

# Structured Singular Valued based Robust Nonlinear Model Predictive Controller using Volterra series models

Rosendo Díaz-Mendoza, Hector Budman\*

Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Waterloo, Waterloo Ontario,  
Canada N2L 3G1

## Supporting Information

The interconnection matrix  $\mathbf{M}$  is as follows:

$$\mathbf{M} = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} \mathbf{M}_{11} & \mathbf{M}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{M}_{21} & \mathbf{M}_{22} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} \mathbf{M}_A & \mathbf{M}_B \\ \hline \mathbf{M}_C & \mathbf{M}_D \end{array} \right] \quad (1)$$

the matrices  $\mathbf{M}_A$  and  $\mathbf{M}_D$  are matrices of appropriate dimensions with all elements equal to zero. The notation  $\mathbf{0}_{(i \times j)}$  refers heretofore to a matrix of  $i$  rows and  $j$  columns that have all of its elements equal to zero. If  $i$  and  $j$  are not specified then  $\mathbf{0}$  refers to a matrix of appropriate dimensions that have all of its elements equal to zero.  $\mathbf{M}_B$  is constructed as follows:

$$\mathbf{M}_B = [\mathbf{M}_{B1}, \mathbf{M}_{B2}]^T \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{B1} = \text{diag} [\mathbf{M}_{B1A}, \mathbf{M}_{B1B}] \quad (3)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{B1A} = k_{ssv} \text{diag} [(\mathbf{I}_p)_1, \dots, (\mathbf{I}_p)_{n_y}] \quad (4)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{B1B} = k_{ssv} \text{diag} [\mathbf{M}_{B1BA}, \mathbf{M}_{B1BB}] \quad (5)$$

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\*Corresponding author. Tel: +1 519 888 4567 ext 36980; Fax +1 519 746 4979 .  
E-mail address: hbudman@cape.uwaterloo.ca (Hector Budman)

$$\mathbf{M}_{\text{B1BA}} = [\mathbf{M}_{\text{B1BA},1}, \dots, \mathbf{M}_{\text{B1BA},n_u}] \quad (6)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{\text{B1BA},q} = \text{diag} \left[ \begin{bmatrix} u_q(k-1) \\ u_q(k) \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} u_q(k+m-1) \\ u_q(k+m) \end{bmatrix} \right]_{q=1, \dots, n_u} \quad (7)$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{\text{B1BB}} = [\text{diag}[u_1(k), \dots, u_1(k+m)], \dots, \text{diag}[u_{n_u}(k), \dots, u_{n_u}(k+m)]] \quad (8)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{\text{B2}} = k_{ssv} \left[ \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{U}^{\text{L}} \\ \mathbf{U}^{\text{NL}} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{0} \right] \quad (9)$$

$$\mathbf{U}^{\text{L}} = \begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{U}_1^{\text{L1}} \\ \mathbf{U}_1^{\text{L2}} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{U}_p^{\text{L1}} \\ \mathbf{U}_p^{\text{L2}} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

$$\mathbf{U}_i^{\text{L1}} = \text{diag} \left[ \left[ \mathbf{0}_{((p+1-i) \times (i-1))}, u_1(i) \mathbf{I}_{p+1-i} \right], \dots, \left[ \mathbf{0}_{((p+1-i) \times ((p \times (n_u-1)) + (i-1)))}, u_{n_u}(i) \mathbf{I}_{p+1-i} \right] \right]_{i=1, \dots, p} \quad (11)$$

$$\mathbf{U}_i^{\text{L2}} = \text{diag} \left[ \left[ \mathbf{0}_{((p+1-i) \times (i-1))}, (u_1(i))^2 \mathbf{I}_{p+1-i} \right], \dots, \left[ \mathbf{0}_{((p+1-i) \times ((p \times (n_u-1)) + (i-1)))}, (u_{n_u}(i))^2 \mathbf{I}_{p+1-i} \right] \right]_{i=1, \dots, p} \quad (12)$$

$$\mathbf{U}^{\text{NL}} = [\mathbf{U}_{1,1}^{\text{NL}}, \mathbf{U}_{1,2}^{\text{NL}}, \dots, \mathbf{U}_{i,jj-1}^{\text{NL}}, \mathbf{U}_{i,jj}^{\text{NL}}]_{ii=1, \dots, p-1; jj=1, \dots, p-ii} \quad (13)$$

$$\mathbf{U}_{ii,jj}^{\text{NL}} = \text{diag} [\mathbf{U}_{ii,jj,1}^{\text{NL}}, \dots, \mathbf{U}_{ii,jj,n_u}^{\text{NL}}]_{ii=1,\dots,p; jj=1,\dots,p-ii} \quad (14)$$

$$\mathbf{U}_{ii,jj,q}^{\text{NL}} = [\mathbf{0}_{((p+1-ii-jj) \times (p \times (n_u-1) + (ii+jj-1)))}, u_q(ii+jj) u_q(jj) \mathbf{I}_{p+1-ii-jj}]_{ii=1,\dots,p; jj=1,\dots,p; q=1,\dots,n_u} \quad (15)$$

