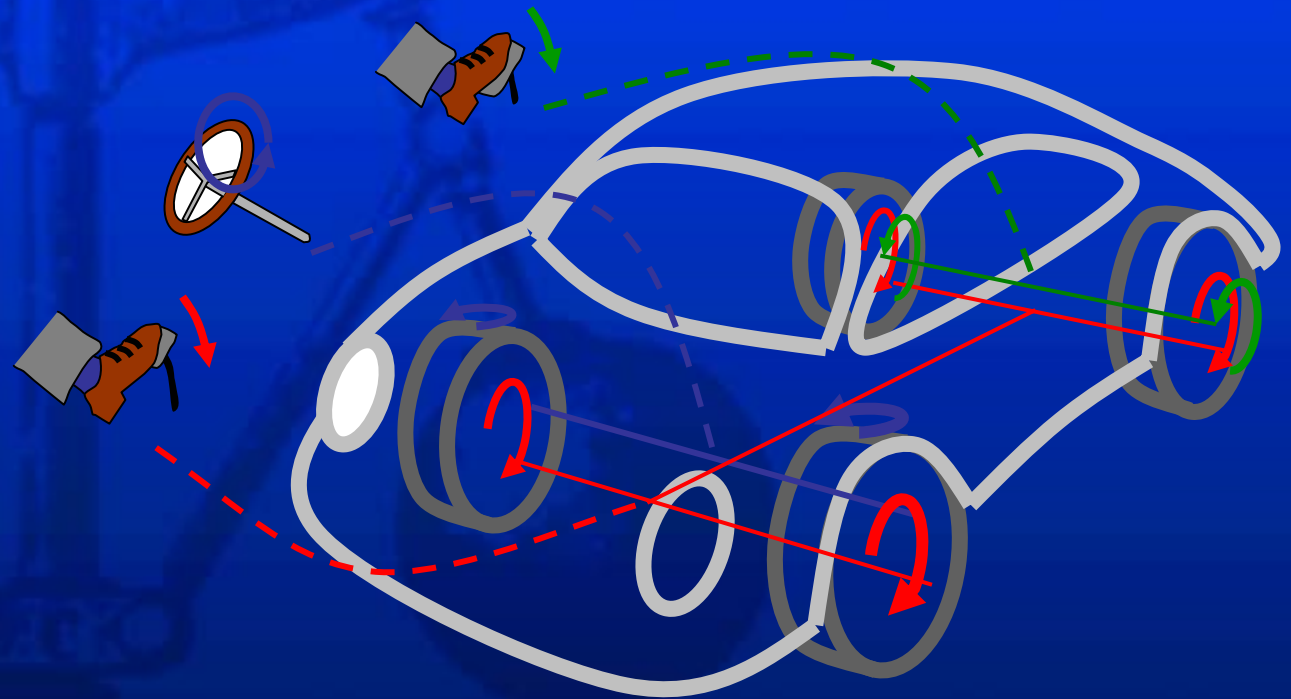
Platooning



Automotive

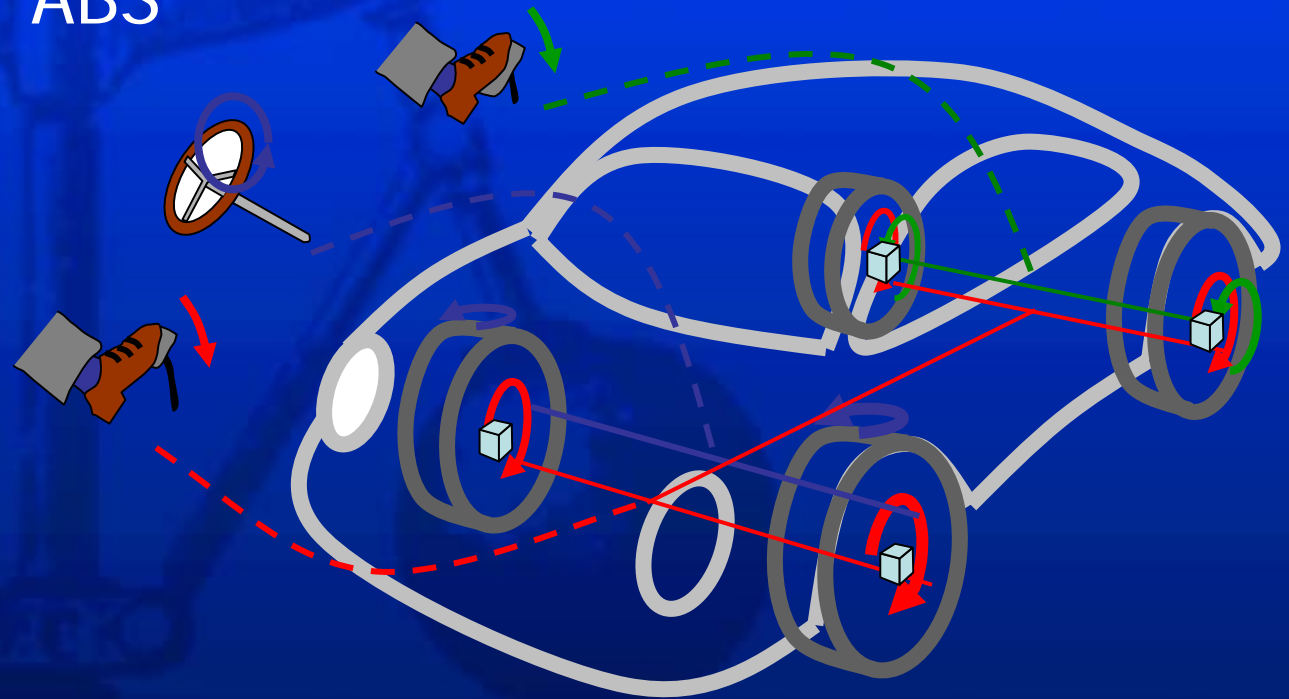
- **Strongly enhanced performance**
- **Strong technology driver**
- **Large numbers (microcontroller)**
- **Low costs**
- **Safe design and operation of networked embedded systems**

