

Observer Based Model Predictive Control Researchgate

This book presents the proceedings of the Third International Conference on Electrical Engineering and Control (ICEECA2017). It covers new control system models and troubleshooting tips, and also addresses complex system requirements, such as increased speed, precision and remote capabilities, bridging the gap between the complex, math-heavy controls theory taught in formal courses, and the efficient implementation required in real-world industry settings. Further, it considers both the engineering aspects of signal processing and the practical issues in the broad field of information transmission and novel technologies for communication networks and modern antenna design. This book is intended for researchers, engineers, and advanced postgraduate students in control and electrical engineering, computer science, signal processing, as well as mechanical and chemical engineering.

Three important areas of process dynamics and control: chemical reactors, distillation columns and batch processes are the main topics of discussion and evaluation at the IFAC Symposium on Dynamics and Control of Chemical Reactors, Distillation Columns and Batch Processes (DYCORD '95). This valuable publication was produced from the latest in the series, providing a detailed assessment of developments of key technologies within the field of process dynamics and control.

This monograph introduces a class of networked control systems (NCS) called model-based networked control systems (MB-NCS) and presents various architectures and control strategies designed to improve the performance of NCS. The overall performance of NCS considers the appropriate use of network resources, particularly network bandwidth, in conjunction with the desired response of the system being controlled. The book begins with a detailed description of the basic MB-NCS architecture that provides stability conditions in terms of state feedback updates. It also covers typical problems in NCS such as network delays, network scheduling, and data quantization, as well as more general control problems such as output feedback control, nonlinear systems stabilization, and tracking control. Key features and topics include: Time-triggered and event-triggered feedback updates Stabilization of uncertain systems subject to time delays, quantization, and extended absence of feedback Optimal control analysis and design of model-based networked systems Parameter identification and adaptive stabilization of systems controlled over networks The MB-NCS approach to decentralized control of distributed systems Model-Based Control of Networked Systems will appeal to researchers, practitioners, and graduate students interested in the control of networked systems, distributed systems, and systems with limited feedback.

These proceedings are based on the 2013 International Conference on Future Information & Communication Engineering (ICFICE 2013), which will be held at Shenyang in China from June 24-26, 2013. The conference is open to all over

the world, and participation from Asia-Pacific region is particularly encouraged. The focus of this conference is on all technical aspects of electronics, information, and communications ICFICE-13 will provide an opportunity for academic and industry professionals to discuss the latest issues and progress in the area of FICE. In addition, the conference will publish high quality papers which are closely related to the various theories and practical applications in FICE. Furthermore, we expect that the conference and its publications will be a trigger for further related research and technology improvements in this important subject.

Model Predictive Control (MPC) has become a widely used methodology across all engineering disciplines, yet there are few books which study this approach. Until now, no book has addressed in detail all key issues in the field including a priori stability and robust stability results. Engineers and MPC researchers now have a volume that provides a complete overview of the theory and practice of MPC as it relates to process and control engineering. *Model-Based Predictive Control, A Practical Approach*, analyzes predictive control from its base mathematical foundation, but delivers the subject matter in a readable, intuitive style. The author writes in layman's terms, avoiding jargon and using a style that relies upon personal insight into practical applications. This detailed introduction to predictive control introduces basic MPC concepts and demonstrates how they are applied in the design and control of systems, experiments, and industrial processes. The text outlines how to model, provide robustness, handle constraints, ensure feasibility, and guarantee stability. It also details options in regard to algorithms, models, and complexity vs. performance issues.

Over the past few years significant progress has been achieved in the field of nonlinear model predictive control (NMPC), also referred to as receding horizon control or moving horizon control. More than 250 papers have been published in 2006 in ISI Journals. With this book we want to bring together the contributions of a diverse group of internationally well recognized researchers and industrial practitioners, to critically assess the current status of the NMPC field and to discuss future directions and needs. The book consists of selected papers presented at the International Workshop on Assessment and Future Directions of Nonlinear Model Predictive Control that took place from September 5 to 9, 2008, in Pavia, Italy.