$\mathbf{M}_{\text{C}}$  is constructed according to the following equations:

$$\mathbf{M}_{\text{C}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{M}_{\text{C1}} \\ \mathbf{M}_{\text{C2}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{M}_{\text{C1}} \\ \mathbf{M}_{\text{C2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{M}_{\text{C1A}}, \mathbf{M}_{\text{C1B}}, \mathbf{M}_{\text{C1C}}, \mathbf{M}_{\text{C1D}}, \mathbf{M}_{\text{C1E}} \\ \mathbf{M}_{\text{C2A}}, \mathbf{M}_{\text{C2B}}, \mathbf{M}_{\text{C2C}}, \mathbf{M}_{\text{C2D}}, \mathbf{M}_{\text{C2E}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (17)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2A}} = \begin{bmatrix} [\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2AA1}}, \mathbf{M}_{\text{C2AA2}}] & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{M}_{\text{C2AB}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (18)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2AA1}} = \text{diag} [d_1 \mathbf{I}_p, \dots, d_{n_y} \mathbf{I}_p] \quad (19)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2AA2}} = \text{diag} [ic_1 \mathbf{I}_p, \dots, ic_{n_y} \mathbf{I}_p] \quad (20)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2AB}} = \text{diag} [\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2AB1}}, \mathbf{M}_{\text{C2AB2}}] \quad (21)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2AB1}} = \text{diag} [\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2AB1,1}}, \dots, \mathbf{M}_{\text{C2AB1},n_u}] \quad (22)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{C2AB1,q} = \text{diag} \left[ \left[ W_1^{\Delta u,q}, -W_1^{\Delta u,q} \right], \dots, \left[ W_m^{\Delta u,q}, -W_m^{\Delta u,q} \right] \right]_{q=1,\dots,n_u} \quad (23)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{C2AB2} = \text{diag} [\mathbf{M}_{C2AB2,1}, \dots, \mathbf{M}_{C2AB2,n_u}] \quad (24)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{C2AB2,q} = \mathbf{I}_m \left( \frac{k_{ssv}}{u_q^{\text{bound}}} \right)_{q=1,\dots,n_u} \quad (25)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{C2B} = \begin{bmatrix} [\mathbf{M}_{C2B,1}, \dots, \mathbf{M}_{C2B,n_u}] \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (26)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{C2B,q} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{diag} [\mathbf{M}_{C2BL,1,1,q}, \dots, \mathbf{M}_{C2BL,1,n_y,q}], \text{diag} [\mathbf{M}_{C2BNL,1,1,q}, \dots, \mathbf{M}_{C2BNL,1,n_y,q}] \\ \vdots \\ \text{diag} [\mathbf{M}_{C2BL,p,1,q}, \dots, \mathbf{M}_{C2BL,p,n_y,q}], \text{diag} [\mathbf{M}_{C2BNL,p,1,q}, \dots, \mathbf{M}_{C2BNL,p,n_y,q}] \end{bmatrix}_{q=1,\dots,n_u}^T \quad (27)$$

if  $(p-1) \geq M$ , then  $\mathbf{M}_{C2BL}$ ,  $\mathbf{M}_{C2BNL}$ ,  $\mathbf{H}_{L1}$  and  $\mathbf{H}_{L2}$  are calculated as follows:

$$\mathbf{M}_{C2BL,i,j,q} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{((i-1) \times M)} & \mathbf{0}_{((i-1) \times 1)} \\ \mathbf{H}_{L1,i,j,q} & \mathbf{0}_{(M \times 1)} \\ \mathbf{0}_{((M-(i-1)) \times M)} & \mathbf{0}_{((M-(i-1)) \times 1)} \end{bmatrix}_{j=1,\dots,n_y; q=1,\dots,n_u} \quad (28)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{C2BNL,i,j,q} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{((i-1) \times M)} & \mathbf{0}_{((i-1) \times 1)} \\ \mathbf{H}_{L2,i,j,q} & \mathbf{0}_{(M \times 1)} \\ \mathbf{0}_{((M-(i-1)) \times M)} & \mathbf{0}_{((M-(i-1)) \times 1)} \end{bmatrix}_{j=1,\dots,n_y; q=1,\dots,n_u} \quad (29)$$

