
Monitoring Updating Period in Fast NMPC

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NMPC'08 - Pavia



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Problem
Statement

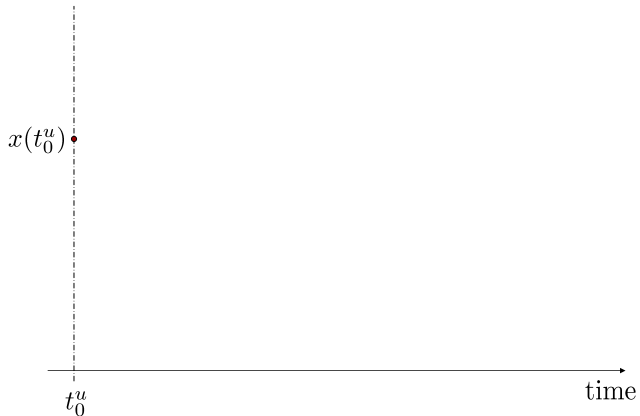
A Small Gain
Result

Updating
Strategy

Existence of
Trade-Off

Example

Conclusion



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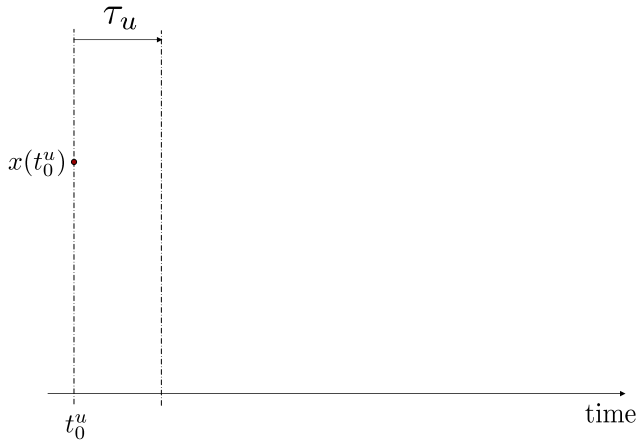
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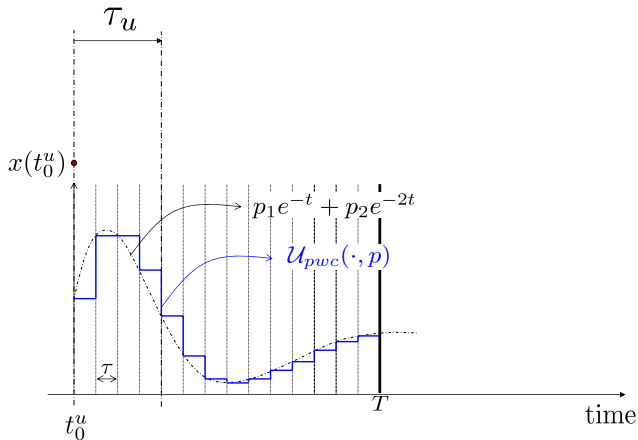
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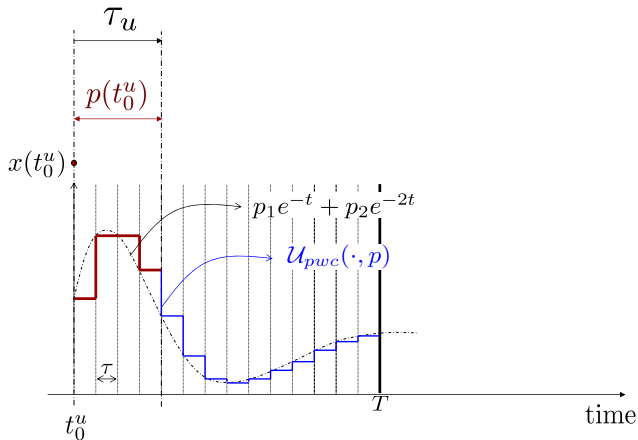
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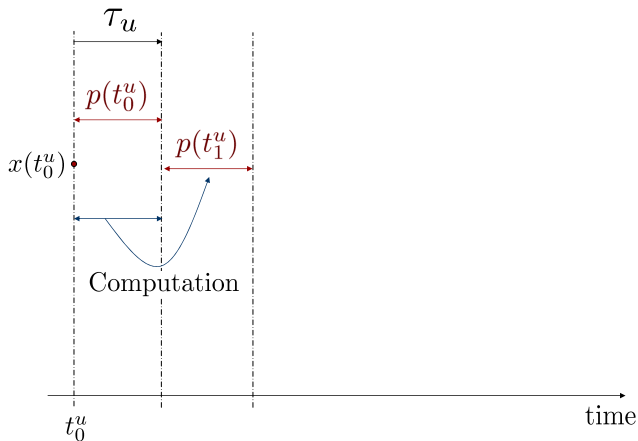
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Strategy

