



# *Data-driven forecast for the Chemostat model*

Supervised by

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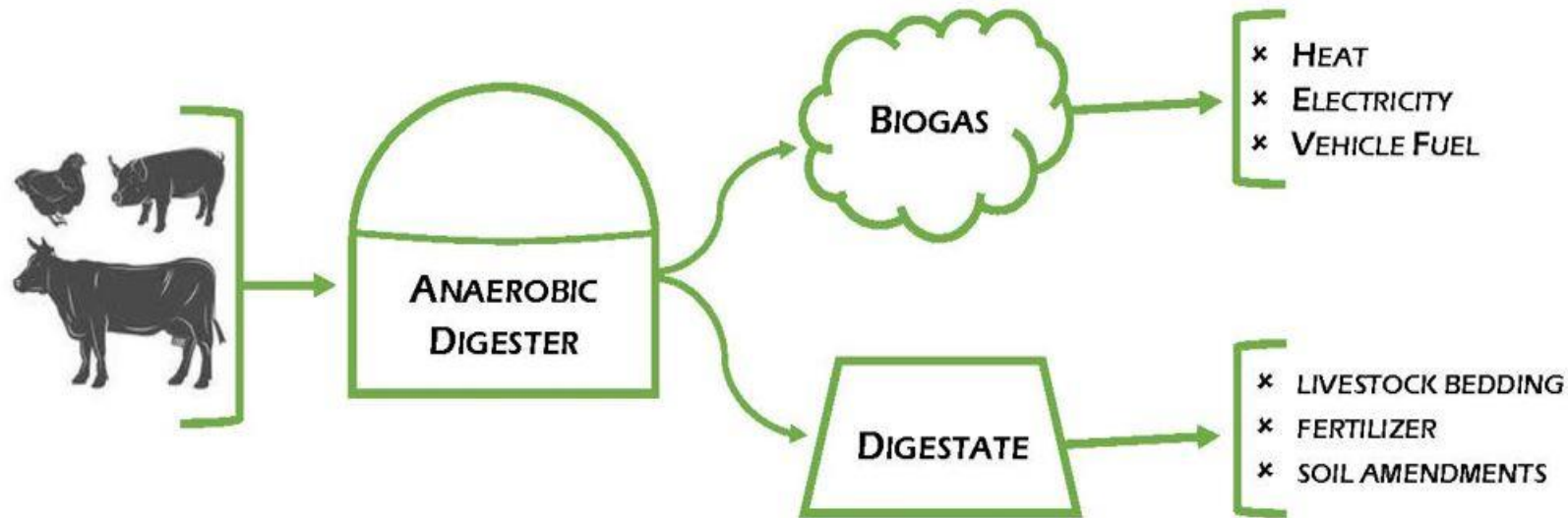