Passivity-based Model Predictive Control for Mobile Vehicle Navigation represents a complete theoretical approach to the adoption of passivity-based model predictive control (MPC) for autonomous vehicle navigation in both indoor and outdoor environments. The brief also introduces analysis of the worst-case scenario that might occur during the task execution. Some of the questions answered in the text include: • how to use an MPC optimization framework for the mobile vehicle navigation approach; • how to guarantee safe task completion even in complex environments including obstacle avoidance and sideslip and rollover avoidance; and • what to expect in the worst-case scenario in which the

roughness of the terrain leads the algorithm to generate the longest possible path to the goal. The passivity-based MPC approach provides a framework in which a wide range of complex vehicles can be accommodated to obtain a safer and more realizable tool during the path-planning stage. During task execution, the optimization step is continuously repeated to take into account new local sensor measurements. These ongoing changes make the path generated rather robust in comparison with techniques that fix the entire path prior to task execution. In addition to researchers working in MPC, engineers interested in vehicle path planning for a number of purposes: rescued mission in hazardous environments; humanitarian demining; agriculture; and even planetary exploration, will find this SpringerBrief to be instructive and helpful.

Model Predictive Control System Design and Implementation Using MATLAB® proposes methods for design and implementation of MPC systems using basis functions that confer the following advantages: - continuous- and discrete-time MPC problems solved in similar design frameworks; - a parsimonious parametric representation of the control trajectory gives rise to computationally efficient algorithms and better on-line performance; and - a more general discrete-time representation of MPC design that becomes identical to the traditional approach for an appropriate choice of parameters. After the theoretical presentation, coverage is given to three industrial applications. The subject of quadratic programming, often associated with the core optimization algorithms of MPC is also introduced and explained. The technical contents of this book is mainly based on advances in MPC using state-space models and basis functions. This volume includes numerous analytical examples and problems and MATLAB® programs and exercises.

Prediction of behavior of the dynamical systems, analysis and modeling of its structure is vitally important problem in engineering, economy and science today. Examples of such systems can be seen in the world around us and of course in almost every scientific discipline including such “exotic” domains like the earth’s atmosphere, turbulent fluids, economies (exchange rate and stock markets), population growth, physics (control of plasma), information flow in social networks and its dynamics, chemistry and complex networks. To understand such dynamics and to use it in research or industrial applications, it is important to create its models. For this purpose there is rich spectra of methods, from classical like ARMA models or Box Jenkins method to such modern ones like evolutionary computation, neural networks, fuzzy logic, fractal geometry, deterministic chaos and more. This proceeding book is a collection of the accepted papers to conference Nostradamus that has been held in Ostrava, Czech Republic. Proceeding also comprises of outstanding keynote speeches by distinguished guest speakers: Guanrong Chen (Hong Kong), Miguel A. F. Sanjuan (Spain), Gennady Leonov and Nikolay Kuznetsov (Russia), Petr Škoda (Czech Republic). The main aim of the conference is to create periodical possibility for students, academics and researchers to exchange their ideas and

novel methods. This conference will establish forum for presentation and discussion of recent trends in the area of applications of various predictive methods for researchers, students and academics.

This book provides an overview of the nonlinear model predictive control (NMPC) concept for application to innovative combustion engines. Readers can use this book to become more expert in advanced combustion engine control and to develop and implement their own NMPC algorithms to solve challenging control tasks in the field. The significance of the advantages and relevancy for practice is demonstrated by real-world engine and vehicle application examples. The author provides an overview of fundamental engine control systems, and addresses emerging control problems, showing how they can be solved with NMPC. The implementation of NMPC involves various development steps, including: reduced-order modeling of the process; analysis of system dynamics; formulation of the optimization problem; and real-time feasible numerical solution of the optimization problem. Readers will see the entire process of these steps, from the fundamentals to several innovative applications. The application examples highlight the actual difficulties and advantages when implementing NMPC for engine control applications. Nonlinear Model Predictive Control of Combustion Engines targets engineers and researchers in academia and industry working in the field of engine control. The book is laid out in a structured and easy-to-read manner, supported by code examples in MATLAB®/Simulink®, thus expanding its readership to students and academics who would like to understand the fundamental concepts of NMPC. Advances in Industrial Control reports and encourages the transfer of technology in control engineering. The rapid development of control technology has an impact on all areas of the control discipline. The series offers an opportunity for researchers to present an extended exposition of new work in all aspects of industrial control.

Filling a gap in the literature for a practical approach to the topic, this book is unique in including a whole section of case studies presenting a wide range of applications from polymerization reactors and bioreactors, to distillation column and complex fluid catalytic cracking units. A section of general tuning guidelines of MPC is also present. These thus aid readers in facilitating the implementation of MPC in process engineering and automation. At the same time many theoretical, computational and implementation aspects of model-based control are explained, with a look at both linear and nonlinear model predictive control. Each chapter presents details related to the modeling of the process as well as the implementation of different model-based control approaches, and there is also a discussion of both the dynamic behaviour and the economics of industrial processes and plants. The book is unique in the broad coverage of different model based control strategies and in the variety of applications presented. A special merit of the book is in the included library of dynamic models of several industrially relevant processes, which can be used by both the industrial and academic community to study and implement advanced control strategies.

