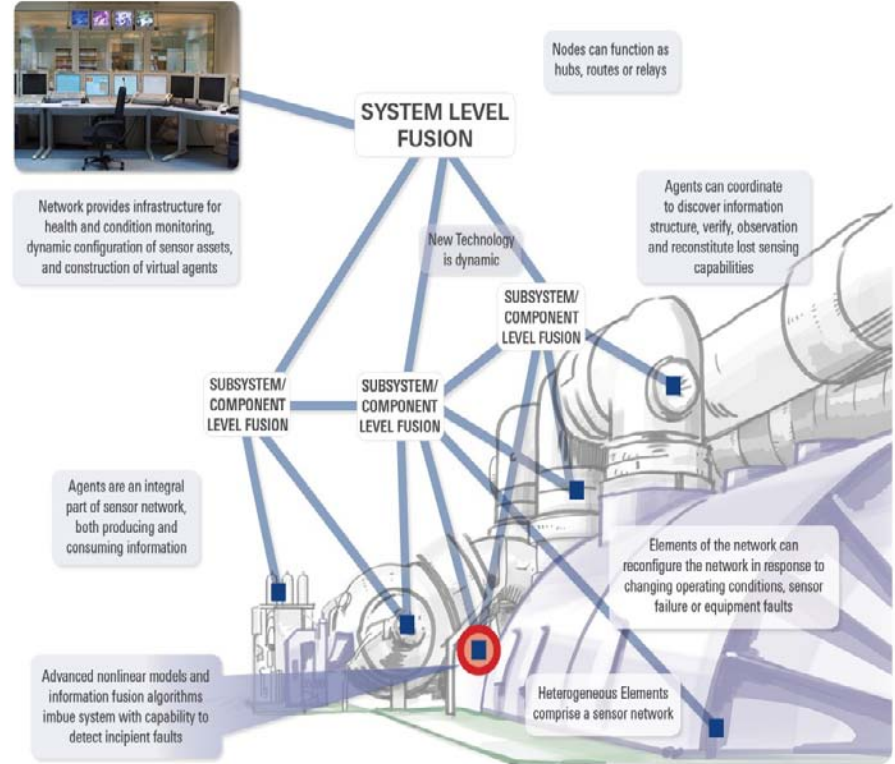




# An Information-theoretic Framework and Self-organizing Sensor Network for Power Plant Equipment Monitoring

*Crosscutting Research Kickoff Meeting*  
*March 27, 2012*



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## Project Objective

*Develop an information theoretic sensing and control framework that encompasses distributed software agents and computational methods to maximize the collection, transmission, aggregation, and conversion of data to actionable information for monitoring, diagnosis, prognosis and control of power plants.*

***A central goal is to enable (1) the extraction of all relevant information from sensor data, and (2) use the information obtained to enhance condition-based monitoring and improve operational control and decision-making at various levels of the control hierarchy.***



## Project Philosophy

*To the extent that plant variables are not independent, information theory can be used to analyze and characterize the dependence beyond the simple notion of correlation.*

*The variability in temporal patterns of an observed quantity can be viewed as a signaling message, a flow of information about itself to all other parts of the system that are “listening.”*

***View systems as networks of information transfer!***







## Technical Objectives

1. *Develop an intelligent agent-based information-theoretic architecture* for advanced power plant applications.
2. *Develop computational algorithms* to maximize the collection, transmission, aggregation, and conversion of data into actionable information for monitoring, diagnosis, prognosis and control of the power plant.
3. *Evaluate* the effectiveness of these *computational algorithms* for maximizing information content from power plant data through an *integrated hardware-in-the-loop simulation test bed*.

## Innovations

1. **Active probing capability:** Enriches the information content of the available observations by addressing the intrinsic trade-off between estimation and control within an information-theoretic context
2. **Virtual sensors:** Provide a capability to discover the correlative structure of the available observations and to fuse information from disparate sources
3. **Compressive sensing algorithms:** Feature extraction and minimal representations in a network setting
4. **Distributed intelligent agents:** Decentralized processing to maximize available computational resources.