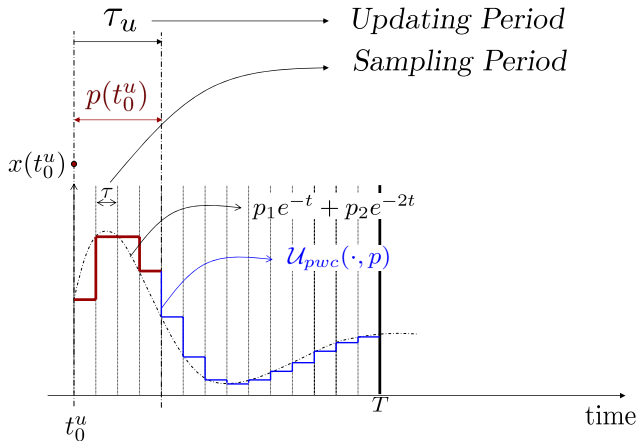
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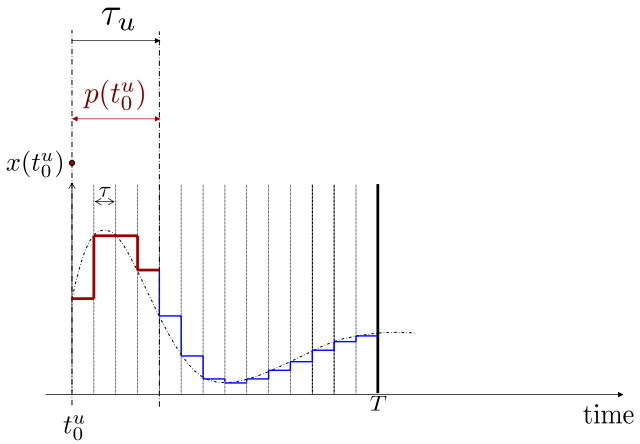
Conclusion







