MIT Symposium 2040 Visions of Process Systems Engineering

George's Impact

Manfred Morari Electrical & Systems Engineering University of Pennsylvania





George's Formative Years







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Outline

- My Time with George at U of MN
- Past Attempts to Predict the Future
- Predicting the Future

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My advisors at the U of Minnesota 1975-77



George Stephanopoulos



Rutherford "Gus" Aris 1929-2005

Accompanying Note ~ 1995

Room 66-444, Cambridge, MA 02139 Massachusetts Institute of Technology Telephone: (617) 253-3904 Department of Chemical Engineering From the desk of **Professor George Stephanopoulos** Manfred, Do you have this photo? Wow, I had forgotten how better certain things locked 25 years ago. Best regards to all Greenage

Technology: Digital Control Computer

IBM 1800 (introduced 1964)



[wikipedia]

Computer Control ~1968 Standard Oil of California



Courtesy: Chevron

Advanced Process Control Textbooks with Origins at U of Minnesota







Critique of (Process) Control

1973 Critique of Chemical Process Control Theory

1976 Advanced Control Practice in the Chemical Process Industry: A View from Industry 1976

Design Concepts for Process Control

A. S. FOSS

Department of Chemical Engineering University of California, Berkeley, California 94720

WOOYOUNG LEE

and

VERN W. WEEKMAN, JR.

Mobil Research and Development Corporation Research Department Paulsboro, New Jersey 08066

A. Kestenbaum,¹ R. Shinnar,^{*1} and F. E. Thau²

Departments of Chemical Engineering and Electrical Engineering, New York, New York 10031

1975

Superiority of Transfer Function Over State-Variable Methods in Linear Time-Invariant Feedback System Design

ISAAC M. HOROWITZ, FELLOW, IEEE, AND URI SHAKED

Theory-Practice Gap

Main theme of CPC I in 1976

Explosive development of theory had taken place

- Industry did not understand theory
- Academia had no clue about real controller design

Exceptions: Åström, Gilles, Balchen,...



"The research community is studying the wrong problems"

If you are to do important work then you must work on the right problem at the right time and in the right way. Without any one of the three, you may do good work but you will almost certainly miss real greatness.

An important aspect of any problem is that you have a good attack, a good starting place, some reasonable idea of how to begin.

A Stroke of Genius: Striving for Greatness in All You Do R. W. Hamming October 1993 Success is a journey, not a destination. The doing is often more important than the outcome.

Arthur Ashe

Major Themes of George's Research Program in the 1970s

"The research community is studying the wrong problem"

- Architectures
 - Control Structure
 - Decomposition for optimization
- Design for Control

Decomposition

Studies in the Synthesis of Control Structures for Chemical Processes

Part I: Formulation of the Problem. Process Decomposition and the Classification of the Control Tasks. Analysis of the Optimizing Control Structures. MANFRED MORARI YAMAN ARKUN GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS

Department of Chemical Engineering and Materials Science University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minn. 55455

March, 1980

AIChE Journal (Vol. 26, No. 2)



Figure 1. Multilayer decomposition of the control tasks.

George Arguing about Decomposition



George's Dissertation with Art Westerberg

JOURNAL OF OPTIMIZATION THEORY AND APPLICATIONS: Vol. 15, No. 3, 1975

The Use of Hestenes' Method of Multipliers to Resolve Dual Gaps in Engineering System Optimization¹

G. Stephanopoulos² and A. W. Westerberg³

- Lagrangian decomposition
- Method to resolve the dual gap destroying the separability of separable systems

Literature from the 1970s



Decomposition and Optimization

Current revival because

- Suitable hardware has become available
- Problems have become too large, e.g. machine learning

Control Structures

Part II: Structural Aspects and the Synthesis of Alternative Feasible Control Schemes

MANFRED MORARI and GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS

Department of Chemical Engineering and Materials Science University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minn. 55455

March, 1980

AIChE Journal (Vol. 26, No. 2)



Figure 1. The double effect evaporator.



Figure 2. The digraph for the double effect evaporator.

Control Structures



Automatica 37 (2001) 487-510

www.elsevier.com/locate/automatica

automatica

Survey Paper A review of methods for input/output selection $\stackrel{\star}{\sim}$

Marc van de Wal^{a,1}, Bram de Jager^{b,*}



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

Computers and Chemical Engineering 28 (2004) 219-234



www.elsevier.com/locate/compchemeng

Control structure design for complete chemical plants \ddagger

Sigurd Skogestad*

Department of Chemical Engineering, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), 7491 Trondheim, Norway

"The Research Community is studying the wrong problem"

- Architectures
 - Control Structure
 - Decomposition for optimization
- Design for Control

Process Lags in Automatic-Control Circuits

By J. G. ZIEGLER¹ AND N. B. NICHOLS,² ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE A.S.M.E.

JULY, 1943

Methods are given for quantitative determination of time lags in automatically controlled processes. The area under recovery curves is taken as a direct measure of process difficulty, and this area is shown to vary as the second power of the time lag. A "recovery-factor" term, part of a complete expression for controllability, is introduced which makes possible a classification of processes in dimensions of the process itself, regardless of controller or valve mechanism used. Values of this recovery factor from various industrial applications are given in tabular form.