$\mathbf{H}_{L1,i,j,q}$  is calculated as follows, if  $i < M$

$$\mathbf{H}_{L1,1,j,q} = \text{diag} \left[ \begin{array}{c} \left[ h_{(1,M)(j,q)}^{\text{NL}} u_q(-M+2), \dots, h_{(1,2)(j,q)}^{\text{NL}} u_q(0), h_{(1)(j,q)}^{\text{L}} \right] \\ \vdots \\ \left[ h_{(M-1,M)(j,q)}^{\text{NL}} u_q(0), h_{(M-1)(j,q)}^{\text{L}} \right] \\ h_{(M)(j,q)}^{\text{L}} \end{array} \right]_{j=1, \dots, n_y; q=1, \dots, n_u} \quad (30)$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{L1,2,j,q} = \text{diag} \left[ \begin{array}{c} \left[ h_{(1,M)(j,q)}^{\text{NL}} u_q(-M+3), \dots, h_{(1,3)(j,q)}^{\text{NL}} u_q(0), h_{(1)(j,q)}^{\text{L}} \right] \\ \vdots \\ \left[ h_{(M-2,M)(j,q)}^{\text{NL}} u_q(0), h_{(M-2)(j,q)}^{\text{L}} \right] \\ h_{(M-1)(j,q)}^{\text{L}} \\ h_{(M)(j,q)}^{\text{L}} \end{array} \right]_{j=1, \dots, n_y; q=1, \dots, n_u} \quad (31)$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{L1,M-1,j,q} = \text{diag} \left[ \left[ h_{(1,M)(j,q)}^{\text{NL}} u_q(0), h_{(1)(j,q)}^{\text{L}} \right], h_{(2)(j,q)}^{\text{L}}, \dots, h_{(M)(j,q)}^{\text{L}} \right]_{j=1, \dots, n_y; q=1, \dots, n_u} \quad (32)$$

if  $i \geq M$

$$\mathbf{H}_{L1,i,j,q} = \text{diag} \left[ h_{(1)(j,q)}^{\text{L}}, \dots, h_{(M)(j,q)}^{\text{L}} \right]_{j=1, \dots, n_y; q=1, \dots, n_u} \quad (33)$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{L2,i,j,q} = \text{diag} \left[ h_{(1,1)(j,q)}^{\text{NL}}, h_{(2,2)(j,q)}^{\text{NL}}, \dots, h_{(M-1,M-1)(j,q)}^{\text{NL}}, h_{(M,M)(j,q)}^{\text{NL}} \right]_{j=1, \dots, n_y; q=1, \dots, n_u} \quad (34)$$

If  $(p-1) < M$ , then  $\mathbf{M}_{C2BL}$ ,  $\mathbf{M}_{C2BNL}$ ,  $\mathbf{H}_{L1}$  and  $\mathbf{H}_{L2}$  are calculated as follows:

$$\mathbf{M}_{C2BL,i,j,q} = \left[ \begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{0}_{(i-1) \times (p+1-i)} & \mathbf{0}_{((i-1) \times 1)} \\ \mathbf{H}_{L1,i,j,q} & \mathbf{0}_{((p+1-i) \times 1)} \end{array} \right]_{j=1, \dots, n_y; q=1, \dots, n_u} \quad (35)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2BNL},i,j,q} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{(i-1) \times (p+1-i)} & \mathbf{0}_{((i-1) \times 1)} \\ \mathbf{H}_{\text{L2},i,j,q} & \mathbf{0}_{((p+1-i) \times 1)} \end{bmatrix}_{j=1,\dots,n_y; q=1,\dots,n_u} \quad (36)$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{\text{L1},i,j,q} = \text{diag} [h_{(1)}^{\text{L}}(j,q), \dots, h_{(p+1-i)}^{\text{L}}(j,q)]_{j=1,\dots,n_y; q=1,\dots,n_u} \quad (37)$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{\text{L2},i,j,q} = \text{diag} [h_{(1,1)}^{\text{NL}}(j,q), h_{(2,2)}^{\text{NL}}(j,q), \dots, h_{(p-i,p-i)}^{\text{NL}}(j,q), h_{(p+1-i,p+1-i)}^{\text{NL}}(j,q)]_{j=1,\dots,n_y; q=1,\dots,n_u} \quad (38)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2C}} = \begin{bmatrix} [\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2CA},1}, \dots, \mathbf{M}_{\text{C2CA},n_u}] \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \quad (39)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2CA},q} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{diag} [\mathbf{H}_{(1,1)}^{\text{NL}}(1,q), \dots, \mathbf{H}_{(1,1)}^{\text{NL}}(n_y,q)] \\ \text{diag} [\mathbf{H}_{(1,2)}^{\text{NL}}(1,q), \dots, \mathbf{H}_{(1,2)}^{\text{NL}}(n_y,q)] \\ \vdots \\ \text{diag} [\mathbf{H}_{(1,p-1)}^{\text{NL}}(1,q), \dots, \mathbf{H}_{(1,p-1)}^{\text{NL}}(n_y,q)] \\ \vdots \\ \text{diag} [\mathbf{H}_{(M-1,1)}^{\text{NL}}(1,q), \dots, \mathbf{H}_{(M-1,1)}^{\text{NL}}(n_y,q)] \\ \text{diag} [\mathbf{H}_{(M-1,2)}^{\text{NL}}(1,q), \dots, \mathbf{H}_{(M-1,2)}^{\text{NL}}(n_y,q)] \\ \vdots \\ \text{diag} [\mathbf{H}_{(M-1,p-(M-1))}^{\text{NL}}(1,q), \dots, \mathbf{H}_{(M-1,p-(M-1))}^{\text{NL}}(1,q)] \end{bmatrix}^{\text{T}} \quad (40)$$

if  $jj < (M - 1)$ , then  $\mathbf{H}^{\text{NL}}$  is calculated as:

$$\mathbf{H}_{(ii,jj)}^{\text{NL}}(j,q) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{((ii+jj-1) \times (M-ii))} & \mathbf{0}_{((ii+jj-1) \times 1)} \\ \text{diag} [h_{(1,1+ii)}^{\text{NL}}(j,q), \dots, h_{(M-ii,M)}^{\text{NL}}(j,q)] & \mathbf{0}_{((M-ii) \times 1)} \\ \mathbf{0}_{((p+1-M-jj) \times (M-ii))} & \mathbf{0}_{((p+1-M-jj) \times 1)} \end{bmatrix} \quad (41)$$

else if  $jj \geq (M - 1)$ , then  $\mathbf{H}^{\text{NL}}$  is calculated as:

$$\mathbf{H}_{(ii,jj)(j,q)}^{\text{NL}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{((ii+jj-1) \times (M-ii))} & \mathbf{0}_{((ii+jj-1) \times 1)} \\ \text{diag} \left[ h_{(1,1+ii)(j,q)}^{\text{NL}}, \dots, h_{(2M-jj-1-ii,2M-jj-1)(j,q)}^{\text{NL}} \right] & \mathbf{0}_{((2M-jj-1-ii) \times 1)} \end{bmatrix} \quad (42)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2D}} = \begin{bmatrix} [[\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2D},1,1}, \dots, \mathbf{M}_{\text{C2D},M,1}], \dots, [\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2D},1,n_u}, \dots, \mathbf{M}_{\text{C2D},M,n_u}]] \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \quad (43)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2D},ii,q} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{diag} [\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2DVL},ii,1,q}, \dots, \mathbf{M}_{\text{C2DVL},ii,n_y,q}] \\ \text{diag} [\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2DVNL},ii,1,q}, \dots, \mathbf{M}_{\text{C2DVNL},ii,n_y,q}] \end{bmatrix}_{ii=1,\dots,M; q=1,\dots,n_u}^{\text{T}} \quad (44)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2DVL},ii,j,q} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{((ii-1) \times (p+1-ii))} & \mathbf{0}_{(ii \times (p-ii))} \\ \delta h_{(ii,ii)(j,q)}^{\text{L}} \mathbf{I}_{p+1-ii} & h_{\text{ARX}(j)} \delta h_{(ii,ii)(j,q)}^{\text{L}} \mathbf{I}_{p-ii} \end{bmatrix}_{ii=1,\dots,M; j=1,\dots,n_y; q=1,\dots,n_u} \quad (45)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2DVNL},ii,j,q} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{((ii-1) \times (p+1-ii))} & \mathbf{0}_{(ii \times (p-ii))} \\ \delta h_{(ii)(j,q)}^{\text{NL}} \mathbf{I}_{p+1-ii} & h_{\text{ARX}(j)} \delta h_{(ii)(j,q)}^{\text{NL}} \mathbf{I}_{p-ii} \end{bmatrix}_{ii=1,\dots,M; j=1,\dots,n_y; q=1,\dots,n_u} \quad (46)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2E}} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{diag} [\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2E},1,1}, \dots, \mathbf{M}_{\text{C2E},n_y,1}], \dots, \text{diag} [\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2E},1,n_u}, \dots, \mathbf{M}_{\text{C2E},n_y,n_u}] \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \quad (47)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2E},j,q} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}_{(1,2)(j,q)}^{\text{VNL}} \\ \mathbf{H}_{(2,3)(j,q)}^{\text{VNL}} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{H}_{(M-1,M)(j,q)}^{\text{VNL}} \\ \mathbf{H}_{(1,3)(j,q)}^{\text{VNL}} \\ \mathbf{H}_{(2,4)(j,q)}^{\text{VNL}} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{H}_{(M-2,M)(j,q)}^{\text{VNL}} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{H}_{(1,M)(j,q)}^{\text{VNL}} \end{bmatrix}_{j=1,\dots,n_y; q=1,\dots,n_u}^{\text{T}} \quad (48)$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{(ii,jj)(j,q)}^{\text{VNL}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{((jj-1) \times (p+1-jj))} & \mathbf{0}_{(jj \times (p-jj))} \\ \delta h_{(ii,jj)(j,q)}^{\text{NL}} \mathbf{I}_{p+1-jj} & h_{\text{ARX}(j)} \delta h_{(ii,jj)(j,q)}^{\text{NL}} \mathbf{I}_{p-jj} \end{bmatrix}_{j=1, \dots, n_y; q=1, \dots, n_u} \quad (49)$$

