## **Adaptive Control of Bayesian Network Computation**

PBP

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• Bayesian Networks (BNs) have been successful in diagnosing faults in aerospace electrical power systems.

- We use data from ADAPT, an electrical testbed at NASA Ames, and a subsection of the full BN.
- During each timestep of a simulation,





- BN inference is performed in an unpredictable environment with low criticality background processes, which compete for the CPU.
- These processes can be terminated (controlled) to ensure the BN inference completes in a set amount of time.



the states of each node are calculated using sensor evidence.

**Adaptive Controller** 

(likelihood weighting) and JTP (junction tree propagation).

## **Minimum Degree Pole Placement** Feed Feed backward forward

a\_h

a\_h



Open loop model fitting with first order least squares (LS), first order recursive least squares (RLS), and second order recursive least squares (RLS)

The parameters  $a_{1,2}$  and  $b_{1,2}$  are learned. u(t) is the max number of background processed given by a random square-wave.

$$\hat{y}(t) = a_1 \hat{y}(t-2) + a_2 \hat{y}(t-1) + b_1 u(t-1) + b_2 u(t-2) \quad (1)$$



0.8

0.6

0.4

Parameter adaptation with LW to JTP algorithm change at timestep 200.





**Adaptive Parameter Tracking** 

## **Sinusoidal Set-point**

Closed loop simulation with sinusoidal computation time set-point  $u_c(t)$ . Background processes were created pseudo-randomly with a Poisson function.

> Parameter adaptation during the sinusoidal set-point simulation. Parameters are defined in (1).

## **Inference Algorithm and Set-point Change**



set-point change at timestep 200.

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