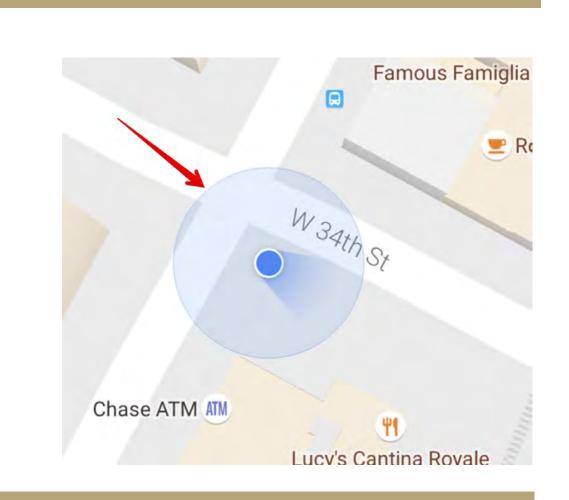
# Nonlinear Filtering with Optimal Transport

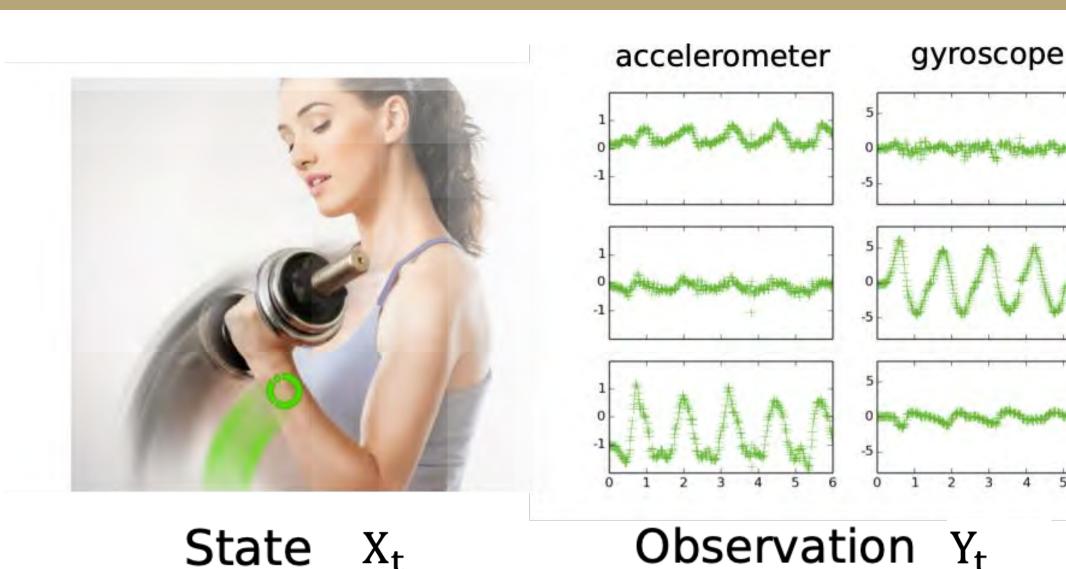
## STUDENT: Mohammad Al-Jarrah

#### **Embracing Uncertainty in Control Systems**



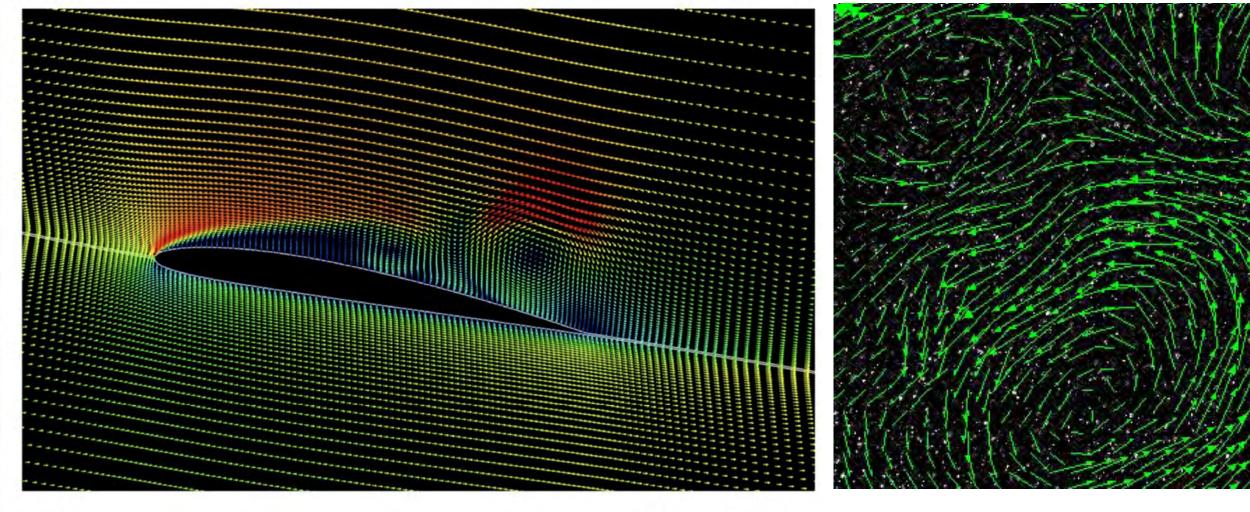


### **Gesture recognition**



- State X<sub>t</sub> ☐ Hidden state: Motion of hand
- Measurements: Motion sensors, accelerometer, and gyroscope
- Problem: Detection of gestures in real time