The structure of  $\mathbf{M}_{\text{C1}}$  is as follows

$$\mathbf{M}_{\text{C1}} = [\mathbf{M}_{\text{C1A}}, \mathbf{M}_{\text{C1B}}, \mathbf{M}_{\text{C1C}}, \mathbf{M}_{\text{C1D}}, \mathbf{M}_{\text{C1E}}] \quad (50)$$

$\mathbf{M}_{\text{C1A}}$ ,  $\mathbf{M}_{\text{C1D}}$  and  $\mathbf{M}_{\text{C1E}}$  are matrices of zeros of appropriate dimensions

$$\mathbf{M}_{\text{C1CCD}} = [\mathbf{M}_{\text{C1C}}, \mathbf{M}_{\text{C1D}}] \quad (51)$$

In order to obtain the matrix  $\mathbf{M}_{\text{C1CCD}}$  a column vector is constructed that contains the Volterra series coefficients according to the following structure:

$$\mathbf{VE} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{VE}_{\text{A1}} \\ \mathbf{VE}_{\text{A2}} \\ \mathbf{VE}_{\text{A3}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (52)$$

$$\mathbf{VE}_{\text{A1}} = \begin{bmatrix} \left[ h_{(1)(1,1)}^{\text{L}}, \dots, h_{(M)(1,1)}^{\text{L}} \right]^{\text{T}} \\ \vdots \\ \left[ h_{(1)(n_y,1)}^{\text{L}}, \dots, h_{(M)(n_y,1)}^{\text{L}} \right]^{\text{T}} \\ \left[ h_{(1)(1,2)}^{\text{L}}, \dots, h_{(M)(1,2)}^{\text{L}} \right]^{\text{T}} \\ \vdots \\ \left[ h_{(1)(n_y, n_u)}^{\text{L}}, \dots, h_{(M)(n_y, n_u)}^{\text{L}} \right]^{\text{T}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (53)$$



$$\mathbf{VE}_{A2} = \begin{bmatrix} \left[ h_{(1,1)(1,1)}^{\text{NL}}, h_{(2,2)(1,1)}^{\text{NL}}, \dots, h_{(M-1,M-1)(1,1)}^{\text{NL}}, h_{(M,M)(1,1)}^{\text{NL}} \right]^T \\ \vdots \\ \left[ h_{(1,1)(n_y,1)}^{\text{NL}}, h_{(2,2)(n_y,1)}^{\text{NL}}, \dots, h_{(M-1,M-1)(n_y,1)}^{\text{NL}}, h_{(M,M)(n_y,1)}^{\text{NL}} \right]^T \\ \left[ h_{(1,1)(1,2)}^{\text{NL}}, h_{(2,2)(1,2)}^{\text{NL}}, \dots, h_{(M-1,M-1)(1,2)}^{\text{NL}}, h_{(M,M)(1,2)}^{\text{NL}} \right]^T \\ \vdots \\ \left[ h_{(1,1)(n_y,n_u)}^{\text{NL}}, h_{(2,2)(n_y,n_u)}^{\text{NL}}, \dots, h_{(M-1,M-1)(n_y,n_u)}^{\text{NL}}, h_{(M,M)(n_y,n_u)}^{\text{NL}} \right]^T \end{bmatrix} \quad (54)$$