Automotive

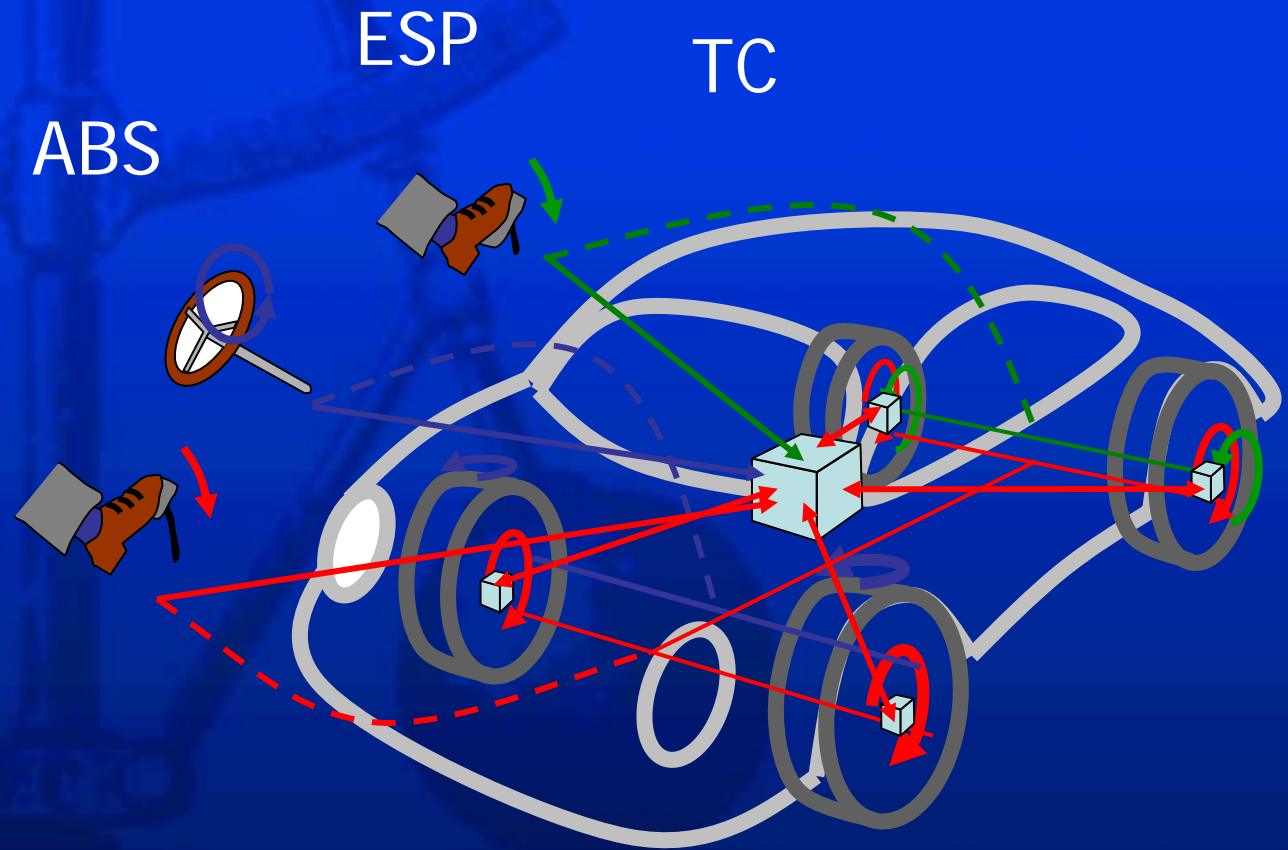


Automotive

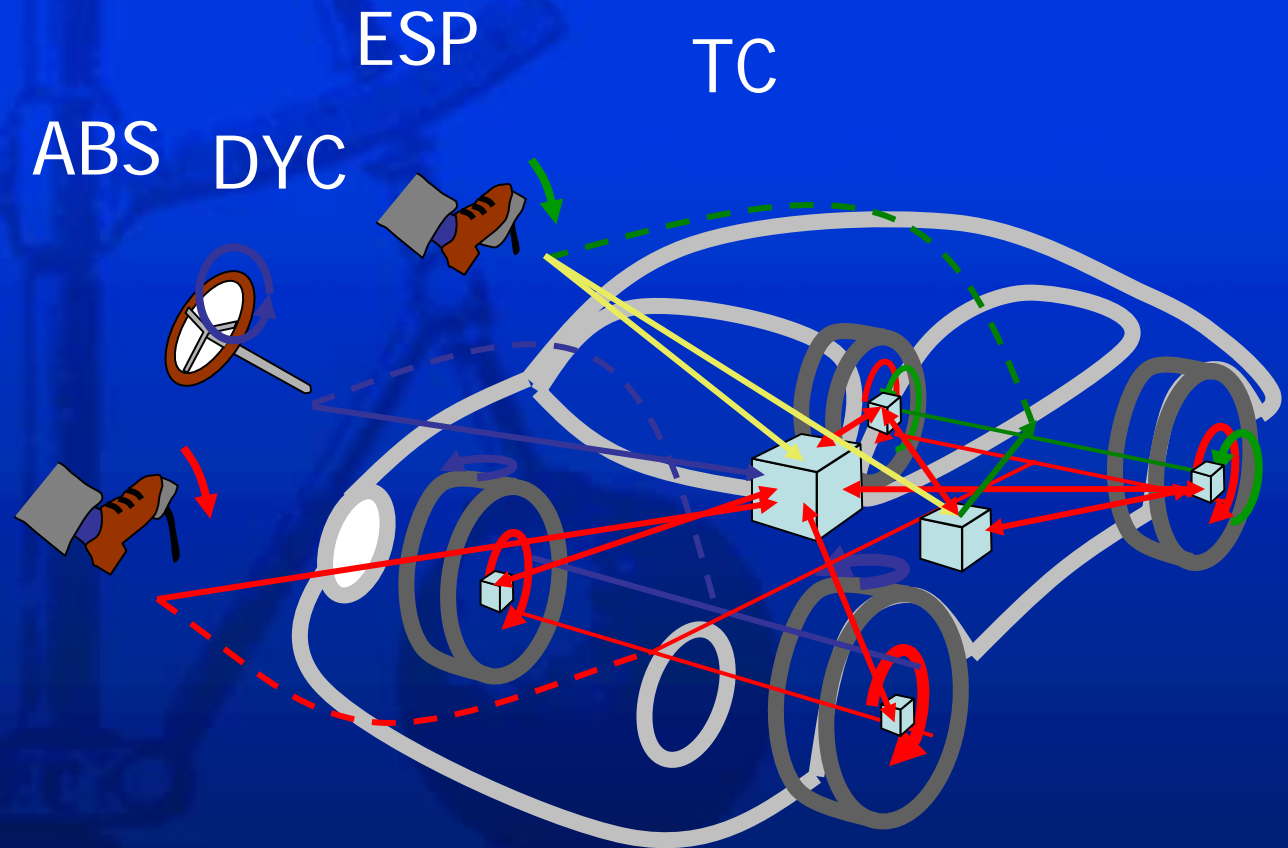