**Testing and validation will be performed in a hardware-in-the loop simulation environment**





## Project Scope

- Focus on monitoring, diagnosis and prognosis of power plant equipment and processes:
  - *Will not directly address control but will accommodate its future implementation.*
  - *Work will focus on fossil fuel power plants.*
- Includes monitoring and diagnosis of the information network and instrumentation.

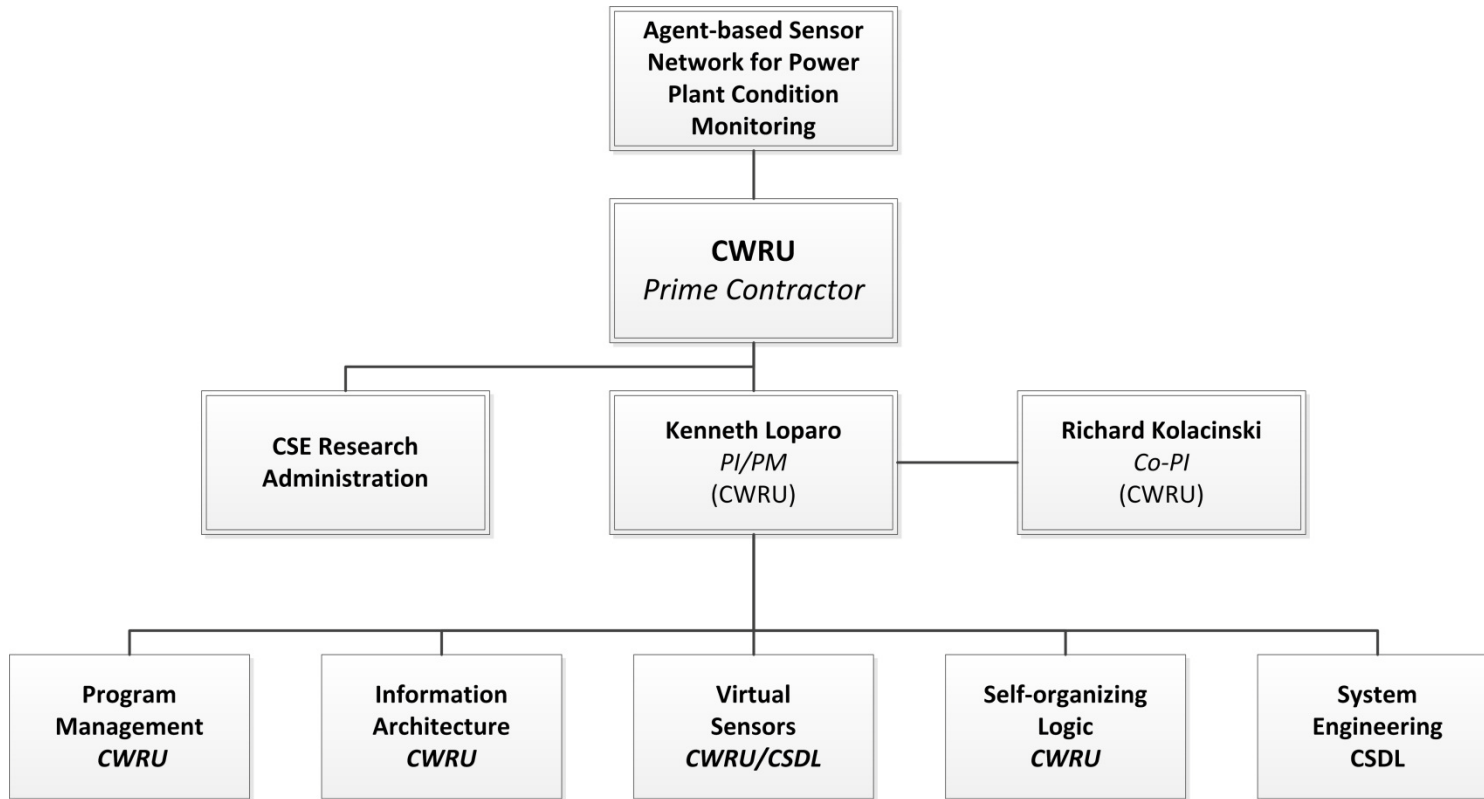
## Tasks

- Work will be organized into three phases:
  - **Phase 1** will focus on requirements elicitation and analysis.
  - **Phase 2** will focus on algorithm development.
  - **Phase 3** will focus on integration of a demonstration system.
- Five tasks:
  - **Task 1:** Program Management
  - **Task 2:** Information Architecture
  - **Task 3:** Virtual Sensing
  - **Task 4:** Self-organizing Logic
  - **Task 5:** System Engineering





