

Frontiers of Intelligent Control and Information Processing

Derong Liu, Cesare Alippi,
Dongbin Zhao & Huaguang Zhang

**Adaptive
Dynamic
Programming**

**Online
Concept
Drift
Detection**

**Intelligent
Control
and
Information
Processing**

**Networked
Systems**

**Machine
Learning**

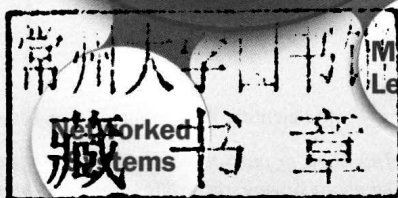
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Frontiers of Intelligent Control and Information Processing

Preface

Intelligence and cognition mechanisms represent the frontiers in control and information processing and define a mainstream where young researchers are invited to join the effort. In this direction the book aims to promote research in *Intelligent Control and Information Processing* by identifying some up-to-date research directions and challenges.

The book is composed of 17 chapters that cover hot research areas from intelligent control to intelligent information processing with a special focus on intelligent optimal control with adaptive/approximate dynamic programming and reinforcement learning, intelligent control and information processing of networked systems and machine learning techniques for big data.

The first six chapters focus on recent advances in intelligent optimal control with adaptive/approximate dynamic programming and reinforcement learning.

Chapter 1 by Abouheaf and Lewis, brings together discrete Hamiltonian mechanics, distributed multi-agent control, optimal control theory, game theory, and reinforcement learning techniques to formulate and solve the multi-agent graphical games problem. Ideas from cooperative control are used to attain synchronization among the agents' dynamics to leader's dynamics. The chapter lays the mathematical foundation for developing adaptive learning solutions for dynamic graphical games.

In Chapter 2, Yang, Liu, Wei, and Wang develop a reinforcement learning-based online adaptive control to deliver a desired tracking performance for a class of discrete-time (DT) nonlinear systems in the presence of unknown bounded disturbances. The research investigates multi-input-multi-output unknown nonaffine nonlinear DT systems. An action neural network is employed for both generating the optimal control signal and cancelling the nonlinearity of unknown DT systems. A critic neural network is then built to estimate the cost function, which satisfies the recursive equations derived from heuristic dynamic programming.

In Chapter 3, Ni, He, and Zhong investigate a data-driven heuristic dynamic programming architecture to tackle the partially observed Markov decision process. Specifically, they include a state estimator neural network to recover the full system information for the action network, so that the optimal control policy can still be achieved under partially observed environment.

In Chapter 4, Zhu and Zhao focus on online reinforcement learning for continuous state-action systems. Continuous state-space problems are more difficult than finite state ones since the number of states is infinite. Both the recursive least-square policy iteration method and the multi-samples in each cell approach have been studied and their performance is illustrated with examples.

In Chapter 5, He, Qin, and Wu propose a novel adaptive iterative learning algorithm for a class of constrained robotic manipulators with uncertainties and external disturbances. The controller design is based on a reduced form of the robot model. The uncertain parameters are estimated in time domain whereas the repetitive disturbances are compensated in the iterations. With the adoption of a saturated learning method, all signals in the closed loop are guaranteed to be bounded.

In Chapter 6, Xu, Sahoo, and Jagannathan develop a novel time-based finite horizon neural dynamic programming scheme for nonlinear networked control systems. Neural networks are used to generate the identifier, the critic and the action networks yielding optimal control policies in the presence of uncertain system dynamics due to communication network imperfections such as network-induced delays and packet losses.

A second group of chapters bridges between methodologies of intelligent control and information processing.

In particular, Chapter 7 by Yan and Wang investigates model predictive control (MPC) solutions which generate control signals by means of a real-time optimization of a performance index over a finite moving horizon of predicted future. Novel MPC approaches are developed for nonlinear systems with un-modeled dynamics based on neural networks.

In Chapter 8, Zhao and Liu propose a natural approach for packet-based communication and control co-design framework for networked control systems, which enables a sequence of control signals to be sent over the network simultaneously within one data packet. In turn, this makes it possible to actively compensate for the communication constraints in networked control systems with specially designed compensation mechanisms.

In Chapter 9, DasGupta and Srinivasan focus on privacy preserving computational models which are evidenced by distributed computing applications and game-theoretic settings, due to the increasingly widespread usage of sensitive data in networked environments. Since perfect privacy is often either impossible or too costly to achieve (e.g., it requires impractically extensive communication steps) they review various notions of approximate privacy.