ABS



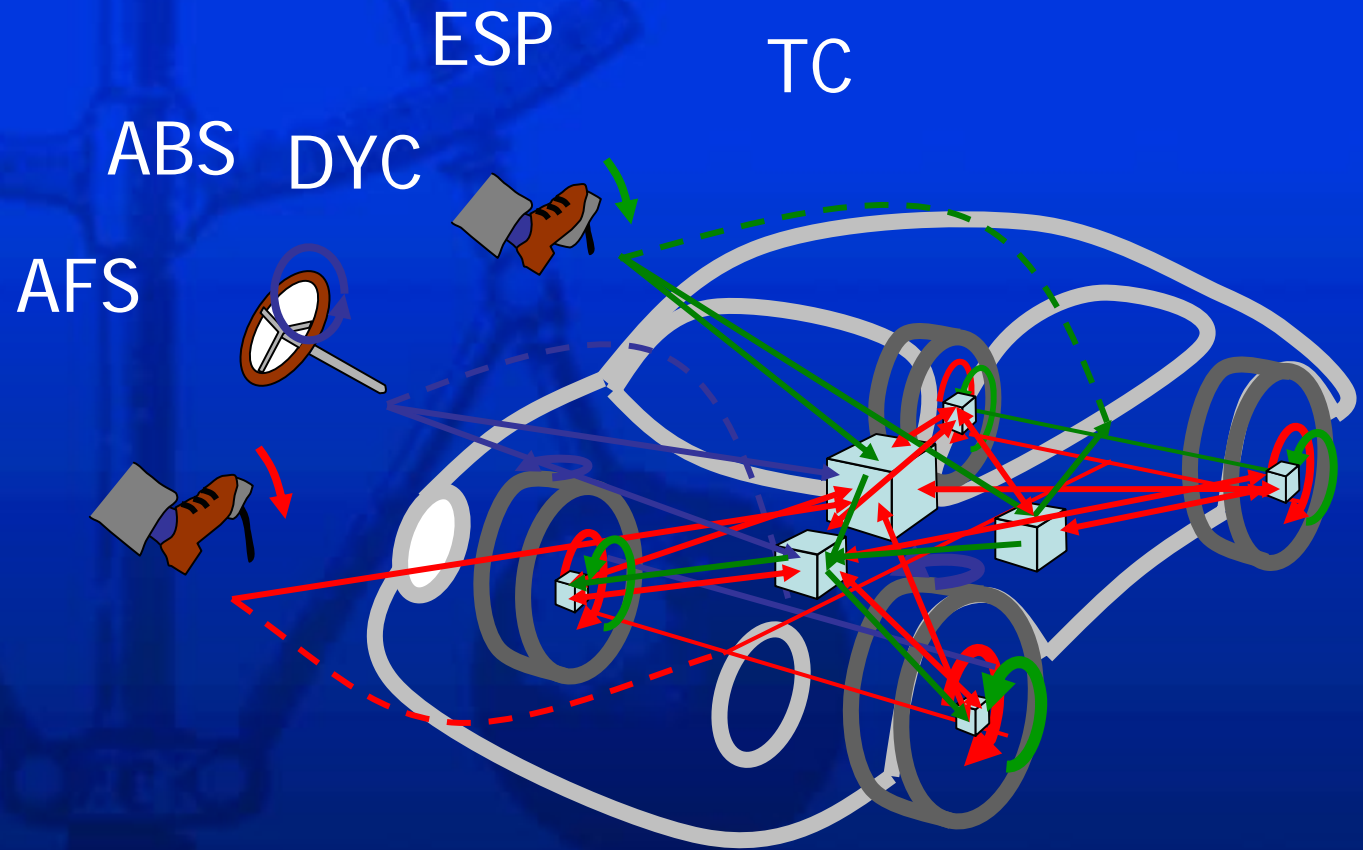
Automotive



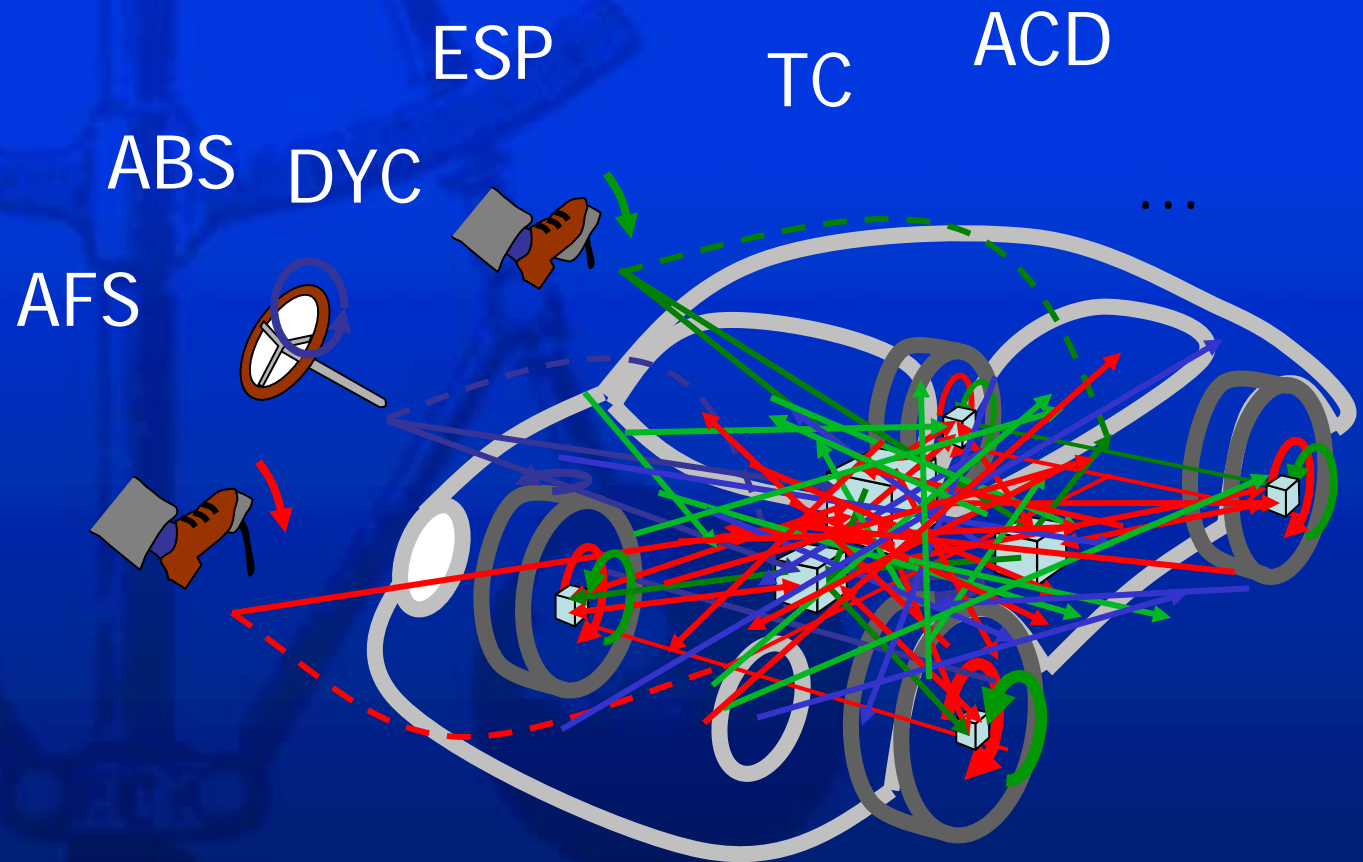