# Organizational Work Breakdown Structure

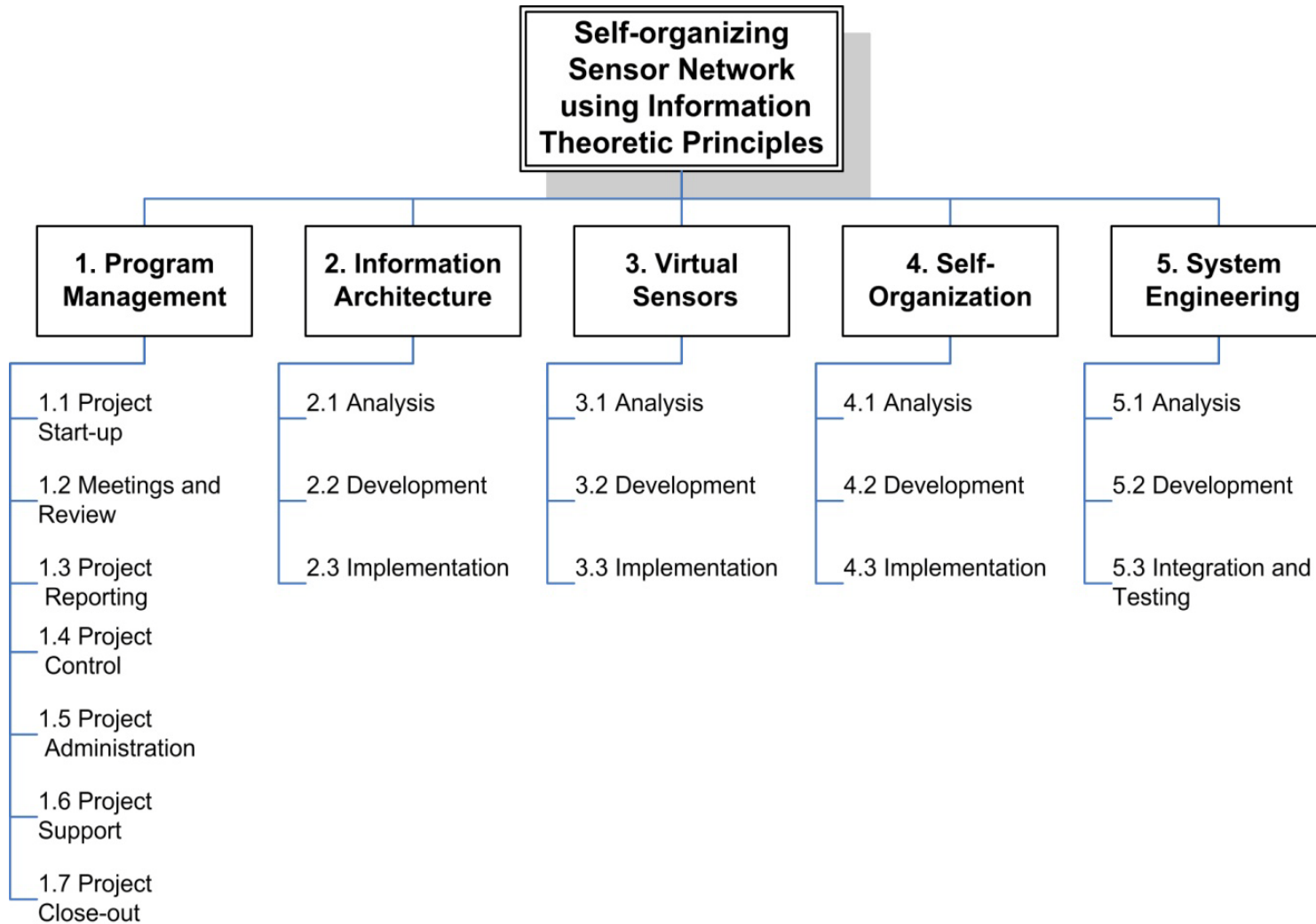


- Task leadership shared between Case Western Reserve University and C. S. Draper Laboratory.
- Leverage each institution's particular strengths.