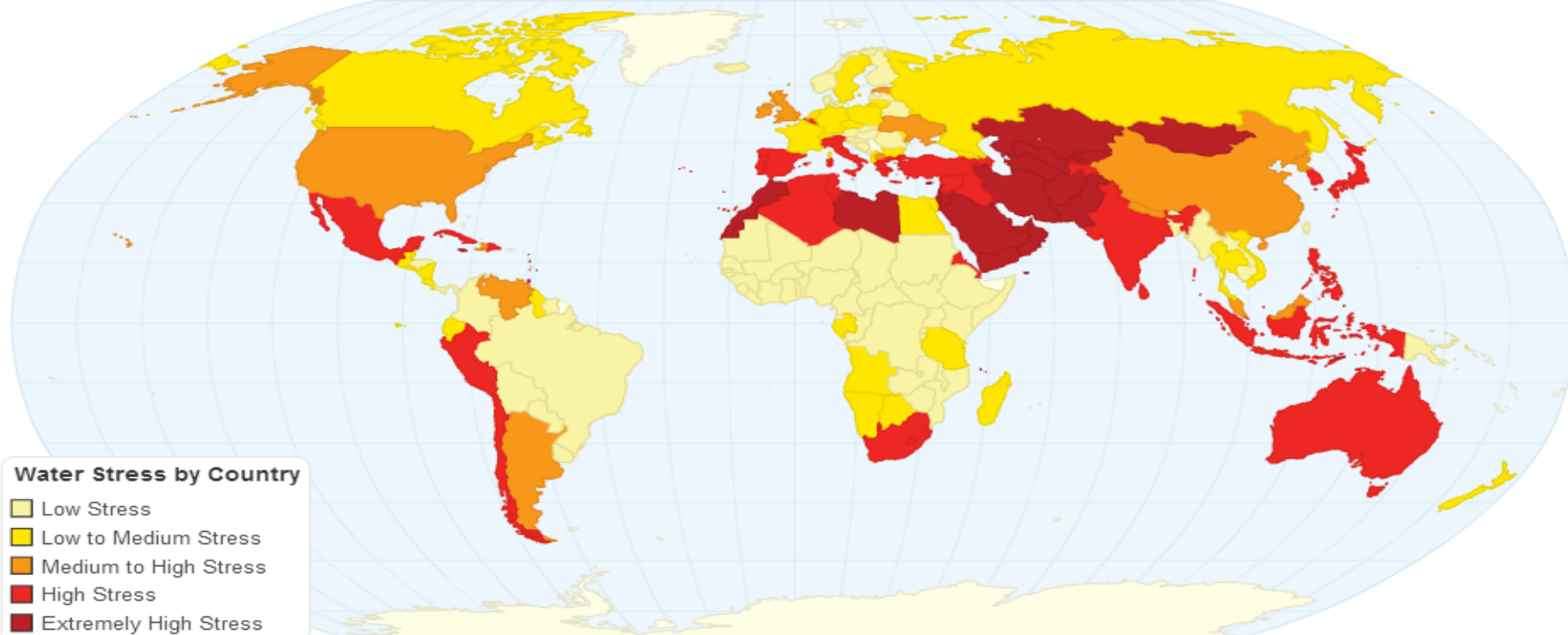
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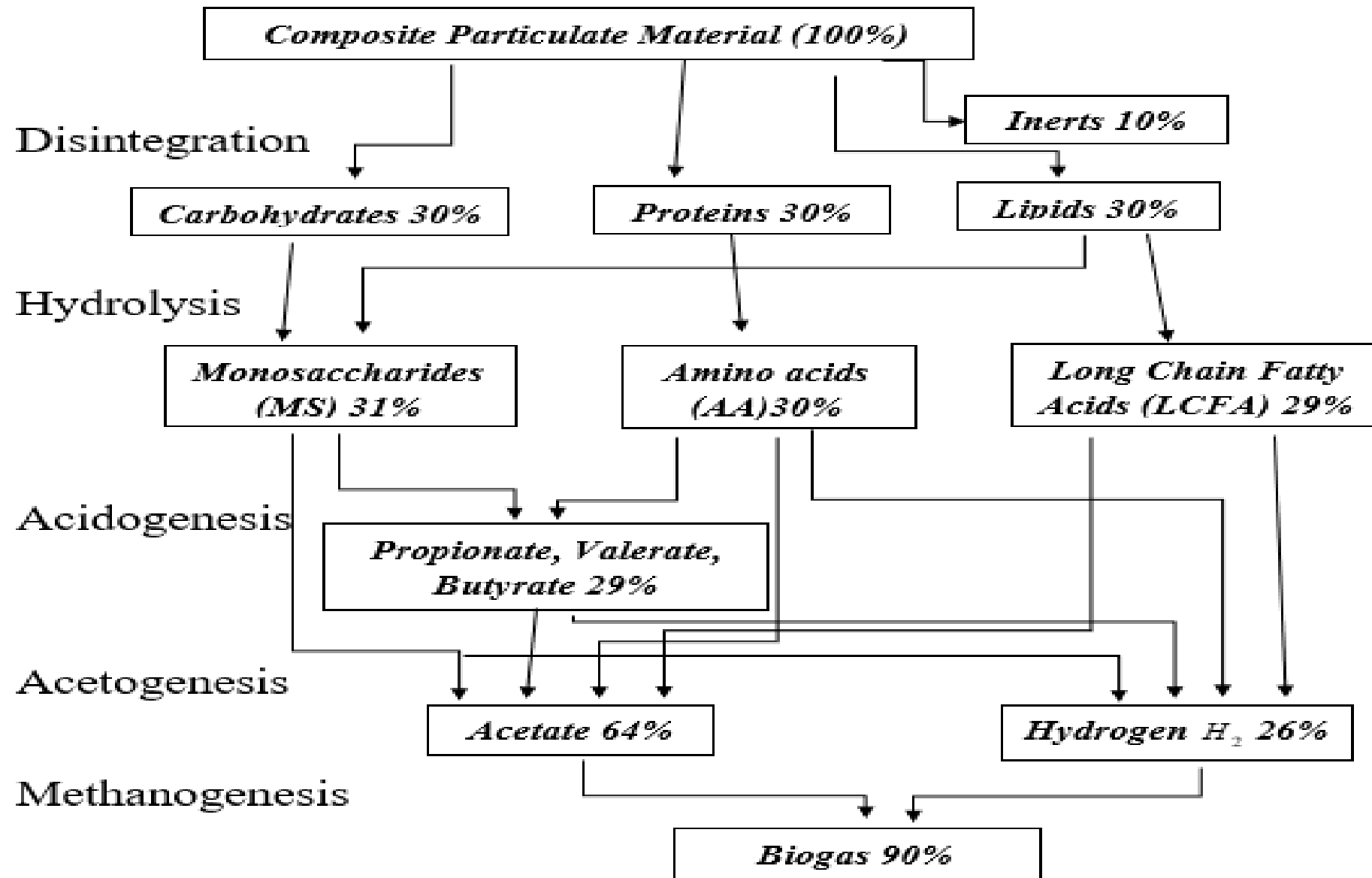
University Of Tlemcen



