

PCA/PLS

가

1. - Ku [1]

Ku

dynamic PCA (DPCA)가

PCA 가

. Multivariate AR(1) process;

$$\mathbf{z}(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.118 & -0.191 \\ 0.847 & 0.264 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}(k-1) + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}(k-1) \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{y}(k) = \mathbf{z}(k) + \mathbf{v}(k)$$

\mathbf{u} correlated

$$\mathbf{u}(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.811 & -0.226 \\ 0.477 & 0.415 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}(k-1) + \begin{bmatrix} 0.193 & 0.689 \\ -0.320 & -0.749 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{w}(k-1) \quad (2)$$

\mathbf{w} \mathbf{v}

0

1 0.1

. PCA

DPCA

1&2

. PCA

DPCA

\mathbf{X}

$[\mathbf{y}^T(k)$

$\mathbf{u}^T(k)]$

$[\mathbf{y}^T(k) \mathbf{u}^T(k) \mathbf{y}^T(k-1) \mathbf{u}^T(k-1)]$

. Ku

,

PC

PCA 가 2

, DPCA 가 5

. 1

, cumulative

Q^2 PC 가 2

0.347, 5

0.895

. 가

significant tests

. PCA and DPCA

cumulative Q^2

, 5

PC

DPCA 가 (Ku

) 2

PC

PCA

. 3

PC

PCA

DPCA

,

:

, PC

. , Russell [4]

Tennessee Eastman problem

DPCA PCA 가

monitoring and fault detection

, DPCA

PCA

. PCA

stationarity

(

PC

significance test)

Table 1. Ku PCA

# of PCA comp's	R2X(cum)	eigenvalues	Q2(cum)	significance
1	0.480	1.921	0.127	No
2	0.873	1.570	0.347	No
3	0.989	0.463	0.895	No

Table 2. Ku PCA

# of PCA comp's	R2X(cum)	eigenvalues	Q2(cum)	significance
1	0.445	3.56	0.195	Yes
2	0.829	3.071	0.589	Yes
3	0.929	0.799	0.731	Yes
4	0.990	0.489	0.950	No
5	1.000	0.079	0.998	No

2. – .
가 가 [2,3].
. (feed composition,
 z_F), (distillate composition, y_D) (bottom product composition, x_B)
, profile, θ .
, θ 가 , φ , \hat{y}
.

$$\hat{y} = \mathbf{K}([\theta, \varphi])^T \quad (3)$$

$$\hat{y} = (\hat{y}_D \ \hat{x}_B)^T, \quad \mathbf{K}(\cdot) \text{ PLS/PCR}$$
. \mathbf{K} .
가 (PCR estimator, Kalman filter, Brownsilow estimator)
가가 [2,3]. 가 , PLS Kalman
filter 가 .

model

(3) PLS

$$[\hat{y}_D(k) \hat{x}_B(k)]^T = \mathbf{K}[T_1(k) T_2(k) \cdots T_n(k) T_{n+1}(k)]^T. \quad (4)$$

(L and V)

가):

$$T_i(k) = f(L_{i-1}(k), V_{i+1}(k)). \quad (5)$$

1

가

$$L_i(k) = G_i(q^{-1})L_{i-1}(k), \quad V_i(k) = H_i(q^{-1})V_{i+1}(k), \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{L_i(k)}{L_{i-1}(k)} &= \frac{a}{1-bq^{-1}} = a(1+bq^{-1}+b^2q^{-2}+\cdots), \\ &\cong c_0 + c_1q^{-1} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$L_{i-1}(k) = \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} G_j(q^{-1})L_0(k), \quad (8)$$

$$V_i(k) = \prod_{j=i+1}^n H_j(q^{-1})V_0(k)$$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned} T_i(k) &= f\left(\prod_{j=1}^{i-1} G_j(q^{-1})L_0(k), \prod_{j=i+1}^n H_j(q^{-1})V_0(k)\right) \\ &= f\left([L_0(k) L_0(k-1) \cdots L_0(k-i+1) V_0(k) V_0(k-1) \cdots V_0(k-n-i)]^T\right) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

k vector θ

$$\begin{bmatrix} T_1(k) \\ \vdots \\ T_i(k) \\ \vdots \\ T_{n+1}(k) \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{f} \begin{pmatrix} L_0(k) & V_0(k) \cdots V_0(k-i+1) \cdots V_0(k-n+1) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ L_0(k) L_0(k-1) \cdots L_0(k-i+1) & V_0(k) V_0(k-1) \cdots V_0(k-n-i) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ L_0(k) \cdots L_0(k-i+1) \cdots L_0(k-n+1) & V_0(k) \end{pmatrix} \quad (10)$$

f 가

(3)

PLS

'window'

FIR

:

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}(k) = \mathbf{K}\theta(k) \cong \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} h_{11}(i) & h_{12}(i) \\ h_{21}(i) & h_{22}(i) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} L_0(k-i) \\ V_0(k-i) \end{pmatrix} \quad (11)$$

가 가 ,
Mejdell ' PLS

1. Ku, W., Storer, R.H. and Georgakis, C., Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems, 30 179(1995).
2. Mejdell, T and Skogestad, S., Ind. Eng. Chem. Res., 33, 2555(1991).
3. Mejdell, T and Skogestad, S., AICHE J., 39(10), 1641(1993).
4. Russel, E.L., Chiang, L.H. and Braatz R.D., Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems, 51 81(2000).