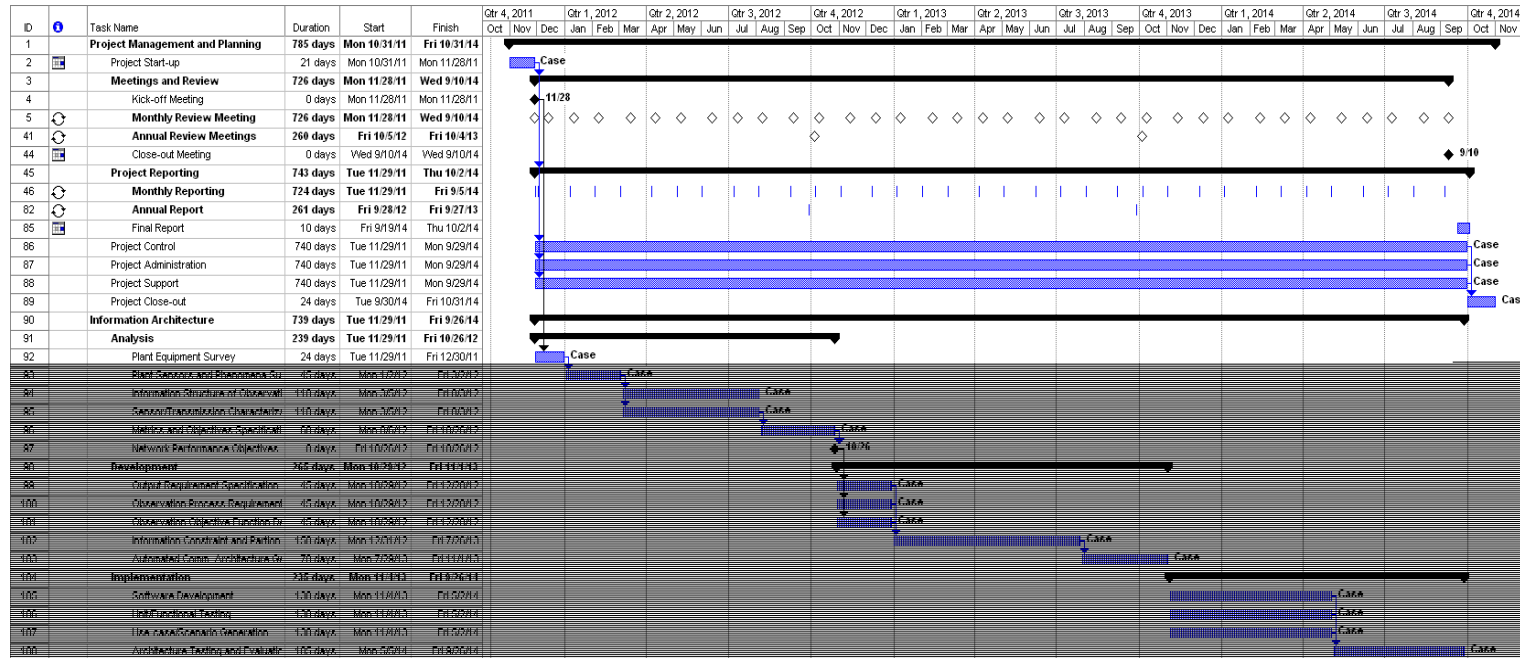




# Work Breakdown Structure



# Information Architecture



- Develop and implement an information theoretic framework for heterogeneous sensor networks:
  - Optimize extraction and flow of information from sensors and related objects to relevant sensor processing, aggregation, and fusion processes
  - Subject to system requirements for bandwidth, robustness, and fault tolerance.





## Information

- **Information is the amount of “surprise” contained in data;**
  - Data is not information!
  - Information is related to new knowledge – data that tells you what you already know is not informative.
- **Example – English Language:**
  - A “u” following a “q” is not surprising, and we say that the “u” contains *no information*,
  - While not definite, an “h” following a “t” is not a complete surprise and we say that the “h” does not contain *full information*,
  - A “g” following a “q” would be very surprising and thus we say that the “g” contains *full information*.