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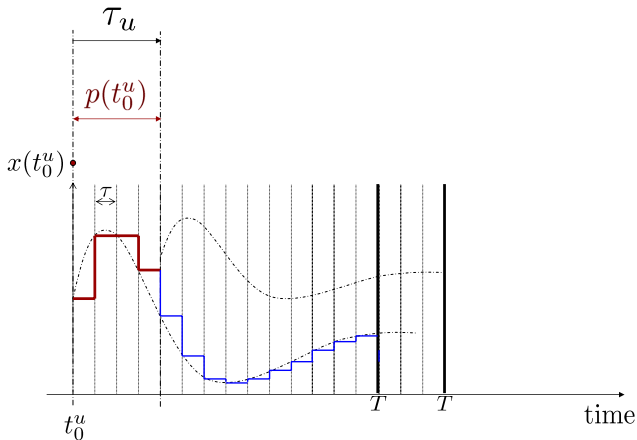
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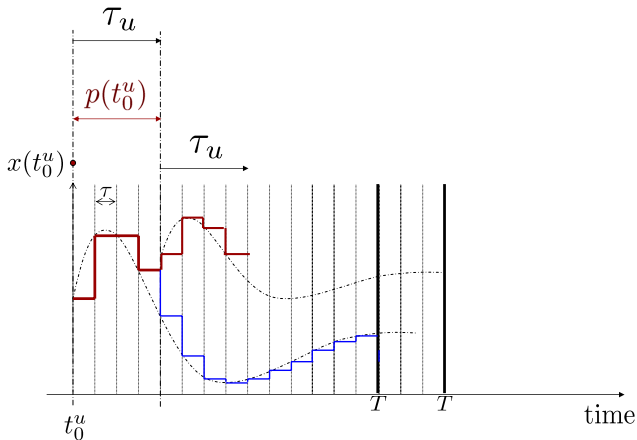
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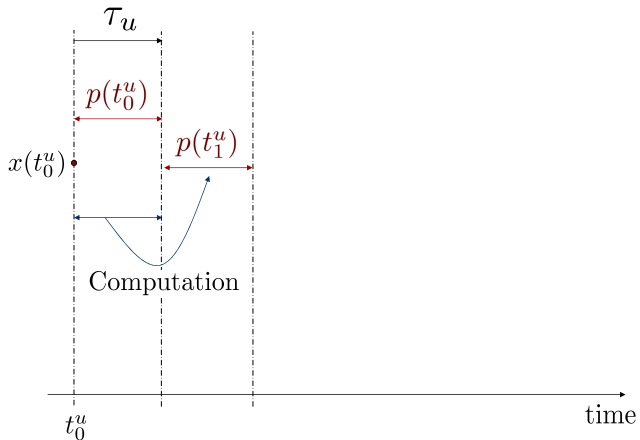
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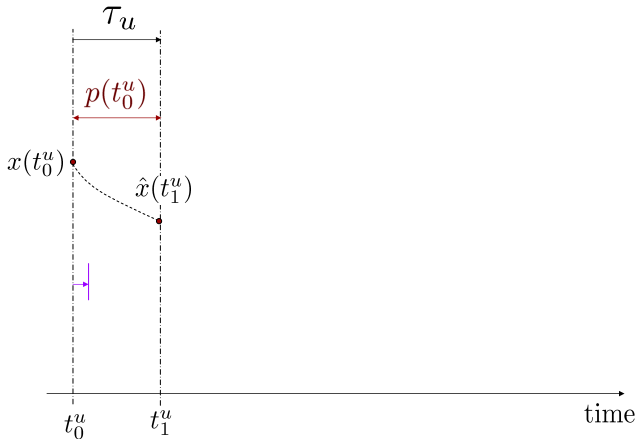