# Plan

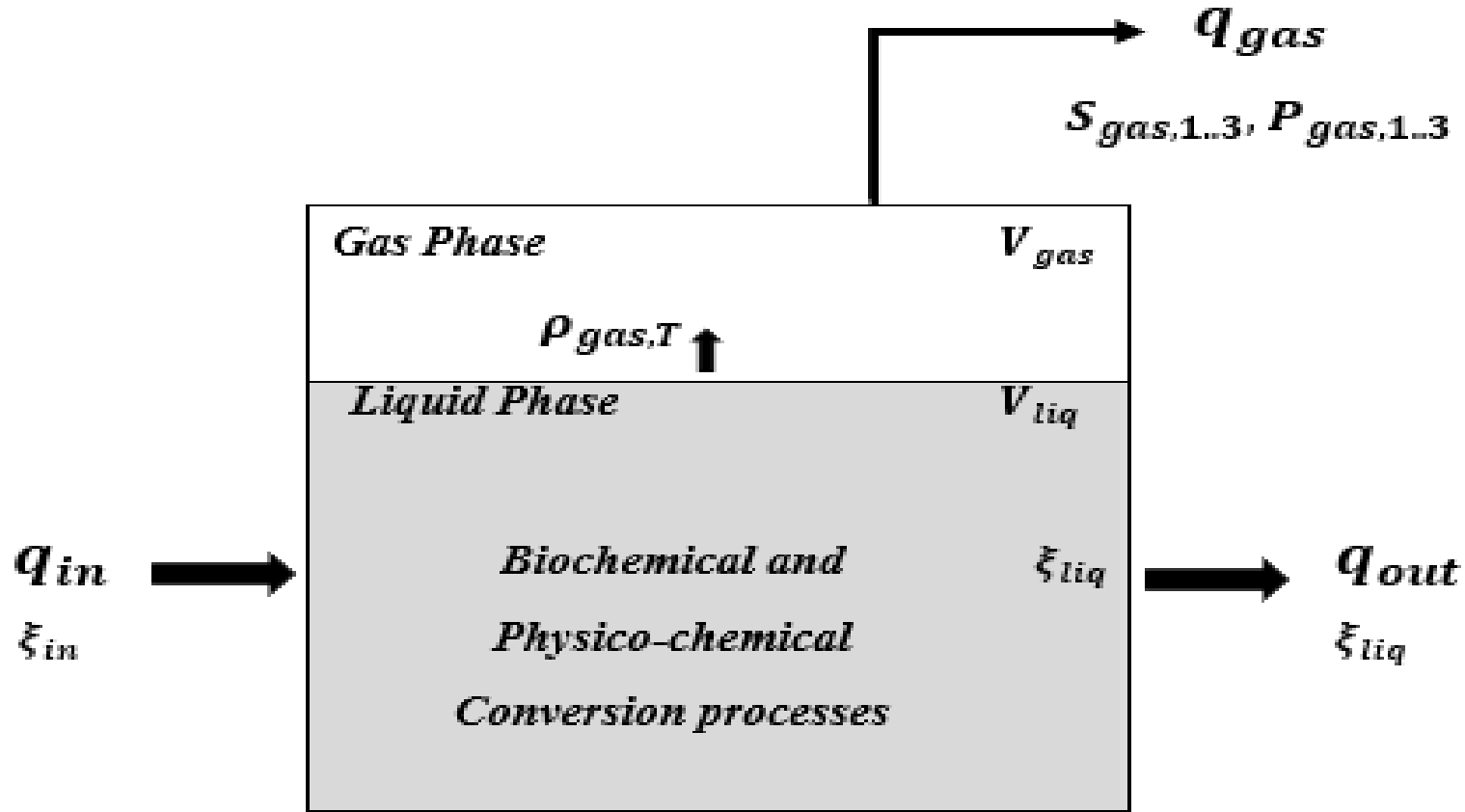
- ▶ **Introduction**
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# ADM1: Reaction paths and COD flux



# Modeling

Dynamical model of the ADM1 is constructed from differential equations



- 35 States variables
- 130 parameters
- 19 Biochemical process rates
- 3 Gas transfer rates
- 6 Acid-base rates

Mass balance reactions :

$$\frac{d\xi_{liq,i}}{dt} = \frac{q}{V} (\xi_{in,i} - \xi_{liq,i}) + \sum_{j=1}^{Nb} \rho_i v_{ij}$$

$v_{ij}$  Rate coefficient

$\rho_i$  Kinetic rate

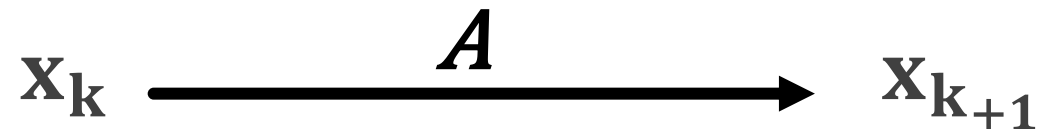
Nb : Number of reactions

# Dynamic Mode Decomposition- DMD

DMD is a powerful new technique to extract linear reduce model for dynamical systems from high-dimensional data.