Automotive



Automotive

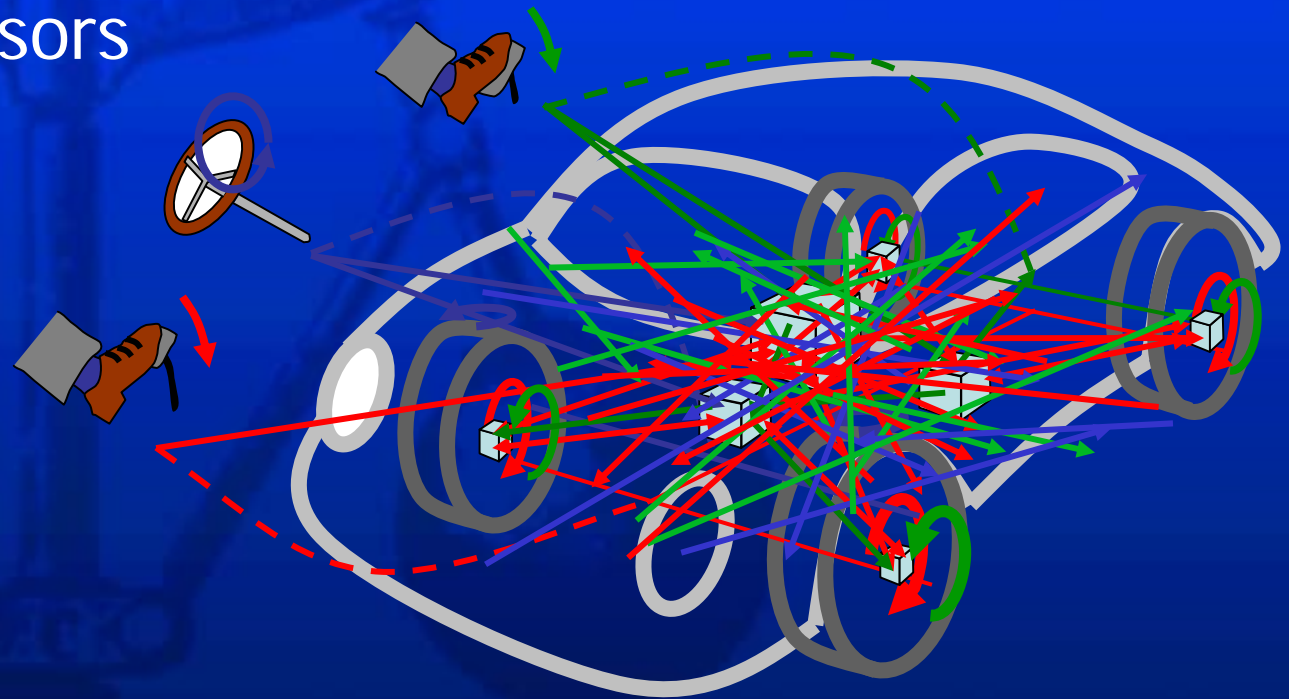


Automotive



Automotive