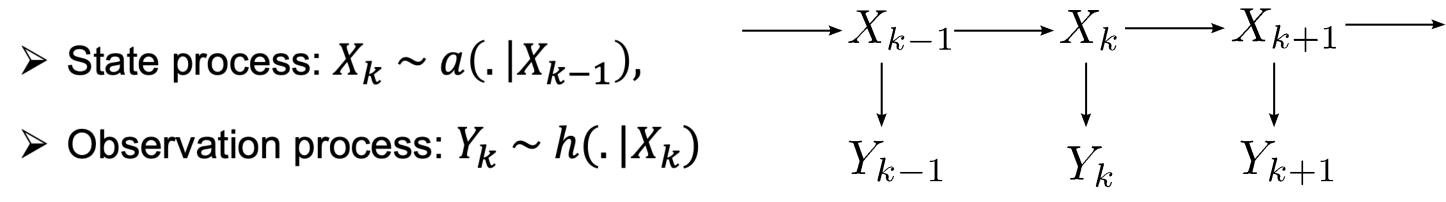
#### Particle image velocimetry



- Hidden state: Particle position/ velocity field
- Measurements: 2-D slice image of particle tracers
- Problem: Estimate velocity and trajectory of moving particle

#### Nonlinear Filtering, Bayesian inference

- $\triangleright$  Observation process:  $Y_k \sim h(.|X_k)$



Objective: Compute the conditional probability distribution (posterior)  $P(X_t|Y_1,...,Y_t)$ 