DMD is algorithmically a regression of data onto linear dynamics

$$\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = A\mathbf{x}_k$$



Where  $A$  is chosen to minimize  $\|\mathbf{x}_{k+1} - A\mathbf{x}_k\|_2$

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & \cdots & | \\ \mathbf{x}_1 & \mathbf{x}_2 & & \mathbf{x}_{m-1} \\ | & | & & | \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{X}' \approx A\mathbf{X}. \quad A = \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}^\dagger$$

$$\mathbf{X}' = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & \cdots & | \\ \mathbf{x}_2 & \mathbf{x}_3 & & \mathbf{x}_m \\ | & | & & | \end{bmatrix}.$$

# The DMD algorithm :

SVD

1.  $\mathbf{X} \approx \mathbf{U}\mathbf{\Sigma}\mathbf{V}^*$ ,  $\mathbf{X}' \approx \mathbf{A}\mathbf{U}\mathbf{\Sigma}\mathbf{V}^*$  .

$\nwarrow$   
Singular values matrix

\*

2.  $\mathbf{U}^*\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{V}\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} = \mathbf{U}^*\mathbf{A}\mathbf{U} = \tilde{\mathbf{A}}$

Eig

3.  $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{W}\mathbf{\Lambda}$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{X}}(k\Delta t) = \mathbf{\Phi}\mathbf{\Lambda}^t\mathbf{b}_0$$

\*

4.  $\mathbf{\Phi} = \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{V}\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{W}$  .

# Application to the order reduction the ADM1

1- I reshaped all the states variables of ADM1 as :

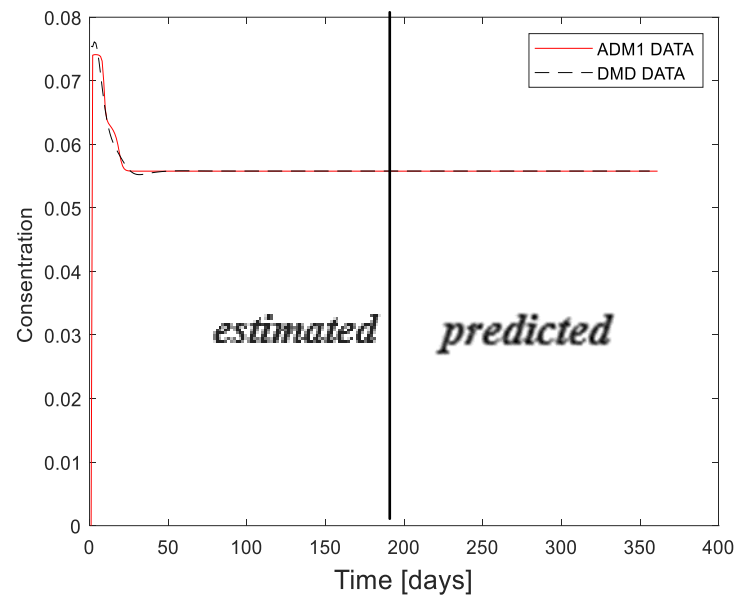
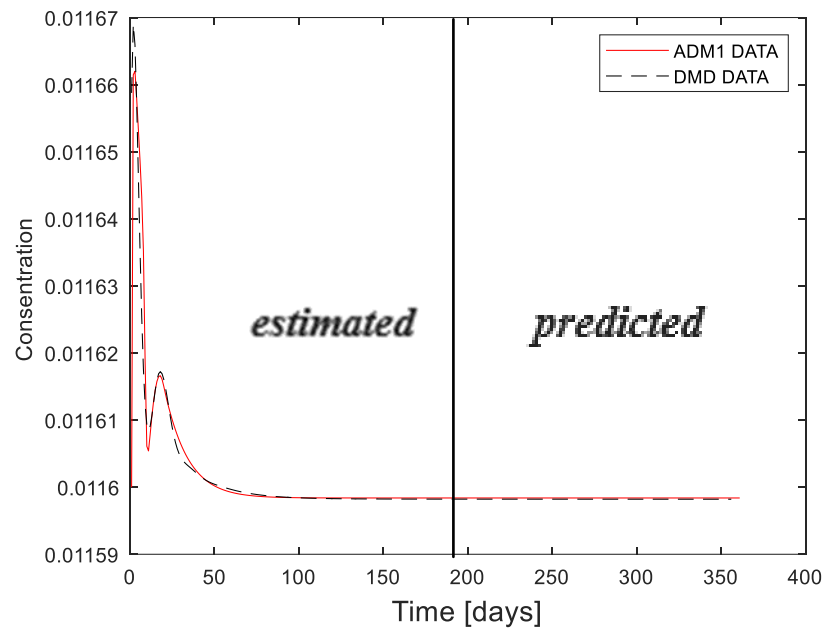
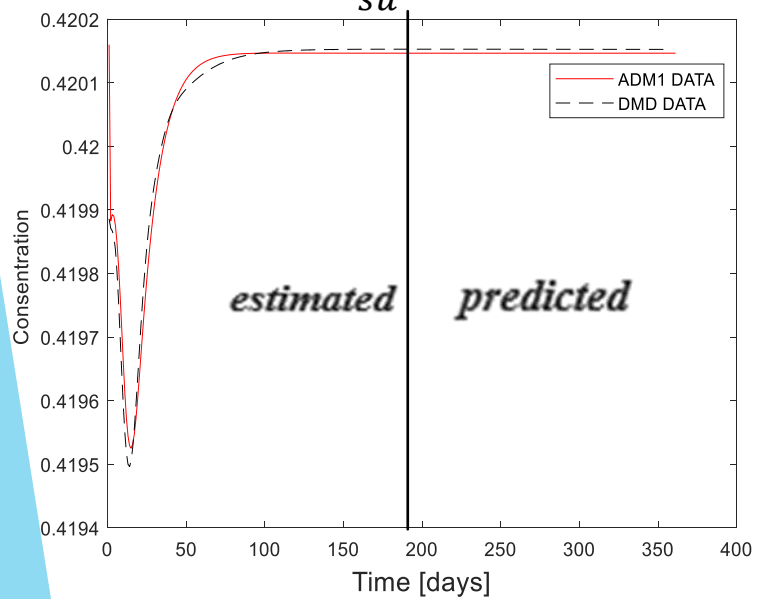
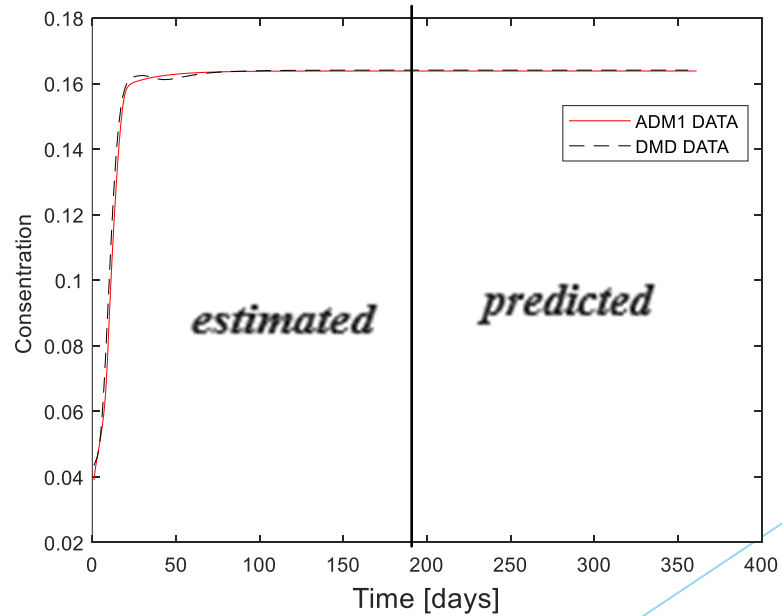
$$\mathbf{X}_k = \begin{bmatrix} x(S_{Su}, t_k) \\ x(S_{aa}, t_k) \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ x(CO_2, t_k) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & \dots & | \\ \mathbf{x}_1 & \mathbf{x}_2 & & \mathbf{x}_{m-1} \\ | & | & & | \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{X}' = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & & | \\ \mathbf{x}_2 & \mathbf{x}_3 & \dots & \mathbf{x}_m \\ | & | & & | \end{bmatrix}.$$