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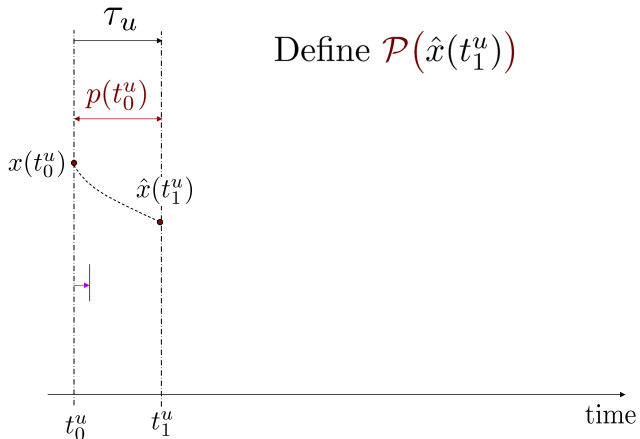
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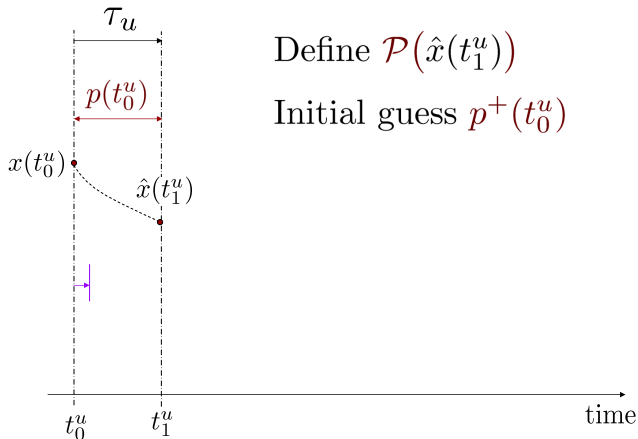
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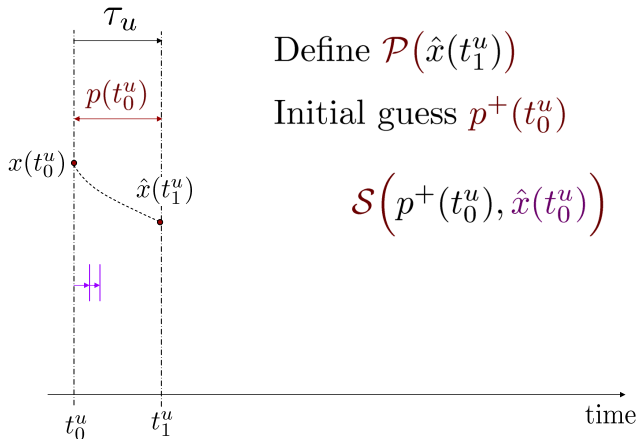
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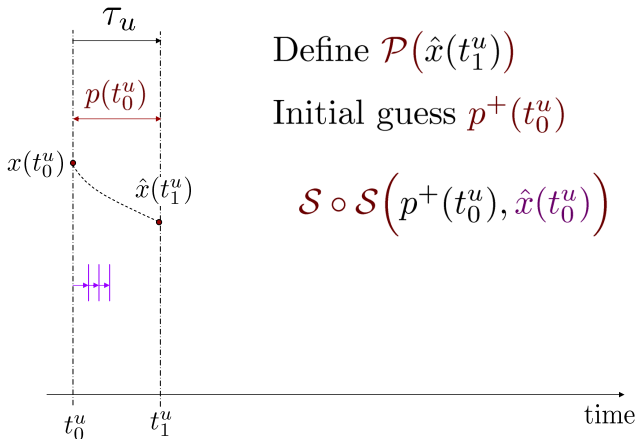