$$\mathbf{VE}_{A3} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{VE}_{A31,(1,2)} \\ \mathbf{VE}_{A31,(2,3)} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{VE}_{A31,(M-1,M)} \\ \mathbf{VE}_{A31,(1,3)} \\ \mathbf{VE}_{A31,(2,4)} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{VE}_{A31,(M-2,M)} \\ \mathbf{VE}_{A31,(1,4)} \\ \mathbf{VE}_{A31,(2,5)} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{VE}_{A31,(M-3,M)} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{VE}_{A31,(1,M)} \end{bmatrix} \quad (55)$$

$$\mathbf{VE}_{A31,(ii,jj)} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{(ii,jj)}^{NL} (1,1) \\ \vdots \\ h_{(ii,jj)}^{NL} (n_y,1) \\ h_{(ii,jj)}^{NL} (1,2) \\ \vdots \\ h_{(ii,jj)}^{NL} (n_y,2) \\ \vdots \\ h_{(ii,jj)}^{NL} (1,n_u) \\ \vdots \\ h_{(ii,jj)}^{NL} (n_y,n_u) \end{bmatrix} \quad (56)$$

After  $\mathbf{VE}$  has been constructed the following code can be used to assign the corresponding values to the vector matrix *index*:

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**Algorithm 1**

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1:  $k_c = 0$ 
2: for  $ii = 1$  to number of rows of  $[\mathbf{VE}]$  do
3:   for  $ir = 1$  to  $n_y \times p$  do
4:     for  $ic = 1$  to number of columns  $[\mathbf{M}_{C2B}, \mathbf{M}_{C2C}]$  do
5:        $k_c = k_c + 1$ 
6:       if  $[\mathbf{M}_{C2B}, \mathbf{M}_{C2C}]_{ir,ic} = \mathbf{VE}_{ii,1}$  then
7:          $index_{k_c,1} = ic$ 
8:       end if
9:     end for
10:  end for
11: end for

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The elements of the matrix  $\mathbf{MC1CCD}$  are zero except for the following terms:

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**Algorithm 2**

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1: **for**  $ir = 1$  to  $k_c$  **do**  
2:    $\mathbf{M}_{\text{C1CCD}(ir, \text{index}(k_c, 1))} = k_{ssv}$   
3: **end for**

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The effect of the autoregressive terms is included in the interconnection matrix by multiplying the elements in the main diagonal of  $\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2AA2}}$  by:

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**Algorithm 3**

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1: **for**  $i = 1$  to  $n_y$  **do**  
2:   **for**  $ii = ((i - 1) \times p) + 2$  to  $(i \times p)$  **do**  
3:      $ir = (nrMA \times (ii - 1)) \times ((p \times n_y) + 1 : ncM)$   
4:      $ir = ((p \times n_y) + 1 : ncM) \times (nrMA \times (ii - 1))$   
5:      $\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2AAC2}(ii, ii)} = \left(\frac{1}{k_{ssv}}\right) h_{\text{ARX}(i)} \mathbf{M}_{ir} \mathbf{M}_{ic}$   
6:   **end for**  
7: **end for**

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where  $nrMA$  is equal to the number of rows of the  $\mathbf{M}_A$  matrix and  $ncM$  is equal to the number of columns of the  $\mathbf{M}$  matrix.

After the interconnection matrix has been constructed the terminal condition is accounted for by multiplying all the columns of the  $p \times i$ ,  $\forall i \in [1, n_y]$  row of  $\mathbf{M}_{C2}$  by  $(k_{ssv}/\epsilon_i)$ ,  $\forall i \in [1, n_y]$ .

$$\mathbf{M}_{\text{C2}((p \times i), :)} = \frac{k_{ssv}}{\epsilon_i} \mathbf{M}_{\text{C2}((p \times i), :)} \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, n_y \quad (57)$$