$m = 180$  days



$S_{ch4}$  $S_{vam}$  $X_{su}$  $S_{IC}$ 

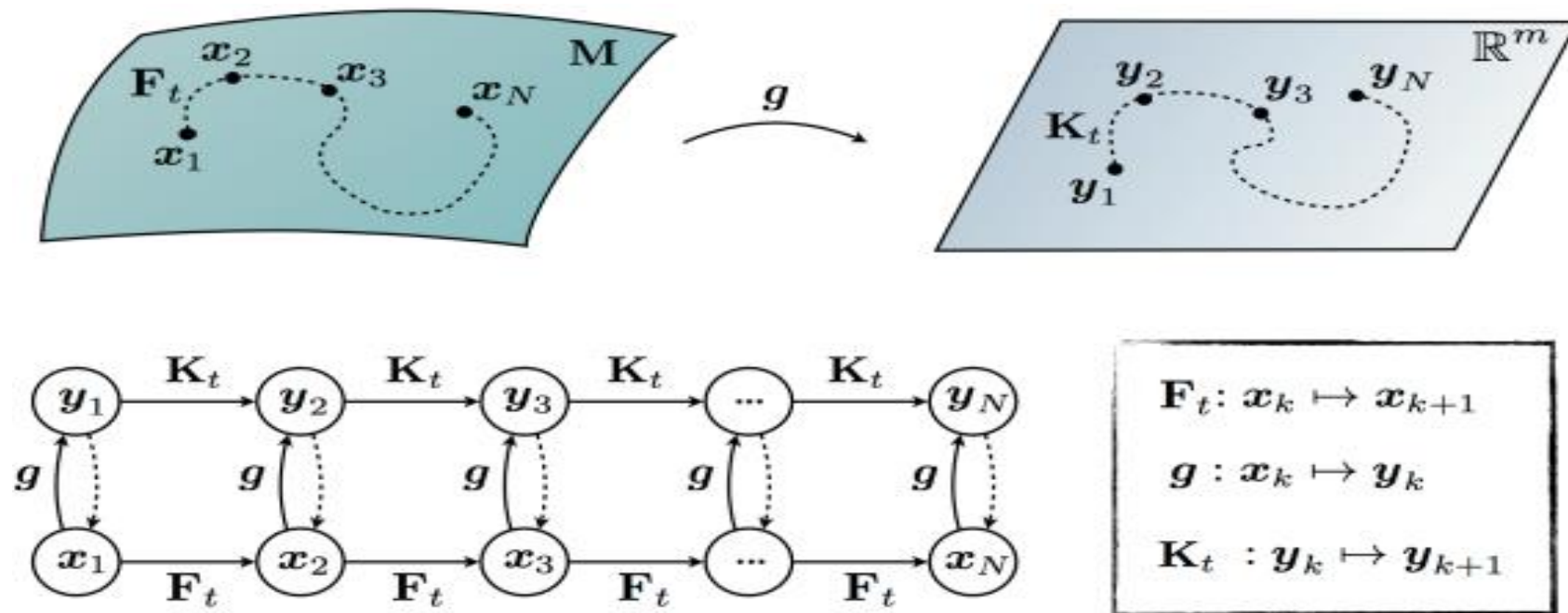
# The Koopman operator

Dynamics

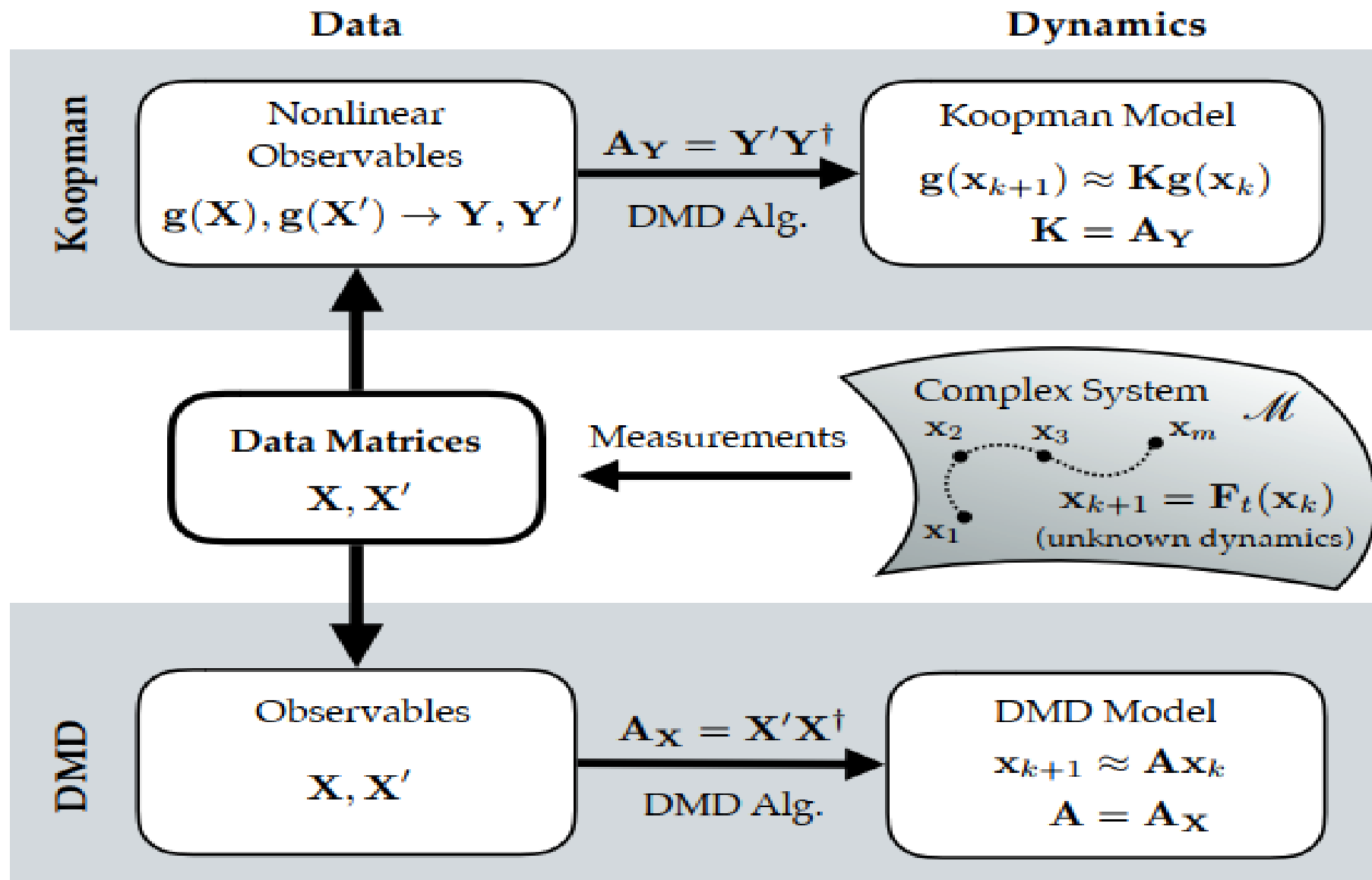
$$\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}_k) \cdot$$