## Information Measures

- The basic measure of information is entropy:

$$H(X) = - \sum_{x \in X} p(x) \log_2(p(x))$$

- Quantifies the unpredictability of a random variable-average number of bits required to describe a random variable  $X$ .*
- Extensions characterize relationships between multiple variables and distributions:

- Joint Entropy:  $H(X, Y) = - \sum_{x \in X} \sum_{y \in Y} p(x, y) \log_2 p(x, y)$

- Conditional Entropy:  $H(X|Y) = - \sum_{x \in X} \sum_{y \in Y} p(x, y) \log_2 p(x|y)$

- Relative Entropy:  $D(p||q) = \sum_{x \in X} p(x) \log_2 \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$

- Mutual Information:

$$\begin{aligned} I(X; Y) &= \sum_{x \in X} \sum_{y \in Y} p(x, y) \log_2 \frac{p(x, y)}{p(x)p(y)} \\ &= D(p(x, y) || p(x)p(y)) \end{aligned}$$





## Chain Rule for Entropy Calculations

- **Chain Rule for Entropy (Bivariate):**

$$H(X, Y) = H(X) + H(Y|X)$$

- Note, in general,  $H(X|Y) \neq H(Y|X)$  though

$$H(X) - H(X|Y) = H(Y) - H(Y|X)$$

- An immediate corollary is

$$H(X, Y|Z) = H(X|Z) + H(Y|X, Z)$$

- **Chain Rule for Entropy (Multivariate):**

$$H(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n H(X_i | X_{i-1}, \dots, X_1)$$



## Chain Rule for Entropy Calculations (cont.)

- Conditional Relative Entropy:

$$D(p(y|x)||q(y|x)) = \sum_{x \in X} p(x) \sum_{y \in Y} p(y|x) \frac{p(y|x)}{q(y|x)}$$

- Chain Rule for Relative Entropy:

$$D(p(x, y)||q(x, y)) = D(p(x)||q(x)) + D(p(y|x)||q(y|x))$$

- Conditional Mutual Information:

$$I(X; Y|Z) = H(X|Z) - H(X|Y, Z)$$

- Chain Rule for Mutual information:

$$I(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n; Y) = \sum_{i=1}^n I(X_i; Y|X_{i-1}, \dots, X_1)$$



## Estimation

- Can formulate estimators with alternative goals:

- *Minimum Mean Squared Error estimator,  $\bar{f}_g$*  :

$$\sigma^{g, \bar{f}_g}(\tilde{x}_k) = \inf_{f \in \mathcal{F}} E \left\{ \left\| \tilde{x}_k^{g, f} \right\|^2 \right\}$$

- *Minimum Error/Observation Information estimator,  $\tilde{f}_g$* :

$$I(x_k^{g, \tilde{f}_g}; Y_k^g) = \inf_{f \in \mathcal{F}} I(x_k^{g, f}; Y_k^g)$$

- *Minimum Error Entropy estimator,  $\hat{f}_g$* :

$$h(\tilde{x}_k^{g, \hat{f}_g}) = \inf_{f \in \mathcal{F}} h(x_k^{g, f})$$

- For Linear Gaussian systems estimators are equivalent;

- *Separation principle for LQG problem*
- *Optimal filter is the Kalman Filter*

- In general, there is a probing effect and the appropriate control and filter pair  $(g, f)$  must be designed.





## Control/Filter Design

- Estimation and Control objectives must be addressed simultaneously;

- *Minimum Mean Square pair,  $(g^*, f^*)$  :*

$$E \left\{ \left\| \tilde{x}_k^{g^*, f^*} \right\|^2 \right\} = \inf_{g \in \mathbf{G}, f \in \mathbf{F}} E \left\{ \left\| \tilde{x}_k^{g, f} \right\|^2 \right\}$$

- *Minimum Error Observation pair,  $(g^\#, f^\#)$  ;*

$$I \left( \tilde{x}_k^{g^\#, f^\#} ; Y_k^{g^\#} \right) = \inf_{g \in \mathbf{G}, f \in \mathbf{F}} I \left( \tilde{x}_k^{g, f} ; Y_k^g \right)$$