The last group of chapters addresses some challenging topics in machine learning, deep learning, pattern recognition, dynamic optimization, and classification, and describes real world applications such as electromyography, smart grid, image encryption, and big data.

Chapter 10 by Alippi, Boracchi, Bu, and Zhao focuses on online detection of the occurrence of concept drift (i.e., structural changes) in datastreams, which represents a hot research topic with striking implications, e.g., network traffic monitoring and credit-card fraud detection, monitoring-based systems and big data applications. The chapter describes a change-detection method based on encoding-decoding mechanism, which is computationally simple, yet effective method for detecting concept drift in datastreams.

In Chapter 11, Ju, Ouyang, Wilamowska-Korsak, and Liu focus on the challenging problems of achieving a satisfactory rate for the surface electromyography pattern recognition, which is becoming a main issue in on-going research in rehabilitation and prosthetics. This chapter introduces nonlinear feature extractions and nonlinear classification solutions to efficiently identify different human hand manipulations based on surface electromyography signals.

In Chapter 12, Severini, Squartini, and Piazza investigate dynamic pricing policies as an effective asset at a micro-grid level, and propose a hybrid energy management scheme. With the nonlinear nature of a micro grid, neural-network forecasting abilities can provide a sustainable support under realistic operating conditions. Based on the forecast of solar energy production and grid energy prices and outdoor temperature, the optimization of tasks allocation is aimed to lower both the user costs and the grid burden while accounting for user's thermal comfort.

In Chapter 13, He and Yen introduce an ensemble method to compare six state-of-the-art multi-objective evolutionary algorithms designed specifically for many-objective optimization problems under a number of carefully crafted benchmark problems, by combining a number of performance metrics using double elimination tournament selection. The double elimination design allows characteristically poor performance of a quality algorithm to still be able to win it all.

In Chapter 14, Wen and Zeng concern about the problems of fuzzy modeling and synchronization of memristive Lorenz circuits with Chua's circuits. Considering the state-dependent properties of memristor, a new fuzzy model employing parallel distributed compensation gives a new way to analyze the complicated memristive circuits with only two subsystems. Several examples are also given to illustrate the effectiveness and potential applications in image encryption of the results.

In Chapter 15, Chen and Yang extend the original twin support vector machine and propose a novel graph embedded total margin twin support vector machine (GTM-TSVM). The central idea of GTM-TSVM is the plane of one class is required to be far away from the other class of samples. Moreover, the intra-class and inter-class graphs which respectively characterize the proximity relationships between samples of within and between classes are embedded into GTM-TSVM formulation so as to exploit the underlying manifold structure of data.

In Chapter 16, Zhou, Guo, and Chen investigate extensions of Kullback Leibler (KL) information measure. The proposed method goes under the framework of minimum description length principle. In the developed methods, regularization

parameters are selected by the criterion of minimization the KL divergence and approximated efficiently by second-order Taylor expansion.

In Chapter 17, Guo, Wang, and Wu study the impact of big data on evolutionary algorithms and propose a new design for evolutionary algorithms. Different from traditional ideas, the processing for big data should fully take account of data itself. An example of correlation analysis for big data in business intelligence is presented based on the evolutionary algorithms which demonstrates that the evolutionary algorithm is useful and helpful for e-business to make correct judgements for commodities storage, transfer and sales.

At last but not least, we wish to thank both authors and editors for having allowed us to finish the book within the set deadline. We would also like to thank Mr. Xiong Yang for his help in preparing the L^AT_EX manuscript. We believe readers will take advantage of the book content since it sets the frontiers of research. It requires everyone's effort to take the next steps so as to move the research frontier further.

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Contents

<i>Preface</i>	v
1. Dynamic Graphical Games: Online Adaptive Learning Solutions Using Approximate Dynamic Programming	1
<i>Mohammed I. Abouheaf and Frank L. Lewis</i>	
1.1 Introduction	2
1.2 Graphs and Synchronization of Multi-Agent Dynamical Systems	4
1.2.1 Graphs	4
1.2.2 Synchronization and tracking error dynamics	5
1.3 Multiple Player Cooperative Games on Graphs	7
1.3.1 Graphical games	7
1.3.2 Comparison of graphical games with standard dynamic games	8
1.3.3 Nash equilibrium for graphical games	9
1.3.4 Hamiltonian equation for dynamic graphical games	9
1.3.5 Bellman equation for dynamic graphical games	12
1.3.6 Discrete Hamilton-Jacobi theory: Equivalence of Bellman and discrete-time Hamilton Jacobi equations	14
1.3.7 Stability and Nash solution of the graphical games	19
1.4 Approximate Dynamic Programming for Graphical Games	21
1.4.1 Heuristic dynamic programming for graphical games	21
1.4.2 Dual heuristic programming for graphical games	27
1.5 Coupled Riccati Recursions	33
1.6 Graphical Game Solutions by Actor-Critic Learning	35
1.6.1 Actor-critic networks and tuning	35
1.6.2 Actor-critic offline tuning with exploration	37
1.6.3 Actor-critic online tuning in real-time	38
1.7 Graphical Game Example and Simulation Results	38
1.7.1 Riccati recursion offline solution	39
1.7.2 Simulation results using offline actor-critic tuning	40
1.7.3 Simulation results using online actor-critic tuning	41