Koopman operator

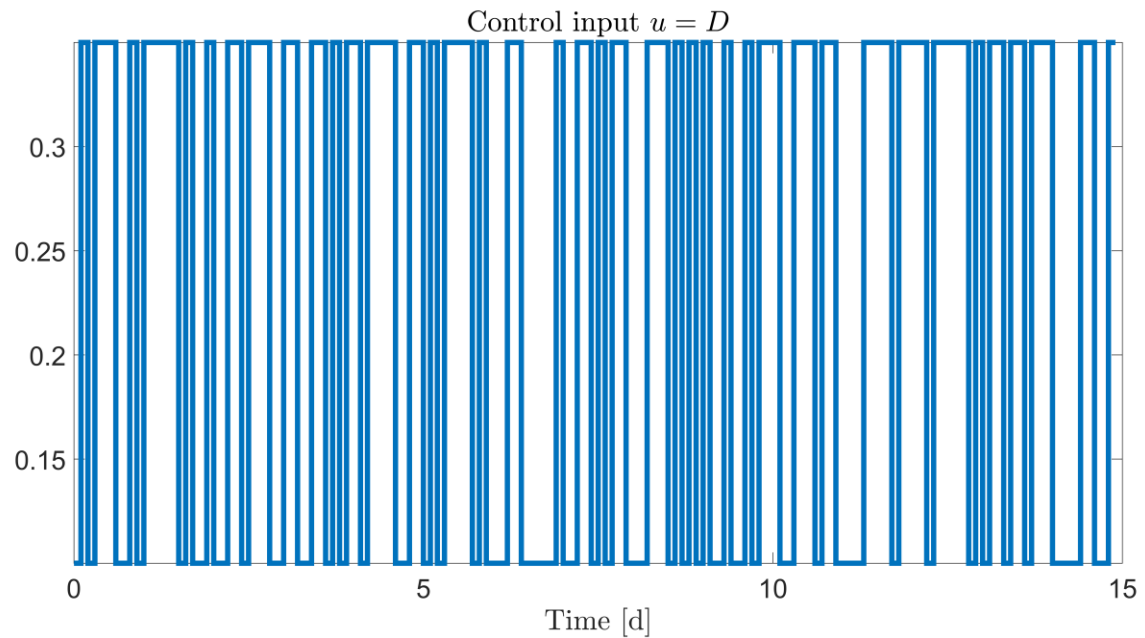
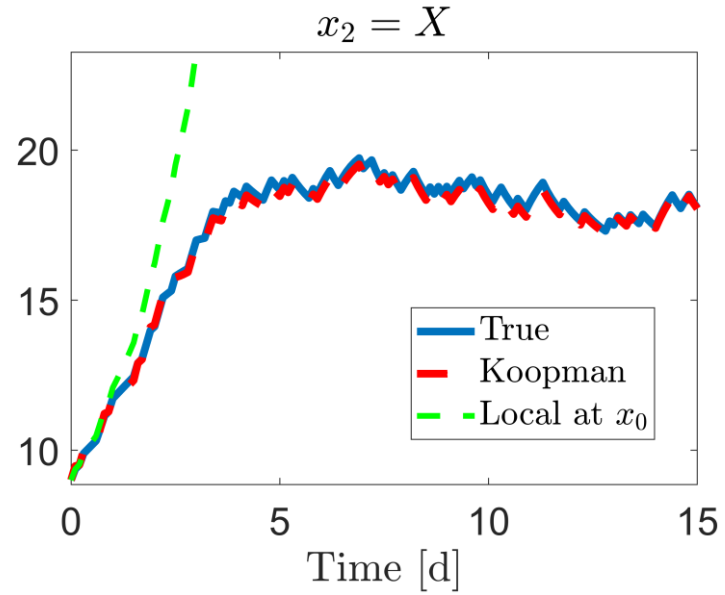
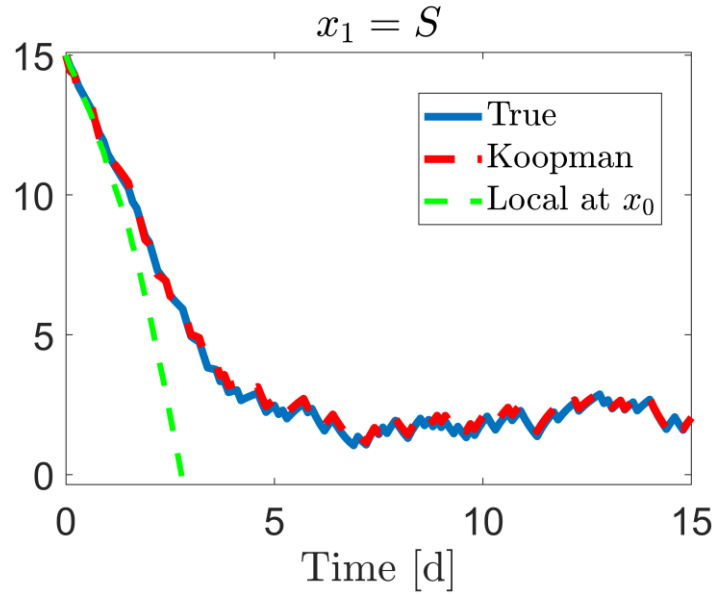
$$\mathbf{K}_t \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}_k) = \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}_k)) = \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}_{k+1})$$