- *Minimum Error Entropy pair,  $(g^\%, f^\%)$  ;*

$$h \left( \tilde{x}_k^{g^\%, f^\%} \right) = \inf_{g \in \mathbf{G}, f \in \mathbf{F}} h \left( \tilde{x}_k^{g, f} \right)$$

- Maximum Channel Transmittance control,  $g^\$$ ;

$$I \left( x_k^{g^\$} ; Y_k^{g^\$} \right) = \sup_{g \in \mathbf{G}} I \left( x_k^g ; Y_k^g \right)$$

- *Provides an upper bound on information that can be extracted from observations by a filter,*
- *If a sensor is a channel, this is the channel capacity.*

## Entropy Performance Index

- The synthesis of a probing control  $g$  requires maximizing the sensor channel transmittance while minimizing the error/observation mutual information;
  - These goals conflict!*
  - Multiobjective optimization problem.*

- One approach is to maximize the difference, i.e.,

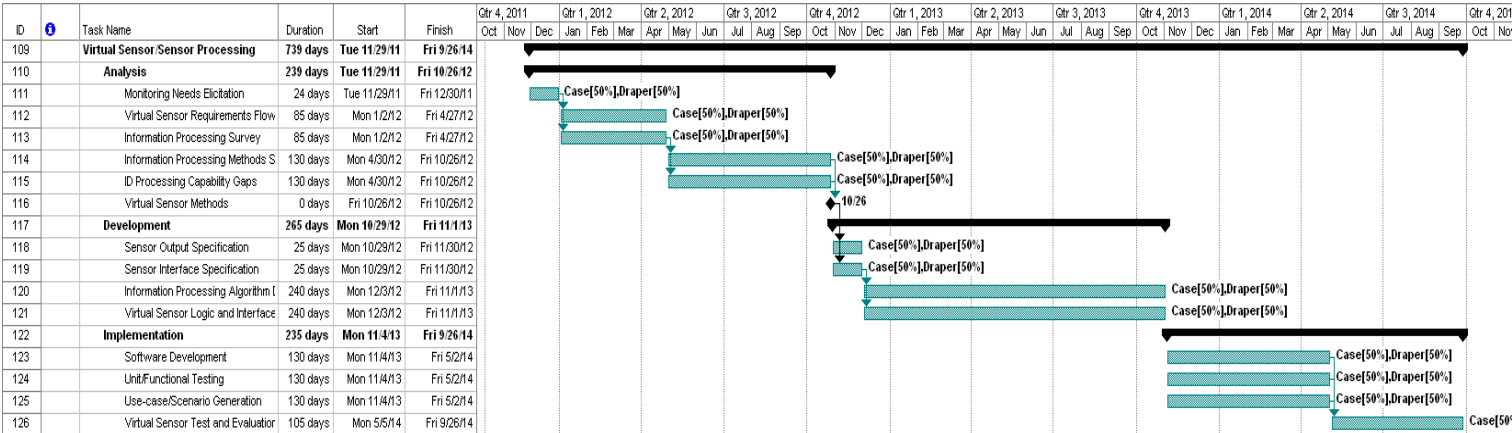
$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{g \in \mathbf{G}, f \in \mathbf{F}} W^{g,f} &\square \max_{g \in \mathbf{G}, f \in \mathbf{F}} \left[ I^g(x_k; Y_k) - I^{g,f}(\tilde{x}_k; Y_k) \right] \\ &= \sup_{g \in \mathbf{G}, f \in \mathbf{F}} \left[ h^g(x_k) - h^{g,f}(\tilde{x}_k) \right] \end{aligned}$$

- $W^{g,f}$  is referred to as the **Entropy Performance Index**,
- Measures the difference between the differential entropy of the input to the channel  $x_k^g$  and the differential entropy of the output from the channel  $\tilde{x}_k^{g,f}$ ,
- $W^{g,f} \geq 0$  for all “nontrivial” filters.