A critical part of ensuring that systems are advancing alongside technology without complications is problem solving. Practical applications of problem-solving theories can model conflict and cooperation and aid in creating solutions to real-world problems. *Soft-Computing-Based Nonlinear Control Systems Design* is a critical scholarly publication that examines the practical applications of control theory and its applications in problem solving to fields including economics, environmental management, and financial modelling. Featuring a wide range of topics, such as fuzzy logic, nature-inspired algorithms, and cloud computing, this book is geared toward academicians, researchers, and students seeking relevant research on control theory and its practical applications. Model based control has emerged as an important way to improve plant efficiency in the process industries, while meeting processing and operating policy constraints. The reader of *Methods of Model Based Process Control* will find state of the art reports on model based control technology presented by the world's leading scientists and experts from industry. All the important issues that a model based control system has to address are covered in depth, ranging from dynamic simulation and control-relevant identification to information integration. Specific emerging topics are also covered, such as robust control and nonlinear model predictive control. In addition to critical reviews of recent advances, the reader will find new ideas, industrial applications and views of future needs and challenges. Audience: A reference for graduate-level courses and a comprehensive guide for researchers and industrial control engineers in their exploration of the latest trends in the area.

The book presents selected, extended and peer reviewed papers from the International Multiconference on System, Automation and Control held Leipzig in 2018. These are complemented with solicited contributions by international experts. Main topics are automatic control, robotics, synthesis of automation systems. Application examples range from man-machine interaction, mechatronics, on to biological and economical models.

New Trends in Observer-Based Control: A Practical Guide to Process and Engineering Applications presents a concise introduction to the latest advances in observer-based control design. The book gives a comprehensive tutorial on new trends in the design of observer-based controllers for which the separation principle is well established. It covers a wide range of applications, also including worked examples that make it ideal for both advanced courses and researchers starting work in the field. This book is also particularly suitable for engineers who want to quickly and efficiently enter the field. Presents a clear-and-concise introduction to the latest advances in observer-based control design Offers content on many facets of observer-based control design Discusses key applications in the fields of power systems, robotics and mechatronics, flight and automotive systems

The two volume set LNAI 10984 and LNAI 10985 constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 11th International Conference on Intelligent Robotics and

Applications, ICIRA 2018, held in Newcastle, NSW, Australia, in August 2018. The 81 papers presented in the two volumes were carefully reviewed and selected from 129 submissions. The papers in the first volume of the set are organized in topical sections on multi-agent systems and distributed control; human-machine interaction; rehabilitation robotics; sensors and actuators; and industrial robot and robot manufacturing. The papers in the second volume of the set are organized in topical sections on robot grasping and control; mobile robotics and path planning; robotic vision, recognition and reconstruction; and robot intelligence and learning.

This book presents general methods for the design of economic model predictive control (EMPC) systems for broad classes of nonlinear systems that address key theoretical and practical considerations including recursive feasibility, closed-loop stability, closed-loop performance, and computational efficiency. Specifically, the book proposes: Lyapunov-based EMPC methods for nonlinear systems; two-tier EMPC architectures that are highly computationally efficient; and EMPC schemes handling explicitly uncertainty, time-varying cost functions, time-delays and multiple-time-scale dynamics. The proposed methods employ a variety of tools ranging from nonlinear systems analysis, through Lyapunov-based control techniques to nonlinear dynamic optimization. The applicability and performance of the proposed methods are demonstrated through a number of chemical process examples. The book presents state-of-the-art methods for the design of economic model predictive control systems for chemical processes. In addition to being mathematically rigorous, these methods accommodate key practical issues, for example, direct optimization of process economics, time-varying economic cost functions and computational efficiency. Numerous comments and remarks providing fundamental understanding of the merging of process economics and feedback control into a single framework are included. A control engineer can easily tailor the many detailed examples of industrial relevance given within the text to a specific application. The authors present a rich collection of new research topics and references to significant recent work making Economic Model Predictive Control an important source of information and inspiration for academics and graduate students researching the area and for process engineers interested in applying its ideas.