#### Particle Filter

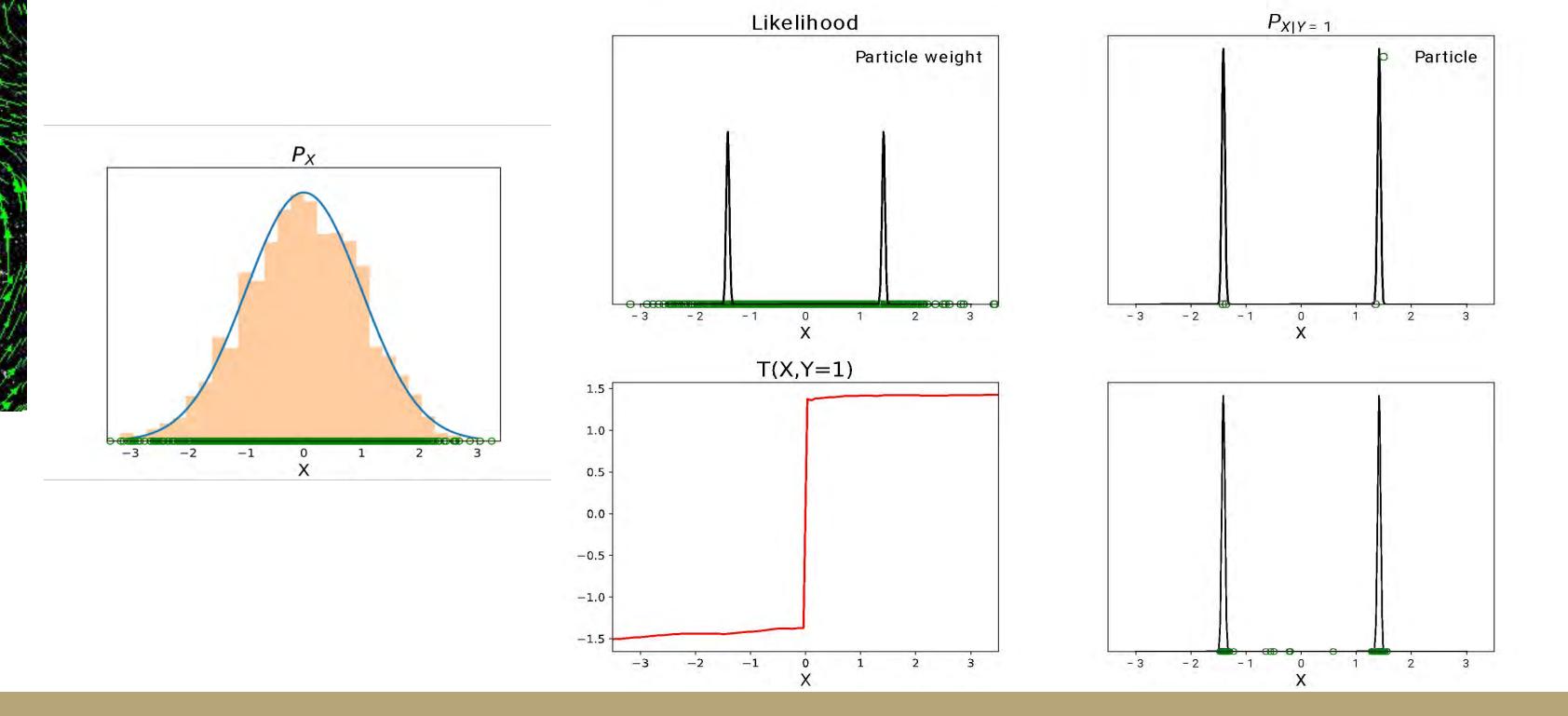
- $\triangleright$  Approximate  $\pi_k$  with weighted empirical distribution of particles
- > Apply the update rule to the particles and weights

#### **Properties:**

- $\triangleright$  Exact in the limit as N goes to  $\infty$   $\{(X_k^1, w_k^1), \dots, (X_k^N, w_k^N)\}$  $\{(X_{k+1}^1, w_{k+1}^1), \dots, (X_{k+1}^N, w_{k+1}^N)\}$
- Weight degeneracy (curse of dimensionality)

#### Optimal Transport Particle Filter

- > Ensemble Kalman filter avoids curse of dimensionality in linear Gaussian setting
- > Can we extend this to Non-Gaussain setting?
- $\triangleright$  Approximate  $\pi_k$  with empirical distribution of particles
- $\triangleright$  Main task: given:  $\{X_k^1, \dots, X_k^N\} \sim \pi_k$ generate:  $\{X_{k+1}^1, ..., X_{k+1}^N\} \sim \pi_{k+1}$ where  $\pi_k = P_{X|Y_{1\cdot k}}$  $\{X_k^1,\ldots,X_k^N\}$  $\{X_{k+1}^1, \dots, X_{k+1}^N\}$
- $\triangleright$  OTPF approach: update particle with the optimal transport map form  $\pi_k$  to  $\pi_{k+1}$