1.8	Conclusions	44
2.	Reinforcement-Learning-Based Online Learning Control for Discrete-Time Unknown Nonaffine Nonlinear Systems	49
	<i>Xiong Yang, Derong Liu, Qinglai Wei, and Ding Wang</i>	
2.1	Introduction	49
2.2	Problem Statement and Preliminaries	53
2.2.1	Dynamics of nonaffine nonlinear discrete-time systems	53
2.2.2	A single-hidden layer neural network	54
2.3	Controller Design via Reinforcement Learning	55
2.3.1	A basic controller design approach	55
2.3.2	Critic neural network and weight update law	60
2.3.3	Action neural network and weight update law	61
2.4	Stability Analysis and Performance of the Closed-Loop System	63
2.5	Numerical Examples	70
2.5.1	Example 1	70
2.5.2	Example 2	74
2.6	Conclusions	76
3.	Experimental Studies on Data-Driven Heuristic Dynamic Programming for POMDP	83
	<i>Zhen Ni, Haibo He and Xiangnan Zhong</i>	
3.1	Introduction	83
3.2	Markov Decision Process and Partially Observable Markov Decision Process	86
3.2.1	Markov decision process	86
3.2.2	Partially observable Markov decision process	88
3.3	Problem Formulation with the State Estimator	89
3.4	Data-Driven HDP Algorithm for POMDP	91
3.4.1	Learning in the state estimator network	92
3.4.2	Learning in the critic and the action network	93
3.5	Simulation Study	94
3.5.1	Case study one	95
3.5.2	Case study two	96
3.5.3	Case study three	98
3.6	Conclusions and Discussion	100
4.	Online Reinforcement Learning for Continuous-State Systems	107
	<i>Yuanheng Zhu and Dongbin Zhao</i>	
4.1	Introduction	107
4.2	Background of Reinforcement Learning	109

4.3	RLSPI Algorithm	110
4.3.1	Policy iteration	110
4.3.2	RLSPI	111
4.4	Examples of RLSPI	114
4.4.1	Linear discrete-time system	114
4.4.2	Nonlinear discrete-time system	118
4.5	MSEC Algorithm	120
4.5.1	State aggregation	121
4.5.2	MSEC	121
4.6	Examples of MSEC	124
4.6.1	Inverted pendulum	125
4.6.2	Results of MSEC	126
4.7	Conclusions	129
5.	Adaptive Iterative Learning Control of Robot Manipulators in the Presence of Environmental Constraints	133
	<i>Xiongiong He, Zhenhua Qin and Xianqing Wu</i>	
5.1	Introduction	133
5.2	Problem Statement and Preliminaries	135
5.2.1	Dynamics of constrained robot systems	135
5.3	Adaptive Iterative Learning Control Design	140
5.3.1	The dynamic model conversion and assumption	140
5.3.2	Adaptive iterative learning control design	142
5.4	Stability and Convergence Analysis of the Closed-Loop System . .	143
5.5	Numerical Examples	145
5.6	Conclusions	149
6.	Neural Network Control of Nonlinear Discrete-Time Systems in Affine Form in the Presence of Communication Network	151
	<i>Hao Xu, Avimanyu Sahoo and Sarangapani Jagannathan</i>	
6.1	Introduction	151
6.2	NNCS Background and Traditional Optimal Control	154
6.2.1	Nonlinear networked control systems representation	154
6.2.2	Traditional stochastic optimal control	155
6.3	Stochastic Optimal Controller Design for NNCS	157
6.3.1	Online NN-identifier design	157
6.3.2	Stochastic value function setup and critic NN design . . .	160
6.3.3	Action NN estimation of optimal control input	163
6.3.4	Closed-loop stability	164
6.3.5	Simulation results	166
6.4	Extension to Infinite Horizon	171