New Trends in Observer-Based Control: An Introduction to Design Approaches and Engineering Applications, Volume One presents a clear-and-concise introduction to the latest advances in observer-based control design. It provides a comprehensive tutorial on new trends in the design of observer-based controllers for which the separation principle is well established. In addition, since the theoretical developments remain more advanced than the engineering applications, more experimental results are still needed. A wide range of applications are covered, and the book contains worked examples which make it ideal for both advanced courses and researchers starting in the field. Presents a clear-and-concise introduction to the latest advances in observer-based control

design Offers concise content on the many facets of observer-based control design Discusses key applications in the fields of power systems, robotics and mechatronics, and flight and automotive systems

The demand for electricity and heat production is still largely covered by conventional thermal power plants based on fossil fuel combustion. Thermal power stations face a big challenge to meet the environmental requirements constantly keeping high process efficiency and avoiding lifetime shortening of critical components. In recent years, many activities have been observed to reduce pollutant emissions and optimize performance in thermal power plants. Increased share of renewable sources of energy in domestic markets enforces flexible operation and fast adjustment to actual demand. Gas power plants start to play a very important role in this process, allowing for rapid change of load and emission reduction. Operation under changing load together with keeping emissions at the accurate level requires constantly introducing new solutions and technologies as well as carrying out many research and development activities for optimization of the electricity and heat production process. The edited book is aimed to present new technologies, innovative solutions, measurement techniques, tools and computational methods dedicated to thermal power plants in the light of new trends and challenges.

With numerous distinct advantages, quadrotors have found a wide range of applications, such as structural inspection, traffic control, search and rescue, agricultural surveillance, etc. To better serve applications in cluttered environment, quadrotors are further equipped with vision sensors to enhance their state sensing and environment perception capabilities. Moreover, visual information can also be used to guide the motion control of the quadrotor. This is referred to as visual servoing of quadrotor. In this thesis, we identify the challenging problems arising in the area of visual servoing of the quadrotor and propose effective control strategies to address these issues. The control objective considered in this thesis is to regulate the relative pose of the quadrotor to a ground target using a limited number of sensors, e.g., a monocular camera and an inertia measurement unit. The camera is attached underneath the center of the quadrotor and facing down. The ground target is a planar object consisting of multiple points. The image features are selected as image moments defined in a "virtual image plane". These image features offer an image kinematics that is independent of the tilt motion of the quadrotor. This independence enables the separation of the high level visual servoing controller design from the low level attitude tracking control. A high-gain observer-based model predictive control (MPC) scheme is proposed in this thesis to address the image-based visual servoing of the quadrotor. The high-gain observer is designed to estimate the linear velocity of the quadrotor which is part of the system states. Due to a limited number of sensors on board, the linear velocity information is not directly measurable. The high-gain observer provides the estimates of the linear velocity and delivers them to the model predictive controller. On the other hand, the

model predictive controller generates the desired thrust force and yaw rate to regulate the pose of the quadrotor relative to the ground target. By using the MPC controller, the tilt motion of the quadrotor can be effectively bounded so that the scene of the ground target is well maintained in the field of view of the camera. This requirement is referred to as visibility constraint. The satisfaction of visibility constraint is a prerequisite of visual servoing of the quadrotor. Simulation and experimental studies are performed to verify the effectiveness of the proposed control strategies. Moreover, image processing algorithms are developed to extract the image features from the captured images, as required by the experimental implementation.

This book contains papers presented at the 13th European Symposium on Computer Aided Process Engineering (ESCAPE-13). The ESCAPE symposia bring together scientists, students and engineers from academia and industry, who are active in the research and application of Computer Aided Process Engineering. The objective of ESCAPE-13 is to promote CAPE applications into new businesses and technologies by highlighting the use of computers and information technology tools in five specific areas: process design; process control and dynamics; modeling, simulation and optimization; applications in pulp and paper industry; and applications in biotechnology. Includes 190 papers selected from 391 submitted abstracts. All papers have been reviewed by 33 members of the international scientific community.

The ASI on Nonlinear Model Based Process Control (August 10-20, 1997~ Antalya - Turkey) convened as a continuation of a previous ASI which was held in August 1994 in Antalya on Methods of Model Based Process Control in a more general context. In 1994, the contributions and discussions convincingly showed that industrial process control would increasingly rely on nonlinear model based control systems. Therefore, the idea for organizing this ASI was motivated by the success of the first one, the enthusiasm expressed by the scientific community for continuing contact, and the growing incentive for on-line control algorithms for nonlinear processes. This is due to tighter constraints and constantly changing performance objectives that now force the processes to be operated over a wider range of conditions compared to the past, and the fact that many of industrial operations are nonlinear in nature. The ASI intended to review in depth and in a global way the state-of-the-art in nonlinear model based control. The list of lecturers consisted of 12 eminent scientists leading the principal developments in the area, as well as industrial specialists experienced in the application of these techniques. Selected out of a large number of applications, there was a high quality, active audience composed of 59 students from 20 countries. Including family members accompanying the participants, the group formed a large body of 92 persons. Out of the 71 participants, 11 were from industry.