The uncertainty block  $\Delta$  is composed of  $nb_\Delta$  different  $\Delta$  sub-blocks where

$$nb_\Delta = 2 + 2Mn_y n_u + n_y n_u \left( \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} \sum_{i=1}^{M-j} (i) \right) \quad (58)$$

the  $\Delta$  sub-blocks are arranged according to the following structure  $\Delta = \text{diag}(\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_{nb_\Delta})$  where the first  $nb_\Delta - 1$  blocks are real scalar square matrices related to the uncertainty of the Volterra series coefficients. The dimensions of  $\Delta_1$  are calculated from the following expression:

$$\Delta_1 = (\text{number of columns } [\mathbf{M}_{C2C}]) \times (\text{number of columns } [\mathbf{M}_{C2C}]) \quad (59)$$

The dimensions of the blocks  $\Delta_j$ ,  $j \in [2, (Mn_y n_u + 1)]$  are calculated with the following code where  $nc\mathbf{M}_{C2DVL,ii,j,q}$  is the number of columns of the matrix block  $\mathbf{M}_{C2DVL,ii,j,q}$

---

**Algorithm 4**


---

```

1:  $du = 1$ 
2: for  $j = 1$  to  $n_y$  do
3:   for  $q = 1$  to  $n_u$  do
4:     for  $ii = 1$  to  $M$  do
5:        $du = du + 1$ 
6:        $\Delta_{du} = nc\mathbf{M}_{C2DVL,ii,j,q} \times nc\mathbf{M}_{C2DVL,ii,j,q}$ 
7:     end for
8:   end for
9: end for

```

---

The dimensions of the blocks  $\Delta_j$ ,  $j \in [(Mn_y n_u + 2), (2Mn_y n_u + 1)]$  are calculated with the following code where  $nc\mathbf{M}_{C2DVNL,ii,j,q}$  is the number of columns of the matrix block  $\mathbf{M}_{C2DVNL,ii,j,q}$

---

**Algorithm 5**


---

```

1:  $du = Mn_y n_u + 1$ 
2: for  $j = 1$  to  $n_y$  do
3:   for  $q = 1$  to  $n_u$  do
4:     for  $ii = 1$  to  $M$  do
5:        $du = du + 1$ 
6:        $\Delta_{du} = nc\mathbf{M}_{C2DVNL,ii,j,q} \times nc\mathbf{M}_{C2DVNL,ii,j,q}$ 
7:     end for
8:   end for
9: end for

```

---

The dimensions of the blocks  $\Delta_j$ ,  $j \in [(2Mn_y n_u + 2), (nb_\Delta - 1)]$  are calculated with the following code where  $nc\mathbf{H}_{(a,b)(j,q)}^{\text{VNL}}$  is the number of columns of the matrix block  $\mathbf{H}_{(a,b)(j,q)}^{\text{VNL}}$

---

**Algorithm 6**

---

```

1:  $du = 2Mn_y n_u + 2$ 
2: for  $j = 1$  to  $n_y$  do
3:   for  $q = 1$  to  $n_u$  do
4:     for  $a = 1$  to  $(M - 1)$  do
5:       for  $b = 1$  to  $(M - a)$  do
6:          $du = du + 1$ 
7:          $\Delta_{du} = \left(nc\mathbf{H}_{(a,b)(j,q)}^{\text{VNL}}\right) \times \left(nc\mathbf{H}_{(a,b)(j,q)}^{\text{VNL}}\right)$ 
8:       end for
9:     end for
10:   end for
11: end for

```

---

The block  $\Delta_j$ ,  $j = nb_\Delta$  is a complex scalar square matrix related to performance of dimensions  $(pn_y + 2n_u m) \times (pn_y + 2n_u m)$ .

