

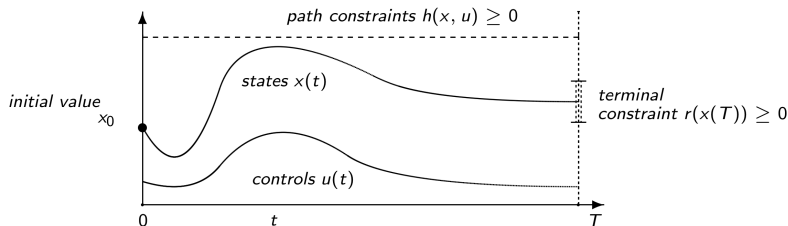
# Optimal Control, MPC and MHE

Mario Zanon

- 1 Optimal Control
- 2 Model Predictive Control
- 3 Software for OCP and MPC

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## Optimal Control Problem (OCP)



$$\text{minimise}_{x(\cdot), u(\cdot), T} \int_0^T \ell(x(\tau), u(\tau)) d\tau + V(x(T))$$

subject to  $\dot{x}(\tau) = f(x(\tau), u(\tau)),$

$$h(x(\tau), u(\tau)) \geq 0,$$

$$r(x(0), x(T)) \geq 0.$$

$t \in [0, T],$  (dynamic model)

$t \in [0, T],$  (path constraints)

(initial/terminal conditions)

## **OCP Solution Approaches**

Three families of approaches:

## OCP Solution Approaches

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- Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman / Dynamic Programming

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- Indirect Methods (first optimise then discretise)
- Direct Methods (first discretise then optimise)



## OCP Solution Approaches

Three families of approaches:

- Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman / Dynamic Programming
- Indirect Methods (first optimise then discretise)
- **Direct Methods** (first discretise then optimise)
  - Direct single shooting
  - Direct multiple shooting
  - Direct collocation

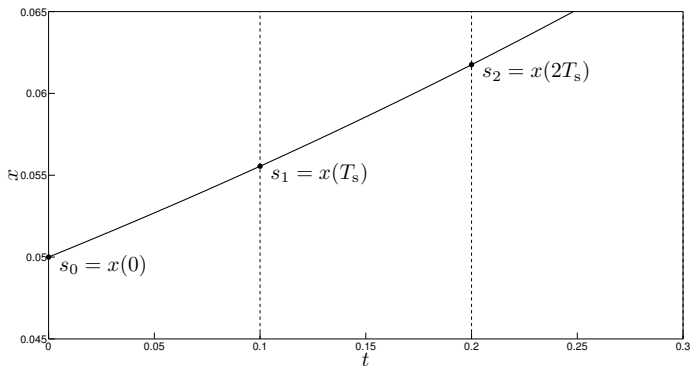
## Single vs. Multiple Shooting

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- Single Shooting:

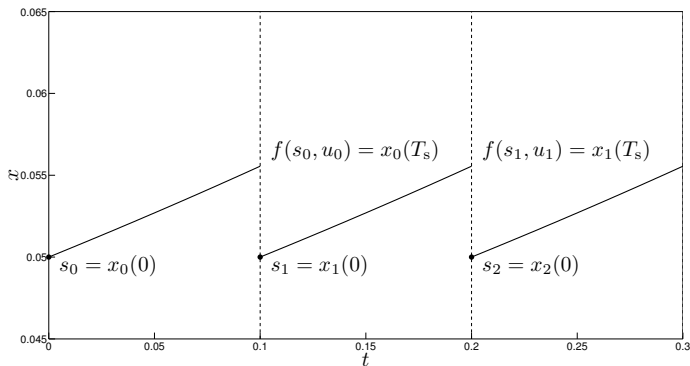
From  $x(t_0)$  integrate the system on **the whole horizon**

→ **continuous trajectory**



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- Single Shooting:  
From  $x(t_0)$  integrate the system on **the whole horizon**  
→ **continuous trajectory**
- Multiple Shooting:  
From  $x(t_k)$  integrate the system on **each interval separately**  
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→ **continuous trajectory**
- Multiple Shooting:  
From  $x(t_k)$  integrate the system on **each interval separately**  
→ **discontinuous trajectory**
- Collocation:  
For each point  $x(t_k)$  satisfy the **collocation equations**  
→ **discontinuous trajectory**

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$$\underset{\substack{x_0, \dots, x_N, \\ u_0, \dots, u_{N-1}}}{\text{minimise}} \quad \sum_{k=0}^N \ell(x_k, u_k) + V(x_N)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{subject to } & x_{k+1} = f(x_k, u_k), & k = 0, \dots, N-1, & \text{(dynamic model)} \\ & h(x_k, u_k) \geq 0, & k = 0, \dots, N-1, & \text{(path constraints)} \\ & r(x_0, x_N) \geq 0. & & \text{(initial/terminal conditions)} \end{aligned}$$

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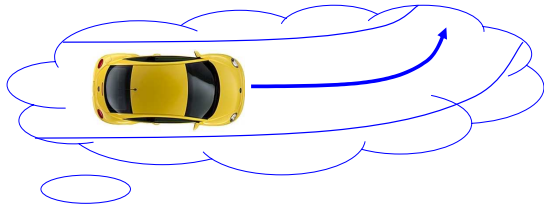
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... and it can be seen as an **OCP for discrete time systems**

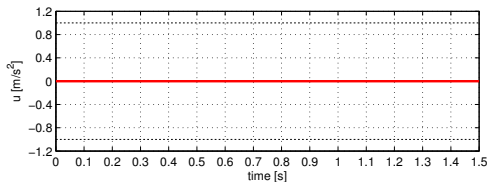
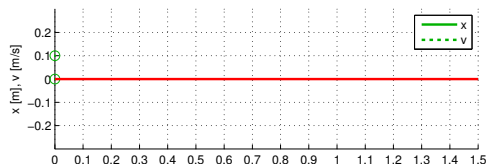


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## Looking ahead in the future...