In this thesis, we introduce the novel concept of relaxed barrier function based model predictive control and present a comprehensive theoretical and algorithmic framework for the design, analysis, and implementation of relaxed barrier function based MPC approaches. Instead of treating the underlying optimization as an idealized static map, a key motive of the MPC results and algorithms presented in this thesis is to study the interconnected dynamics of controlled plant and iterative optimization algorithm in an integrated barrier function based framework and to analyze the resulting overall closed-loop system both from a systems theoretic and algorithmic perspective. One of the presented main results is a novel class of

barrier function based anytime MPC algorithms that guarantee important properties of the closed-loop system independently of the number of optimization algorithm iterations that are performed at each sampling step. The obtained theoretical results are illustrated by various numerical examples and benchmark tests as well as by an experimental case study in which the proposed class of barrier function based MPC algorithms is applied to the predictive control of a self-driving car.

Because society depends greatly on electric energy, power system control and protection focuses on ensuring a secure and reliable supply of power. To operate the electric systems in safe mode, the power system component should be equipped with intelligent controllers. The Handbook of Research on Smart Power System Operation and Control is a collection of innovative research on the theoretical and practical developments in smart power system operation and control that takes into account both smart grid and micro-grid systems. While highlighting topics including cybersecurity, smart grid, and wide area monitoring, this book is ideally designed for researchers, students, and industry professionals.

Nonlinear Model Predictive Control (NMPC) has become the accepted methodology to solve complex control problems related to process industries. The main motivation behind explicit NMPC is that an explicit state feedback law avoids the need for executing a numerical optimization algorithm in real time. The benefits of an explicit solution, in addition to the efficient on-line computations, include also verifiability of the implementation and the possibility to design embedded control systems with low software and hardware complexity. This book considers the multi-parametric Nonlinear Programming (mp-NLP) approaches to explicit approximate NMPC of constrained nonlinear systems, developed by the authors, as well as their applications to various NMPC problem formulations and several case studies. The following types of nonlinear systems are considered, resulting in different NMPC problem formulations: ? Nonlinear systems described by first-principles models and nonlinear systems described by black-box models; - Nonlinear systems with continuous control inputs and nonlinear systems with quantized control inputs; - Nonlinear systems without uncertainty and nonlinear systems with uncertainties (polyhedral description of uncertainty and stochastic description of uncertainty); - Nonlinear systems, consisting of interconnected nonlinear sub-systems. The proposed mp-NLP approaches are illustrated with applications to several case studies, which are taken from diverse areas such as automotive mechatronics, compressor control, combustion plant control, reactor control, pH maintaining system control, cart and spring system control, and diving computers.

This reference book can be read at different levels, making it a powerful source of information. It presents most of the aspects of control that can help anyone to have a synthetic view of control theory and possible applications, especially concerning process engineering.

During the past decade model predictive control (MPC), also referred to as receding horizon control or moving horizon control, has become the preferred control strategy for quite a number of industrial processes. There have been many significant advances in this area over the past years, one of the most important ones being its extension to nonlinear systems. This book gives an up-to-date assessment of the current state of the art in the new field of nonlinear model predictive control (NMPC). The main topic areas that appear to be of central importance for NMPC are covered, namely receding horizon control theory, modeling for NMPC, computational aspects of on-line optimization and application issues. The book consists of selected papers presented at the International Symposium on Nonlinear Model Predictive Control – Assessment and Future Directions, which took place from June 3 to 5, 1998, in Ascona, Switzerland. The book is geared towards researchers and practitioners in the area of control engineering and control theory. It is also suited for postgraduate students as the book contains several overview articles that give a tutorial introduction into the various aspects of nonlinear model predictive control, including systems theory, computations, modeling and

applications.