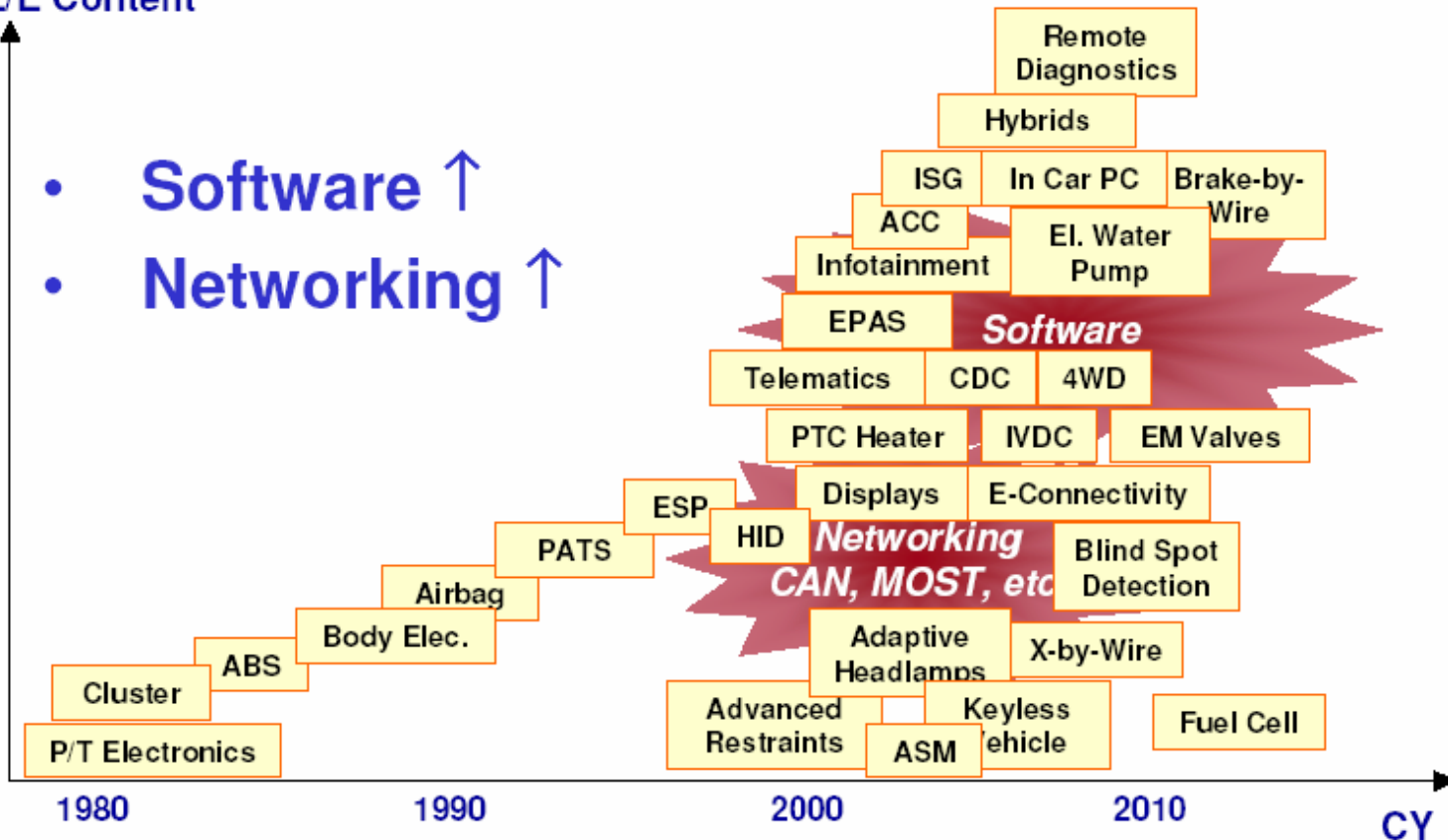
Industry structure
Common sensors
Interaction
Safe design