6.4.1	Approximation of the optimal stochastic value function and control policy using NN	171
6.4.2	Simulation results	175
6.5	Event-Triggered Control of NNCS	178
6.5.1	Event-triggered control design of uncertain continuous time nonlinear system	178
6.5.2	Closed-loop system stability and event condition design . .	182
6.5.3	Simulation results	184
6.6	Conclusions	185
6.7	Appendix	186
6.7.1	The proof of Theorem 6.3	186
6.7.2	The proof of Theorem 6.4	187
7.	Nonlinear and Robust Model Predictive Control of Systems with Unmodeled Dynamics Based on Supervised Learning and Neurodynamic Optimization	193
	<i>Zheng Yan and Jun Wang</i>	
7.1	Introduction	193
7.2	Problem Formulation	196
7.2.1	Nominal stability	197
7.2.2	Quadratic programming formulation	197
7.2.3	Minimax problem formulation	200
7.3	Neural Network Approaches	203
7.3.1	Extreme learning machine	203
7.3.2	Simplified dual network	204
7.3.3	A two-layer recurrent neural network	205
7.3.4	Overall MPC approach	205
7.4	Simulation Results	206
7.4.1	Example 1	206
7.4.2	Example 2	211
7.5	Conclusions	215
8.	Packet-Based Communication and Control Co-Design for Networked Control Systems	221
	<i>Yun-Bo Zhao and Guo-Ping Liu</i>	
8.1	Introduction	221
8.2	Packet-Based Transmission in Networked Control Systems	224
8.3	Packet-Based Control for Networked Control Systems	226
8.3.1	Packet-based control for NCSs: A unified model	226
8.3.2	Design of the packet-based control scheme	228
8.4	Stability of Packet-Based Networked Control Systems	230

8.4.1	A switched system theory approach	231
8.4.2	A delay dependent analysis approach	232
8.5	Packet-Based Controller Design: A GPC-Based Approach	234
8.6	Numerical and Experimental Examples	236
8.6.1	Numerical examples	236
8.6.2	Experimental example	238
8.7	Conclusions	240
9.	Review of Some Approximate Privacy Measures of Multi-Agent Communication Protocols	245
	<i>Bhaskar DasGupta and Venkatakumar Srinivasan</i>	
9.1	Introduction	245
9.1.1	Perfect vs. approximately perfect privacy	248
9.1.2	Privacy analysis in other environments	248
9.2	Various Frameworks to Quantify Privacy of Protocols	249
9.2.1	Communication complexity based approaches	249
9.2.2	Information-theoretic approaches	249
9.2.3	Cryptographic approaches	250
9.2.4	Two-agent differential privacy framework	250
9.3	Benchmark Problems and Functions	251
9.4	Examples of Standard Communication Protocols	252
9.5	A Geometric Approach to Quantify Privacy	254
9.5.1	Tiling functions and dissection protocols	258
9.5.2	Generalization for $d > 2$ agents	260
9.6	Conclusions	260
10.	Encoding-Decoding Machines for Online Concept-Drift Detection on Datastreams	263
	<i>Cesare Alippi, Giacomo Boracchi, Li Bu, and Dongbin Zhao</i>	
10.1	Introduction	263
10.2	A CDT Based on the Encoding-Decoding Machine	266
10.2.1	The observation model	266
10.2.2	The recurrent encoding-decoding machine	267
10.2.3	The encoding-decoding CDT	267
10.3	An Encoding-Decoding Machine Based on SVD	268
10.3.1	The SVD-based encoding-decoding machine	268
10.3.2	The residuals	269
10.3.3	Learning \mathcal{M}_0	270
10.3.4	Extensions	271
10.4	An ICI-Based Encoding-Decoding CDT	271
10.4.1	Designing the encoding-decoding CDT	271