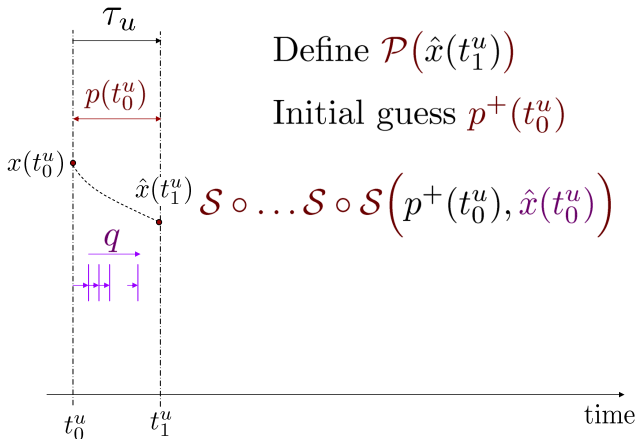
Define $\mathcal{P}(\hat{x}(t_1^u))$

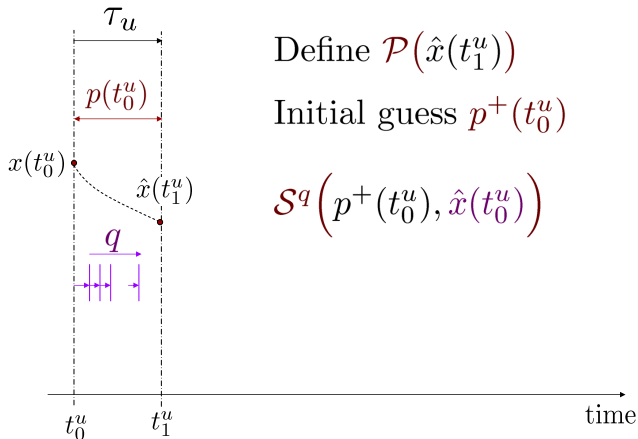








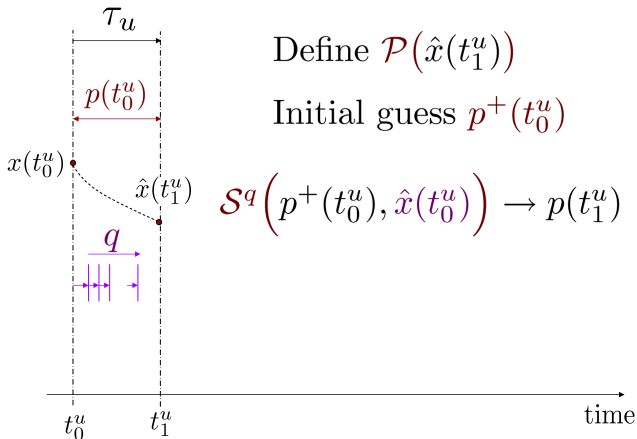


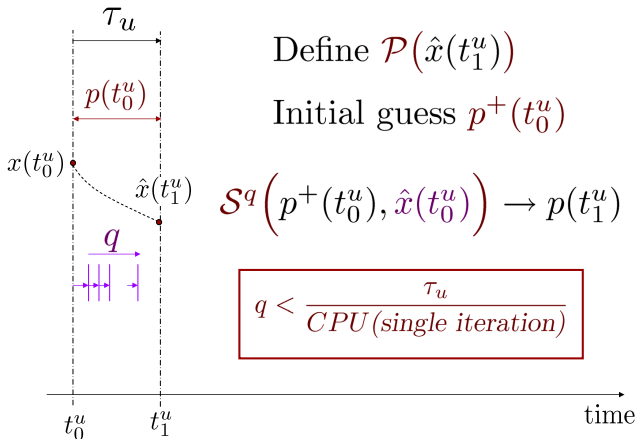


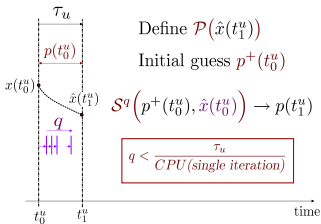
Define $\mathcal{P}(\hat{x}(t_1^u))$

Initial guess $p^+(t_0^u)$

$\mathcal{S}^q(p^+(t_0^u), \hat{x}(t_0^u))$







This results in the extended dynamic system:

$$x(t_i^u) = X^r(\tau_u, x(t_{i-1}^u), p(t_{i-1}^u), \mathbf{w})$$

$$p(t_i^u) = \mathcal{S}^q\left(p^+(t_{i-1}^u), \underbrace{X(\tau_u, x(t_{i-1}^u), p(t_{i-1}^u))}_{\hat{x}(t_i^u)}\right)$$

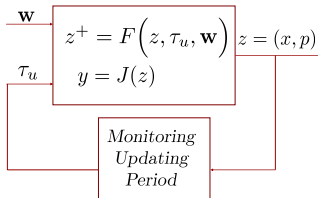
Given \mathcal{S}

$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{\mathbf{w}} \\ \underline{\tau_u} \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{l} z^+ = F(z, \tau_u, \mathbf{w}) \\ y = J(z) \end{array} \right] \underline{z = (x, p)}$$

This results in the extended dynamic system:

$$\begin{aligned} x(t_i^u) &= X^r(\tau_u, x(t_{i-1}^u), p(t_{i-1}^u), \mathbf{w}) \\ p(t_i^u) &= S^q\left(p^+(t_{i-1}^u), \underbrace{X(\tau_u, x(t_{i-1}^u), p(t_{i-1}^u))}_{\hat{x}(t_i^u)}\right) \end{aligned}$$

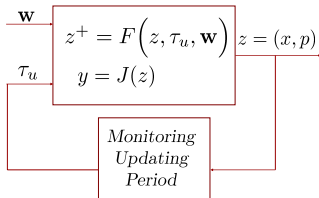
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Given \mathcal{S}



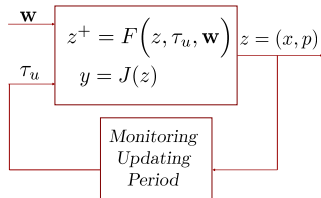
Problem Statement

Given a solver \mathcal{S} , propose a concrete (on-line) feedback τ_u stabilizing $y = 0$.

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 \end{aligned}$$

Given \mathcal{S}



Problem Statement

Given a solver \mathcal{S} , propose a concrete (on-line) feedback τ_u stabilizing $y = 0$.

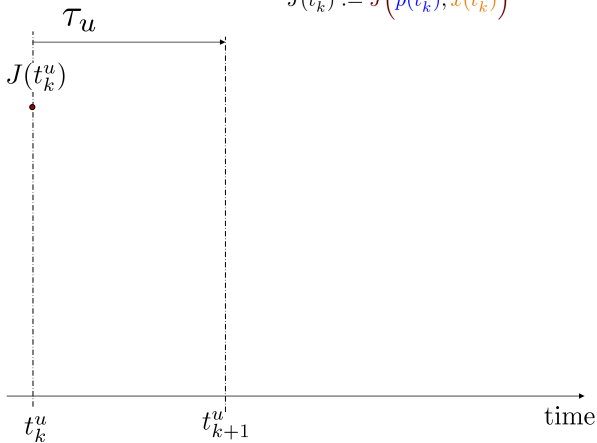
NOTA: The computation time needed for this feedback must be negligible.