Due to its abilities to compensate disturbances and uncertainties, disturbance observer based control (DOBC) is regarded as one of the most promising approaches for disturbance-attenuation. One of the first books on DOBC, *Disturbance Observer Based Control: Methods and Applications* presents novel theory results as well as best practices for applications. Automotive control has developed over the decades from an auxiliary technology to a key element without which the actual performances, emission, safety and consumption targets could not be met. Accordingly, automotive control has been increasing its authority and responsibility – at the price of complexity and difficult tuning. The progressive evolution has been mainly led by specific applications and short-term targets, with the consequence that automotive control is to a very large extent more heuristic than systematic. Product requirements are still increasing and new challenges are coming from potentially huge markets like India and China, and against this background there is wide consensus both in the industry and academia that the current state is not satisfactory. Model-based control could be an approach to improve performance while reducing development and tuning times and possibly costs. Model predictive control is a kind of model-based control design approach which has experienced a growing success since the middle of the 1980s for “slow” complex plants, in particular of the chemical and process industry. In the last decades, several developments have allowed using these methods also for “fast” systems and this has supported a growing interest in its use also for automotive applications, with several promising results reported. Still there is no consensus on whether model predictive control with its high requirements on model quality and on computational power is a sensible choice for automotive control.

Networked and Distributed Predictive Control presents rigorous, yet practical, methods for the design of networked and distributed predictive control systems – the first book to do so. The design of model predictive control systems using Lyapunov-based techniques accounting for the influence of asynchronous and delayed measurements is followed by a treatment of networked control architecture development. This shows how networked control can augment dedicated control systems in a natural way and takes advantage of additional, potentially asynchronous and delayed measurements to maintain closed loop stability and significantly to improve closed-loop performance. The text then shifts focus to the design of distributed predictive control systems that cooperate efficiently in computing optimal manipulated input trajectories that achieve desired stability, performance and robustness specifications but spend a fraction of the time required by centralized control systems. Key features of this book include: • new techniques for networked and distributed control system design; • insight into issues associated with networked and distributed predictive control and their solution; • detailed appraisal of industrial relevance using computer simulation of nonlinear chemical process networks and wind- and solar-energy-generation systems; and • integrated exposition of novel research topics and rich resource of references to significant recent work. A full understanding of *Networked and Distributed Predictive Control* requires a basic knowledge of differential equations, linear and nonlinear control theory and optimization methods and the book is intended for academic researchers and graduate students studying control and for process control engineers. The constant attention to practical matters associated with implementation of the theory

discussed will help each of these groups understand the application of the book's methods in greater depth.

This book gathers papers presented during the 4th International Conference on Electrical Engineering and Control Applications. It covers new control system models, troubleshooting tips and complex system requirements, such as increased speed, precision and remote capabilities. Additionally, the papers discuss not only the engineering aspects of signal processing and various practical issues in the broad field of information transmission, but also novel technologies for communication networks and modern antenna design. This book is intended for researchers, engineers and advanced postgraduate students in the fields of control and electrical engineering, computer science and signal processing, as well as mechanical and chemical engineering.

An investigation of the interface between the technical literature's theoretical results and the problems that practising engineers face - and that engineering students will face - every day on the job. It demonstrates the extensive applications of quantitative feedback theory and seeks to bridge the gap between theory and practice. The book contains a user's manual and QFT design program on CD-ROM, to provide faster, easier access to design applications.

The series Advances in Industrial Control aims to report and encourage technology transfer in control engineering. The rapid development of control technology has an impact on all areas of the control discipline. New theory, new controllers, actuators, sensors, new industrial processes, computer methods, new applications, new philosophies ..., new challenges. Much of this development work resides in industrial reports, feasibility study papers and the reports of advanced collaborative projects. The series offers an opportunity for researchers to present an extended exposition of such new work in all aspects of industrial control for wider and rapid dissemination. The water and wastewater industry has undergone many changes in recent years. Of particular importance has been a renewed emphasis on improving resource management with tighter regulatory controls setting new targets on pricing, industry efficiency and loss reduction for both water and wastewater with more stringent environmental discharge conditions for wastewater. Meantime, the demand for water and wastewater services grows as the population increases and wishes for improved living conditions involving, among other items, domestic appliances that use water. Consequently, the installed infrastructure of the industry has to be continuously upgraded and extended, and employed more effectively to accommodate the new demands, both in throughput and in meeting the new regulatory conditions. Investment in fixed infrastructure is capital-intensive and slow to come on-stream. One outcome of these changes and demands is that the industry is examining the potential benefits of, and in many cases using, more advanced control systems.

[Copyright: 269b2b46fb34163850cce8e2fd8995ca](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/269b2b46fb34163850cce8e2fd8995ca)