# Connections with DMD

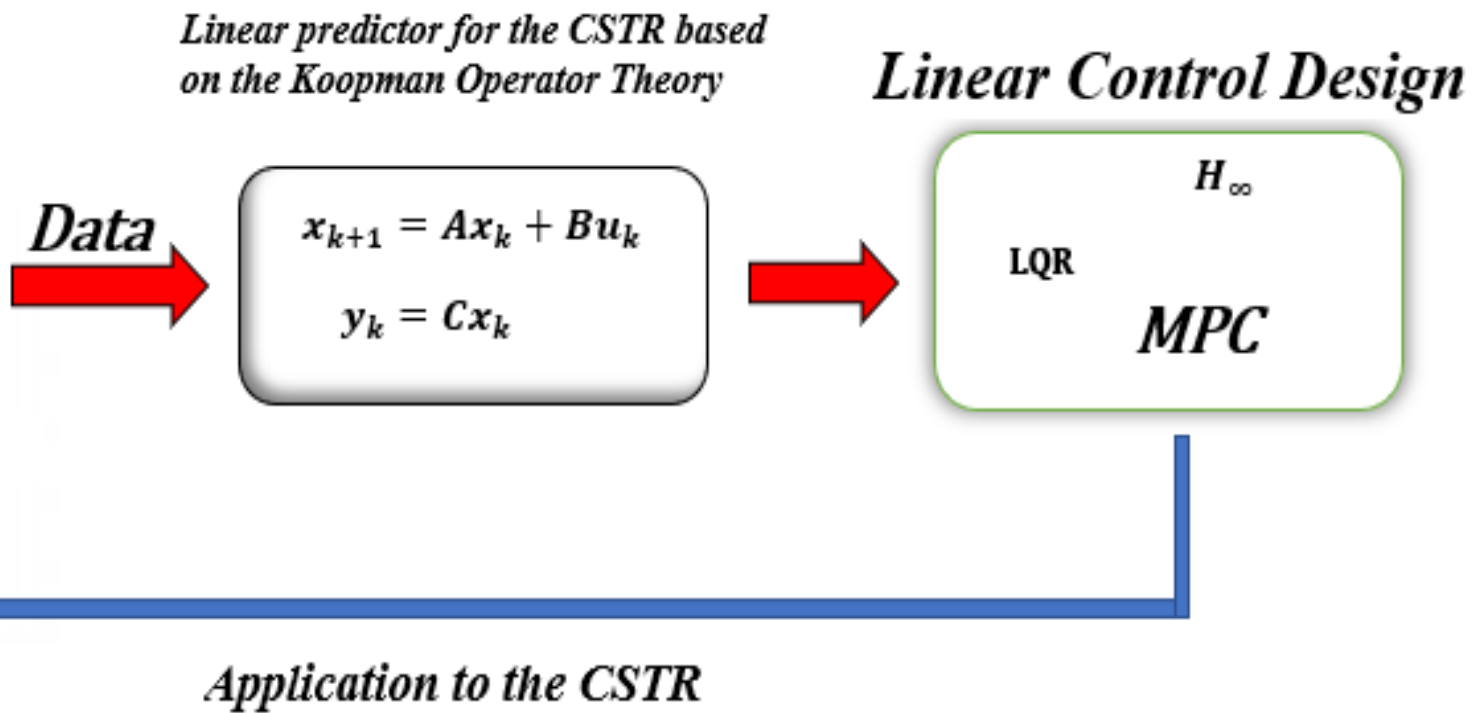


# Application to the Chemostat



# Future work with chemostat

## *CSTR Reactor*



# Conclusion:

- ▶ DMD helps us to reduce and linearize the ADM1 from 35 states variables into 7 states.
- ▶ DMD gives a validation of the obtention of linear reduced model that can predict the low behavior of the original ADM1.
- ▶ We can use DMD for different tasks like state estimation and future state prediction and control.
- ▶ We construct a data-driven model of the chemostat based on the Koopman operator framework
- ▶ Both the DMD and Koopman approaches are equation-free
- ▶ The advantages of this methods are that it is very simple to execute and it makes almost no assumptions about the underlying system.

Thanks for your  
attention