Dramatic Increase of Complexity

E/E Content

- Software ↑
- Networking ↑

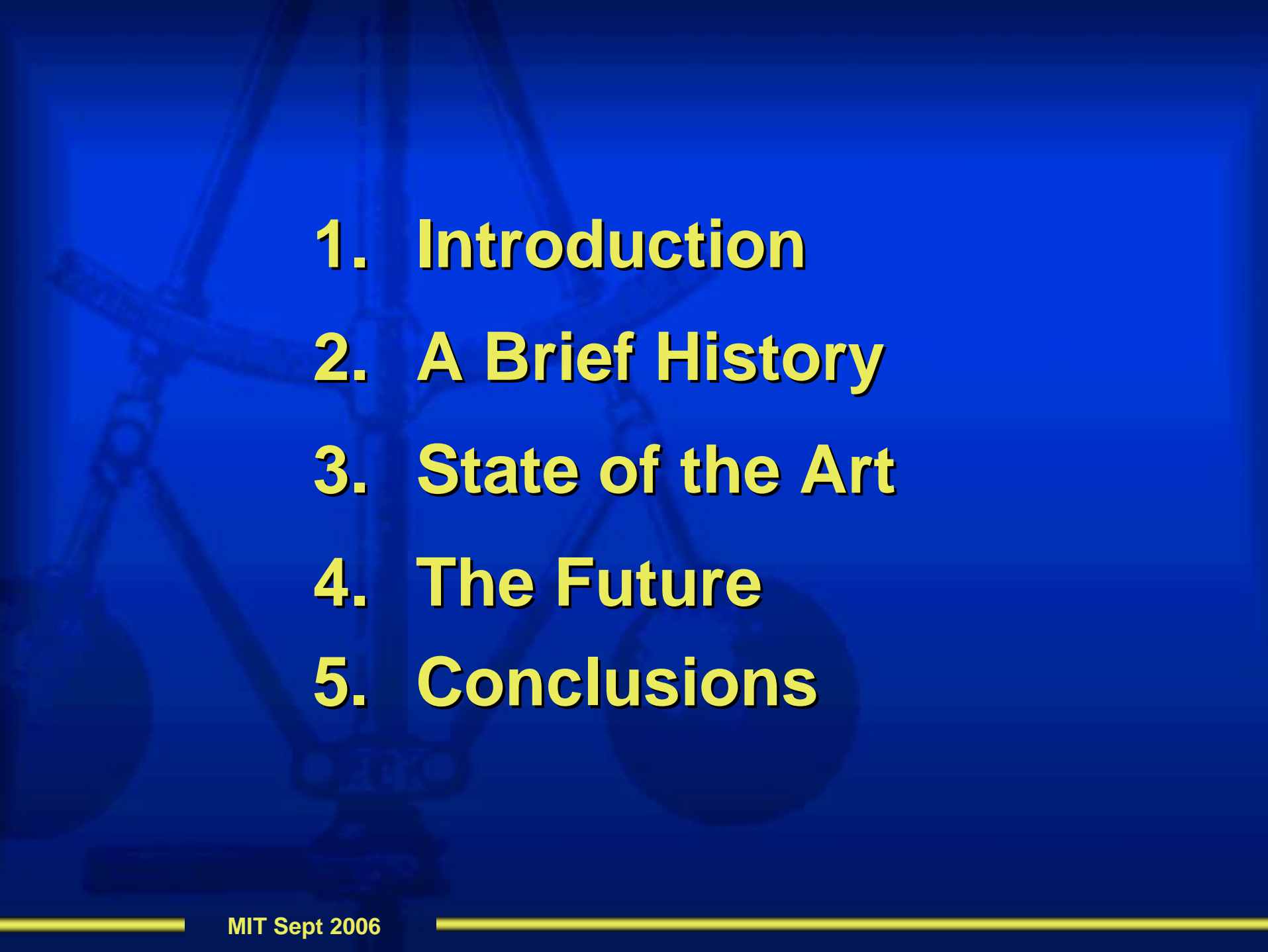


August-2005

C. Kellerwessel, EESE

Safe Design

- Much more than automatic code generation
- System architecture
- Integration of subsystems
- Modification, upgrade
- Formal specification, design, verification, validation

- 
- 1. Introduction**
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Conclusions

- ◆ An exciting field
- ◆ Use of feedback often revolutionary
- ◆ Rapid growth of applications
- ◆ Streamline available knowledge
- ◆ Education is a key issue
- ◆ Many new challenging problems

Entering the Third Phase?