...design a control sequence minimizing the deviation from the reference



$$\min_{u,s} \quad \|s_N - s_{ref}\|_P^2 + \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \|s_k - s_{ref}\|_Q^2 + \|u_k - u_{ref}\|_R^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{deviation from the reference}$$

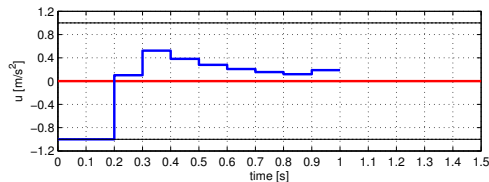
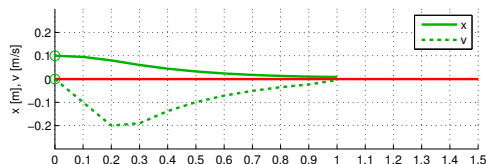
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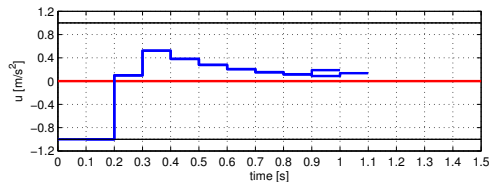
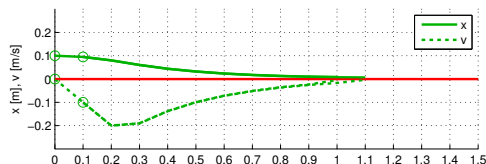
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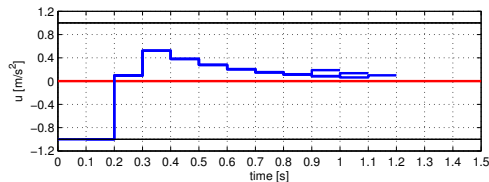
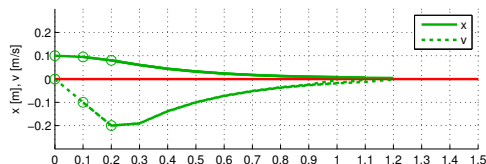
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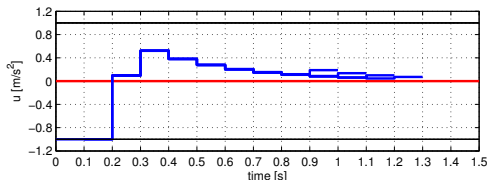
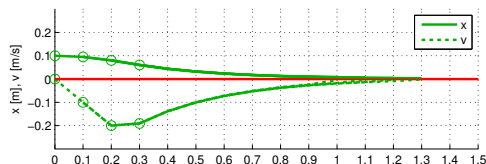
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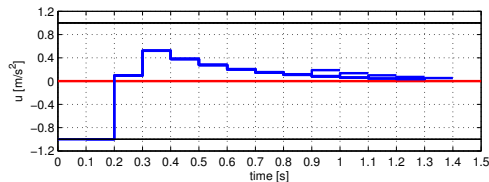
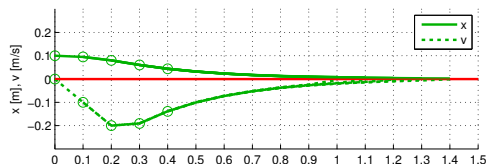
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## Real-Time Dilemma and Real Time Iteration (RTI) Scheme

NLP cannot be solved instantaneously: better to apply

- suboptimal solution (almost) instantaneously?
- optimal solution after a longer time delay?

## Real-Time Dilemma and Real Time Iteration (RTI) Scheme

### SQP for NMPC in a nutshell

#### NMPC at time $i$

$$\min_{u,s} \sum_{k=0}^N \|s_k - x_{ref}\|_Q^2 + \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \|u_k - u_{ref}\|_R^2$$

s.t.  $s_{k+1} = f(s_k, u_k)$   
 $h(s_k, u_k) \geq 0,$   
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### Quadratic Problem Approximation

#### QP (for a given $s, u$ )

$$\min_{\Delta u, \Delta s} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta s & \Delta u \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta s \\ \Delta u \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \Delta s \\ \Delta u \end{bmatrix}$$

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#### Preparation Phase

Without knowing  $\hat{x}_i$ :

- **Linearize**
- (Gauss-Newton  $\Rightarrow B \succ 0$ )
- Prepare the QP

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#### Feedback Phase:

- Solve QP once  $\hat{x}_i$  available  
 $\rightarrow$  same latency as linear MPC

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# CasADi

[www.casadi.org](http://www.casadi.org)

## Key Properties of Casadi

- Open Source (LGPL)
- Automatic Differentiation
- Python interface

## What is it good for?

- Easy and powerful way of formulating NLPs/OCPs
- Linked to NLP solvers
- Linked to Sundials integrators

## **ACADO Toolkit**

`www.acadotoolkit.org`

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### Fast implementations for real-time execution

→ ACADO Code Generation tool:

**Export tailored solver in plain C code**