Design for Control

THE CHEMICAL ENGINEER, MAY, 1966

A PRACTICAL PROBLEM IN DYNAMIC HEAT TRANSFER

By J. S. ANDERSON, B.Sc.*



Fig. 1.—Heat exchange system as originally designed



CE97

Design for Control



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Predicting the future in 1990 Digital Equipment Corp. (DEC) and DuPont



Voice Control Finger Print ID Video Phone Operator Screen







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Status Assessment and Trends

• Interest in control is at an all-time high

Graduate Course Enrollments ETH

	2008	2009	2010	2015/16
MPC	32	44	67	149
Linear Systems	34	42	59	63
Dynamic Programming	72	101	140	218

Status Assessment and Trends

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- Interest in computer science is at an all-time high

CS Majors at Caltech



Status Assessment and Trends

- Interest in control is at an all-time high
- Interest in computer science is at an all-time high
- Interest in traditional positions in "hot" areas is low

Raff D'Andrea PhD students & Post-Docs since moving to ETH

Federico Augugliaro Mark Muller Philipp Reist Luca Gherardi Gajamohan Mohanarajah Markus Waibel Markus Hehn Sergei Lupashin **Raymond Oung** Sebastian Trimpe Angela Schoellig Michael Sherback Frederic Bourgault Guillaume Ducard **Oliver Purwin**

startup assistant professor (Berkeley) startup startup startup (founder) startup (founder) startup (founder) startup (founder) startup group leader (Max Planck) assistant professor (U. of Toronto) startup startup assistant professor (U. of Nice) startup

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- Interest in predictive control is at an all-time high

• 65 / 900 papers on MPC

Example problem

- Hit back a thrown ball
- Implicit feedback law updated at 20ms
 - Try 10'000 trajectories
 - Sample different ways to hit the ball
 - Apply first 20ms of the best one

Mark W. Mueller PhD Thesis, ETH (w/ Raff D'Andrea)

Evaluation

- Algorithm evaluated in the Flying Machine Arena
- System limits $c_{\rm min} = 5 {\rm m/s}^2$ $c_{\rm max} = 20 {\rm m/s}^2$ 10 $\omega_{\rm max} = 25 {\rm rad/s}$

Rapid trajectory generation for quadrocopters





Motivation

Case study

Prove feasibility of online optimization@MHz sampling rate

Setup

- Algorithms:
- Implementation:

MPC@MHz

hand-crafted fixed-point VHDL design on high-end FPGA (Xilinx Vertex 7)



scan direction

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- Interest in predictive control is at an all-time high
- Trends in software and hardware
 - Optimization software
 - Data and Connectivity
 - Validation and Verification

Speedup of software for MIPs



- A "typical" MILP that would have taken 124 years to solve in 1988 will solve in 1 second now.
- This is amazing, but your mileage may vary



Control and Optimization



Convex and Combinatorial **Optimization for Dynamic** Robots in the Real World

Russ Tedrake

russt@mit.edu groups.csail.mit.edu/locomotion













Control and Optimization

MIT's approach to the DARPA Robotics Challenge

Rules allowed a human operator, but with a degraded network connection





Teleoperation

Complete Autonomy

Our approach:

- Focus on autonomy.
 - Human operator provides high-level ``clicks" to seed (nearly) autonomous algorithms
- Almost everything the robot does is formulated as an optimization
 - For me personally, a triumph for optimization-based synthesis

Abundance of Data and Connectivity The New Opportunity



- 2020: 50 billion devices connected to the internet
- 2020: 800 million smart meters deployed
- => 1 million smart meters generate 1.3 TB data over 90 days.







Why Dinosaurs Will Keep Ruling the Auto Industry

Get ready for the complexity revolution. by John Paul MacDuffie and Takahiro Fujimoto

June 2010



BACK TO THE MANUFACTURER With more computers controlling functions like braking, AVERAGE annual vehicle recalls related NAVIGATION S-CLASS ME to electrical systems have quadrupled in the U.S. since AVERAGE 201 FORD AUTO BOEING 78 the 1970s. 6.5 DREAMLIN U.S. AIR FO JOINT STRI U.S. AIR FOR F-22 RAPTOF 2000s 19909 1.5)7(4)5 19808

10M

MOTIVE DESIGNLINE

SOURCES BLOOMBERG; NHTSA

Formal Verification of Embedded Software in Model Based Design

- Model checking of safety properties for Simulink Models
- Avionics distributed control system complexity:
 - 10K-250K simulink blocks
 - 40k-150K binary raw variables
 - Hundred to few thousand bin's after *simplification/abstraction*
- Automotive single controller complexity:
 - 5K-80K simulink blocks
 - Few thousand bin's after *simplification/abstraction*
- FormalSpecsVerifier tool environment (NuSMV)

Source: Alberto Ferrari



Advanced Laboratory on Embedded Systems S.r.l.

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Thank you! Happy Birthday! Happy Retirement!