- Drivers: embedded system, networks, biology, physics, ...
- Autonomy, distribution
- Exploding applications
- Hardware and software platforms
- Will the holistic view be recovered?

Examples of New Problems

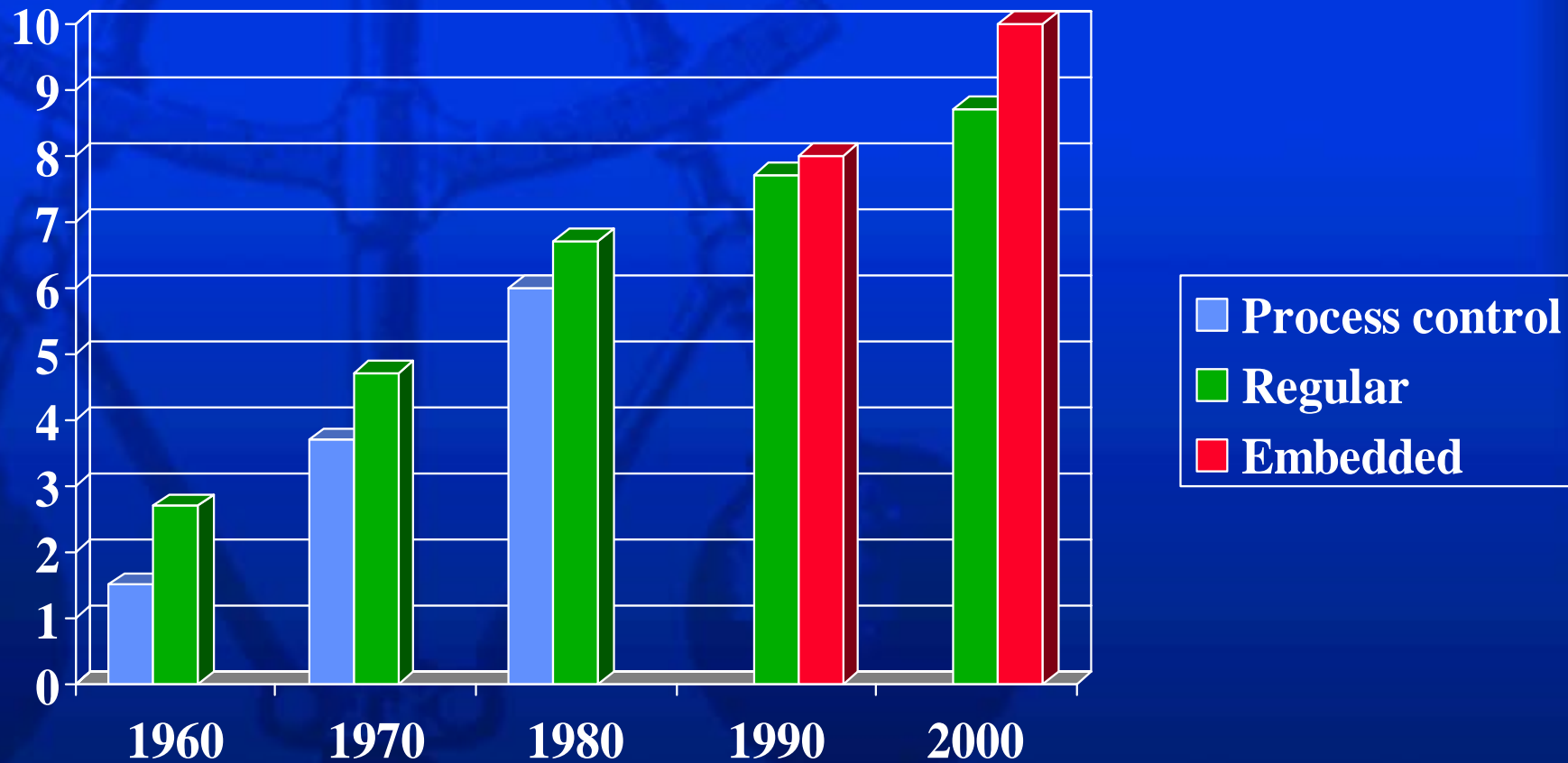
- ◆ Sensor-rich control
- ◆ Actuation-rich control
- ◆ High level control principles
- ◆ Architecture and design of embedded systems