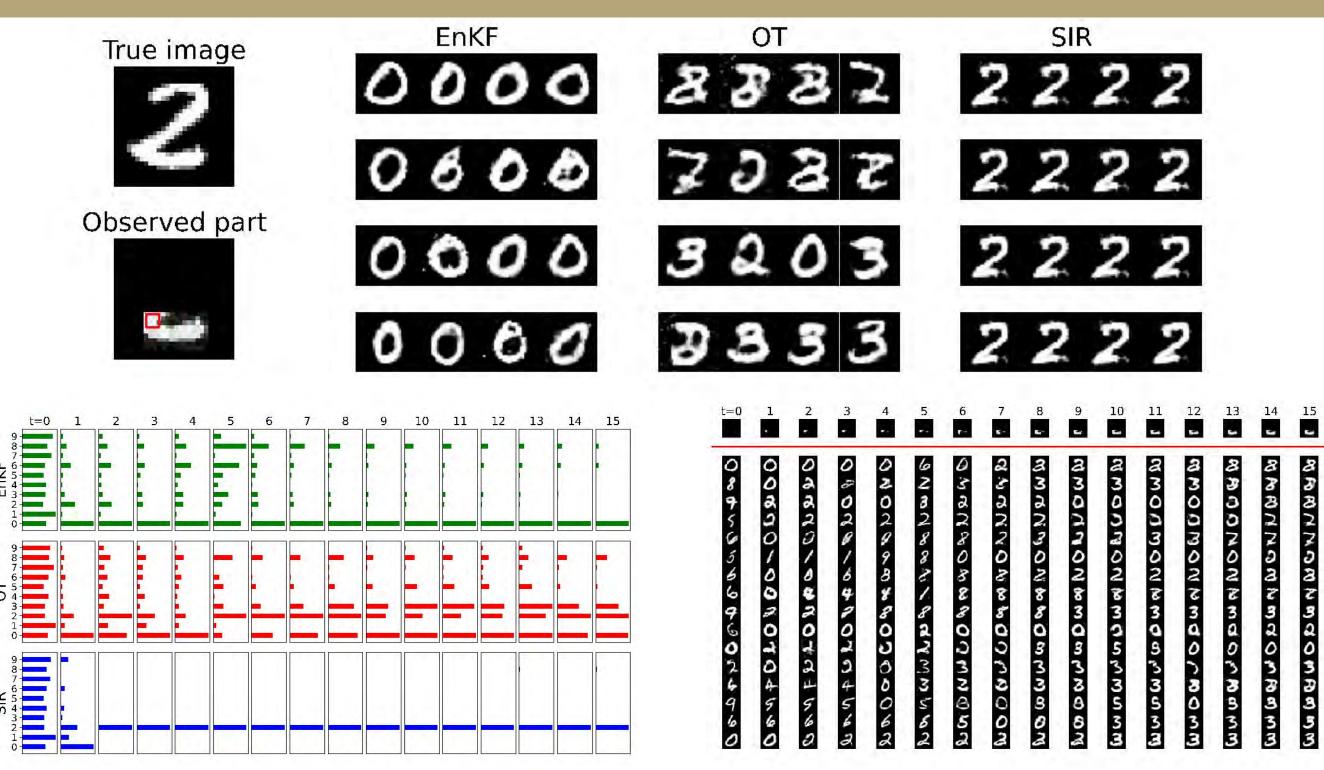
#### Optimal Transport formulation of the Bayes Law

Bayes Law: 
$$P(X|Y) = \frac{P(X)P(Y|X)}{P(Y)} = \nabla_x \bar{f}(.;Y)_\# P_X$$

Where 
$$\bar{f} = arg \min_{f \in L^1(X \times Y)} \mathbb{E}_{(X,Y) \sim P_X \otimes P_Y} [f(X;Y)] + \mathbb{E}_{(X,Y) \sim P_{XY}} [f^*(X;Y)]$$

- $\triangleright$  Only requires samples  $(X_i, Y_i) \sim P_{XY}$  (data-driven / simulation based)
- Enable construction of "approximate" posterior distribution
- Allow application of ML tools (Stochastic optimization and Neural Networks)

#### **Numerical Experiment**



#### **Future directions of research**

- Efficient representations of the transport map
- Test the algorithm on real-world applications
- Develop a distribution feedback control algorithm (rather than pointwise state feedback) that accounts for uncertainty in the system model

#### References

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- Mohammad Al-Jarrah, Bamdad Hosseini, and Amirhossein Taghvaei. "Data-Driven Approximation of Stationary Nonlinear Filters with Optimal Transport Maps." arXiv preprint arXiv:2403.15630 (2024).
- Daniel Grange, Mohammad Al-Jarrah, Ricardo Baptista, Amirhossein Taghvaei, Tryphon T. Georgiou, Sean Phillips, and Allen Tannenbaum. "Computational optimal transport and filtering on Riemannian manifolds." IEEE Control Systems Letters (2023).