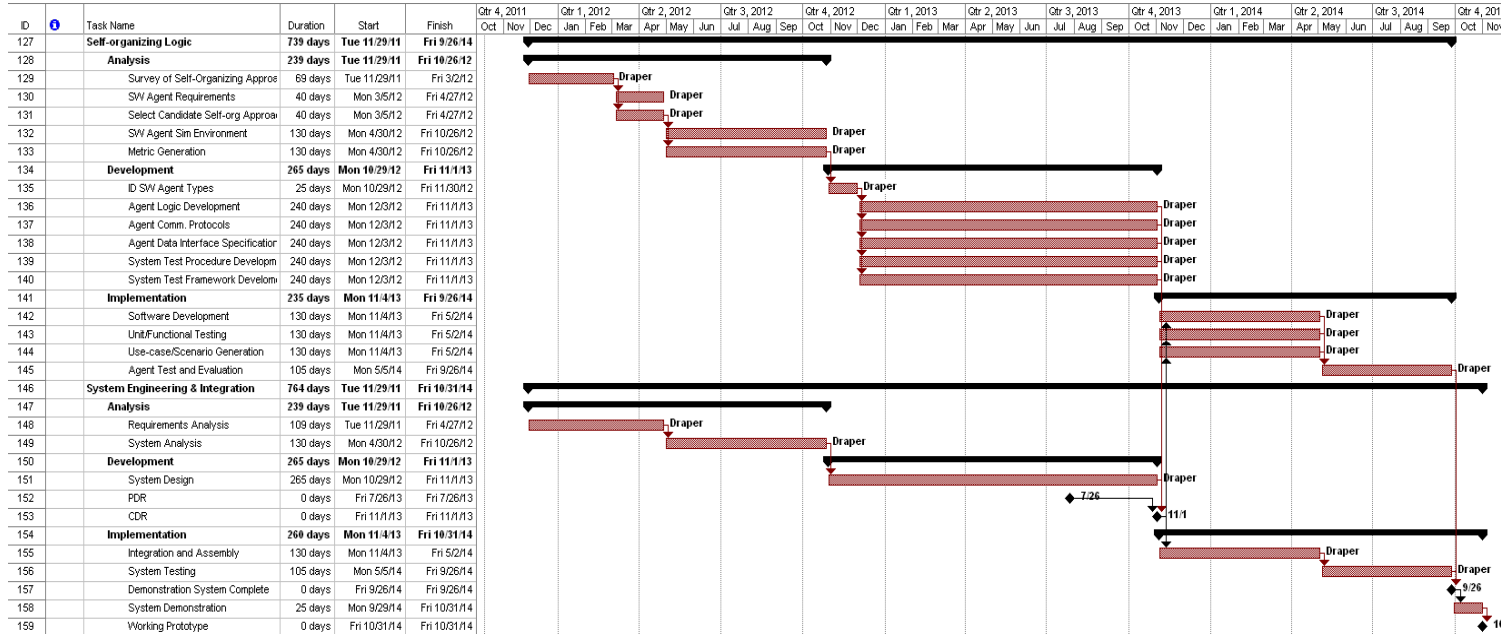


# Virtual Sensors



- Develop a functional link between the information-theoretic framework developed under Task 2 and the Self Organizing Capability developed under Task 4:
  - *Develop information extraction and processing algorithms intended for implementation within software agents.*
  - *Develop the basic tools for realizing the complementary principle of minimizing complexity by providing the wherewithal to incorporate feature extraction techniques for minimizing description lengths.*

# Self-organizing Logic



- Develop and implement a self-organizing, multi-agent communications and control architecture:
  - *Identification of disparate agents, their behaviors and interactions, and direct and stigmergic communications.*
  - *Elucidate organizing principles of system components necessary to achieve overall system objectives including maximizing plant reliability and enhancing information discovery.*



# Milestones

ID	WBS Element	Description	Planned Complete Date	Actual Complete Date	Comments
1	1	Kick-off Meeting	28-Nov. 2011	27-Mar. 2012	
2	1	Close-out Meeting	31-Oct. 2014		
		Information Architecture Milestones			
3	2	Network Performance Objectives Specified	26-Oct. 2012		
		Virtual Sensor/Sensor Processing Milestones			
4	3	Virtual Sensor Methods Identified	26-Oct. 2012		
		System Integration Milestones			
5	5	Preliminary Design Review (PDR)	26-Jul. 2013		
6		Critical Design Review (CDR)	31-Oct. 2013		
7		Demonstration System Completed	26-Sept. 2014		
8		System Demonstrated	31-Oct. 2014		