Recipe for Success

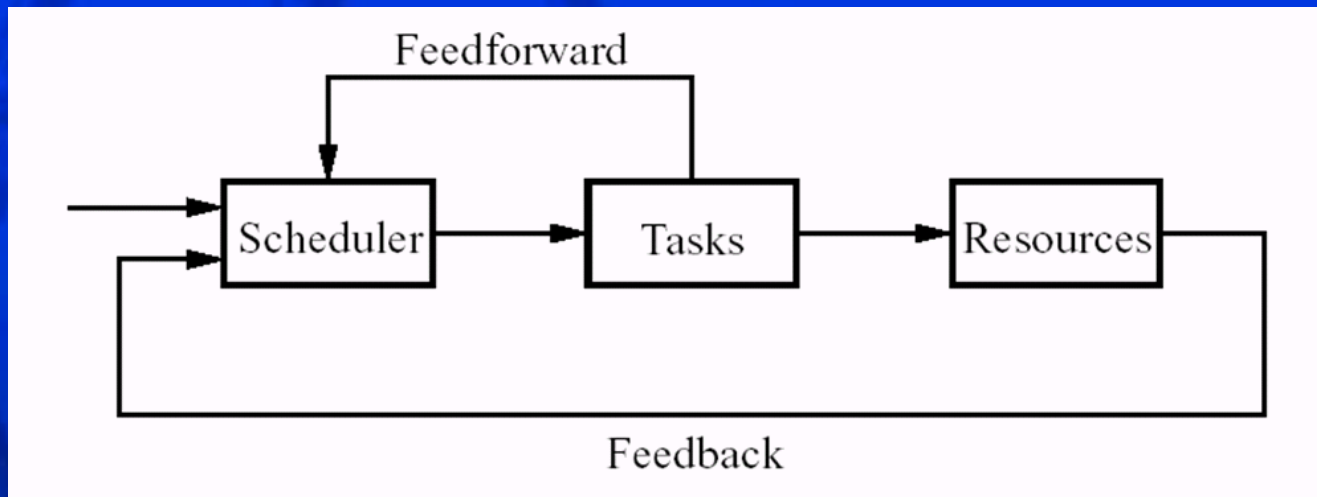
- ◆ Good ideas and demanding problems
- ◆ Solid theory
- ◆ Good engineering
- ◆ Examples

Servomechanisms, Optimal control
Robust control, Computer control

Computing and Control



Feedback Scheduling



- Adjust sampling period of controllers
- Adjust priorities
- Adjust dead-lines

Modelica (www.modelica.org)

- Mimics how an engineer builds a real system
- Object oriented, component-based, multi-domain
- Efficient engineering through reuse
- Model libraries (free and commercial)
- Simulator Dymola (Dynasim)
- Extensive symbolic manipulation, automatic inversion, ...
- Efficient real-time code
- Syntax and semantics formally defined



Modeling and Simulation

There will be growth in areas of simulation and modeling around the creation of new engineering “structures”. Computer-based design-build engineering ... will become the norm for most product designs, accelerating the creation of complex structures for which multiple subsystems combine to form a final product.

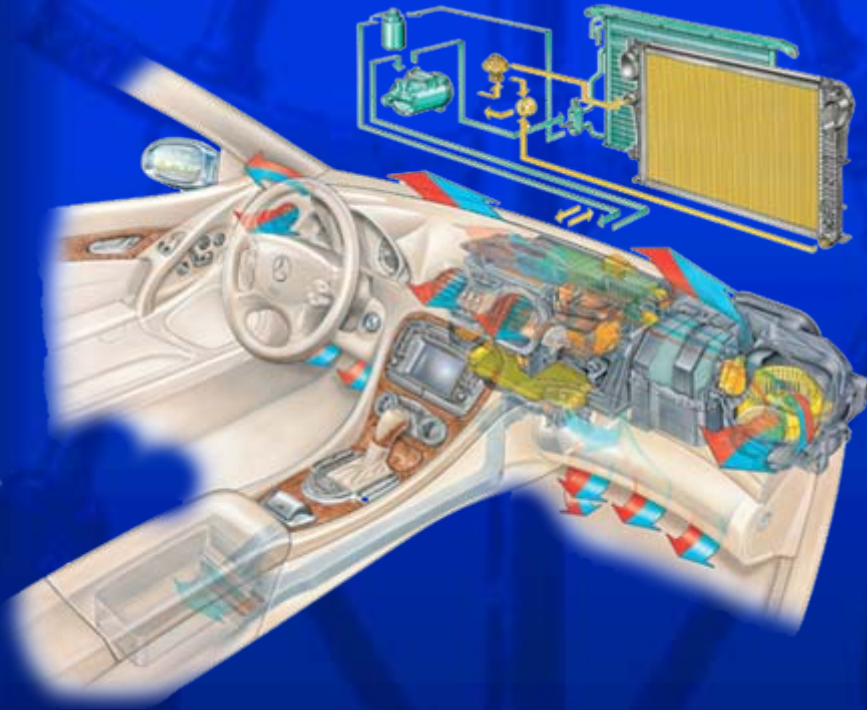
NAE The Engineer of 2020

Modelica (www.modelica.org)

- Block diagrams and ODEs not suited for physical modeling – the control/physics barrier
- Behavior based (declarative) modeling is a good alternative
- European activity based on industry/university collaboration
- Groups with broad competence and experience



Automotive Climate Control



- Audi, BMW, DaimlerCrysler, Volkswagen and their suppliers have standardized on Modelica
- Suppliers provide components and validated Modelica models based on the AirConditioning library from Modelon
- Car manufacturers evaluate complete system by simulation
- IP protected by extensive encryption

Picture courtesy of Behr GmbH & Co.



Computing Control and Communication