Figure 1: Control Variable 1 validation sequence for MIMO case

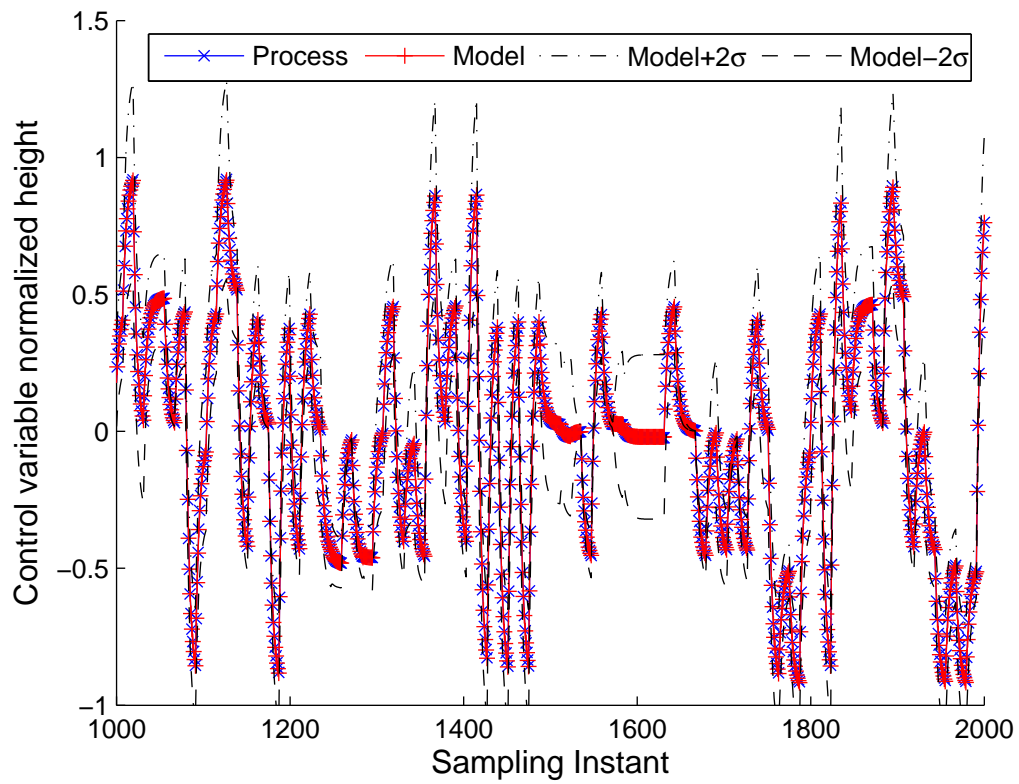


Figure 2: Control Variable 2 validation sequence for MIMO case

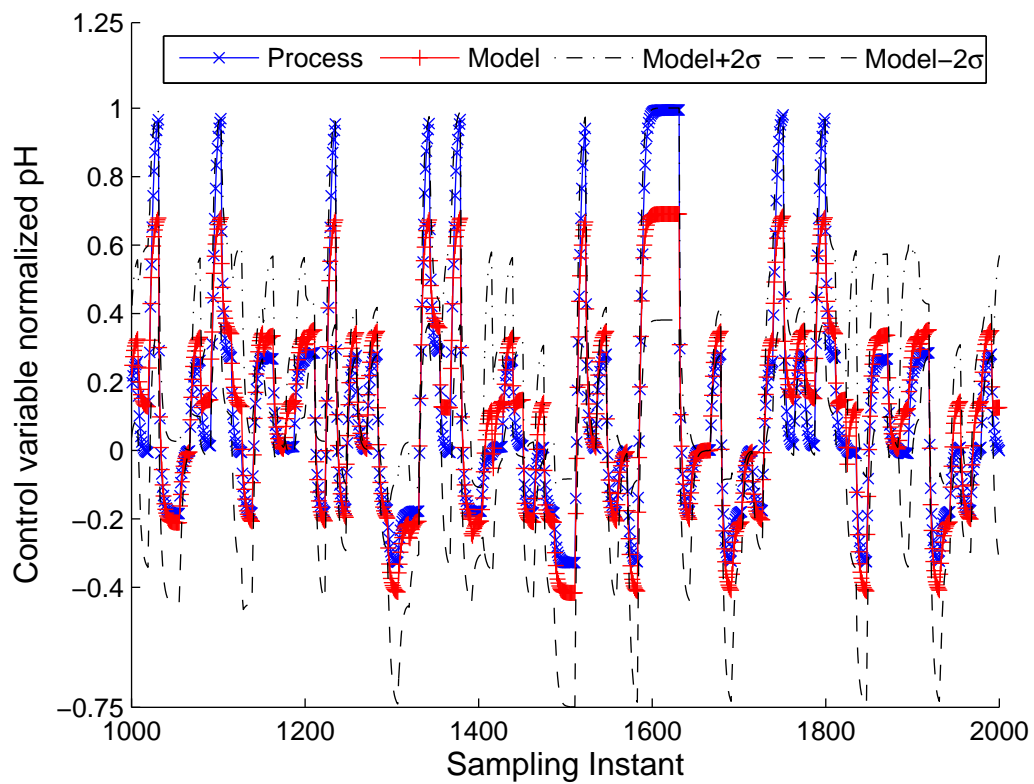


Figure 3: Manipulated variables validation sequence for MIMO case