10.4.2	Adaptation	273
10.4.3	Single vs. multiple sensors	274
10.5	Experiments	274
10.5.1	The “ARMA” dataset	276
10.5.2	The “hairdryer” application	277
10.5.3	The mountain temperature application	277
10.6	Conclusions	280
11.	Recognizing sEMG Patterns for Interacting with Prosthetic Manipulation	283
	<i>Zhaojie Ju, Gaoxiang Ouyang, Marzena Wilamowska-Korsak, and Honghai Liu</i>	
11.1	Introduction	283
11.2	Recurrence Plot and Quantification Analysis	286
11.3	Nonlinear Recognition Method	288
11.3.1	Gaussian mixture models	288
11.3.2	Fuzzy Gaussian mixture models	291
11.3.3	Recognizing sEMG signals using FGMMs	293
11.4	Experimental Results	294
11.4.1	Data collection and description	294
11.4.2	Feature extraction and parameter setting	296
11.4.3	Recognition with one single feature	297
11.4.4	Recognition with multiple features	298
11.4.5	Recognition with different classifiers	300
11.5	Conclusions	303
12.	Energy Demand Management Through Uncertain Data Forecasting: A Hybrid Approach	309
	<i>Marco Severini, Stefano Squartini and Francesco Piazza</i>	
12.1	Introduction	309
12.2	Home Energy Management Problem: The Model	311
12.3	Modelling the Thermal Optimization Sub-Problem	312
12.3.1	Notations	312
12.3.2	Heat pump constraints	313
12.4	Neural Networks for Uncertain Data Forecasting	314
12.5	Optimization Algorithms	316
12.6	Smart Home Energy Management: Case Studies and Simulation Results	317
12.6.1	Thermal model characterization	317
12.6.2	Task scheduling and energy cost accounting	319
12.6.3	Solar production	320

12.6.4	Data forecasting	320
12.6.5	Energy management performance	321
12.7	Conclusions	331
13.	Many-Objective Evolutionary Algorithms and Hybrid Performance Metrics	335
	<i>Zhenan He and Gary G. Yen</i>	
13.1	Introduction	335
13.2	Literature Review on Performance Metrics	340
13.2.1	Metrics assessing the number of Pareto optimal solutions in the set	340
13.2.2	Metrics measuring the closeness of the solutions to the true Pareto front	341
13.2.3	Metrics focusing on distribution of the solutions	342
13.2.4	Metrics concerning spread of the solutions	343
13.2.5	Metrics considering both closeness and diversity	344
13.3	Literature Review on Many-Objective Evolutionary Algorithms . .	344
13.4	Performance Metrics Ensemble	346
13.4.1	The proposed framework	346
13.4.2	Double elimination tournament	347
13.5	Experimental Results	352
13.5.1	Selected benchmark test problems	352
13.5.2	Selected performance metrics	354
13.5.3	Parameter setting in experiment	354
13.5.4	Experiment results	354
13.5.5	Observations and insights	358
13.6	Conclusions	360
14.	Synchronization Control of Memristive Chaotic Circuits and Their Applications in Image Encryptions	365
	<i>Shiping Wen and Zhigang Zeng</i>	
14.1	Introduction	365
14.2	Synchronization of Memristive Chua's Circuits	366
14.2.1	Memristive Chua's circuits	367
14.2.2	Adaptive synchronization control of memristive Chua's circuits	368
14.2.3	Numerical simulations	371
14.2.4	Conclusions	374
14.3	Synchronization of Memristive Lorenz Circuits	375
14.3.1	Modeling and fuzzy synchronization of memristive Lorenz circuits	375

14.3.2	Synchronization of fuzzy memristive Lorenz circuits with memristive Chua's circuits	380
14.3.3	Simulation results	381
14.3.4	Conclusions	383
15.	Graph Embedded Total Margin Twin Support Vector Machine and Its Applications	385
	<i>Xiaobo Chen and Jian Yang</i>	
15.1	Introduction	385
15.2	A Brief Review on TSVM	388
15.3	Graph Embedded Total Margin TSVM	390
15.3.1	Model formulation of GTM-TSVM	390
15.3.2	Algorithm derivation	392
15.3.3	Weighting factors for GTM-TSVM	394
15.4	Experimental Results and Analysis	396
15.4.1	Experimental specification	396
15.4.2	A toy example	397
15.4.3	Evaluations on UCI benchmark data sets	397
15.4.4	Experiments on USPS and MIT CBCL database	402
15.5	Conclusions	404
16.	Regularized Covariance Matrix Estimation Based on MDL Principle	407
	<i>Xiuling Zhou, Ping Guo and C. L. Philip Chen</i>	
16.1	Introduction	407
16.2	Theoretical Backgrounds	409
16.2.1	Gaussian mixture model classifier	409
16.2.2	Classical discriminant analysis	410
16.2.3	KLIM method	412
16.3	Covariance Matrix Estimation with Multi-Regularization Parameters	414
16.3.1	KLIM.L method with multi-regularization parameters	414
16.3.2	Multi-regularization parameters estimation	415
16.3.3	Comparison of KLIM.L with regularization methods	418
16.3.4	Experiments and discussions	418
16.4	Covariance Matrix Estimation with Variable Regularization Parameters	422
16.4.1	Covariance matrix estimation with variable regularization parameters	422
16.4.2	Variable regularization matrix estimation	423
16.4.3	Comparisons	425
16.4.4	Experiments and discussions	426