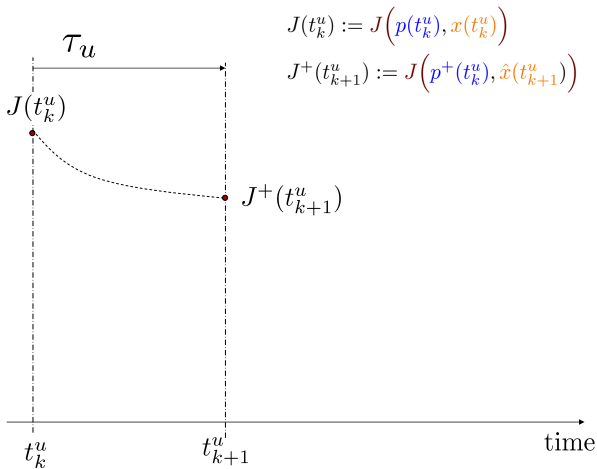
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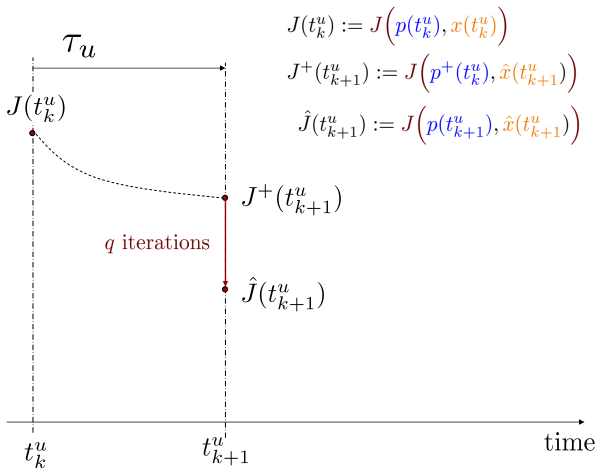
$$\begin{aligned}
 x(t_i^u) &= X^r(\tau_u, x(t_{i-1}^u), p(t_{i-1}^u), \mathbf{w}) \\
 p(t_i^u) &= \mathcal{S}^q\left(p^+(t_{i-1}^u), \underbrace{X(\tau_u, x(t_{i-1}^u), p(t_{i-1}^u))}_{\hat{x}(t_i^u)}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

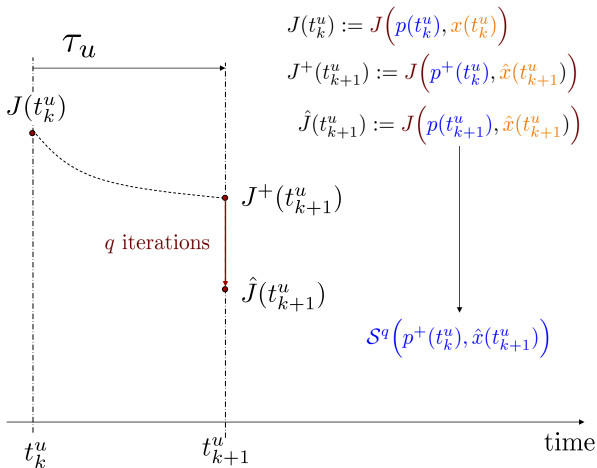
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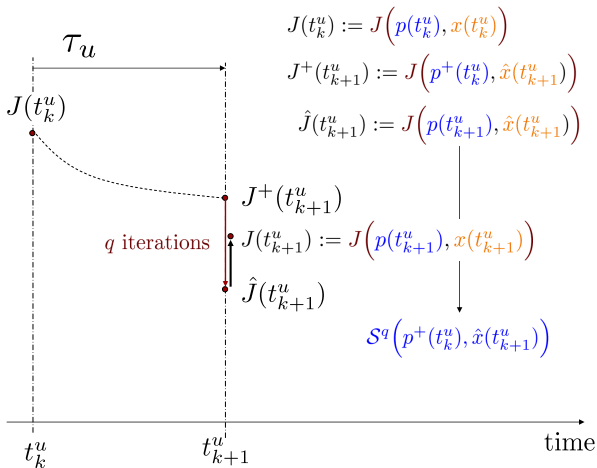
$$J(t_k^u) := J(p(t_k^u), x(t_k^u))$$

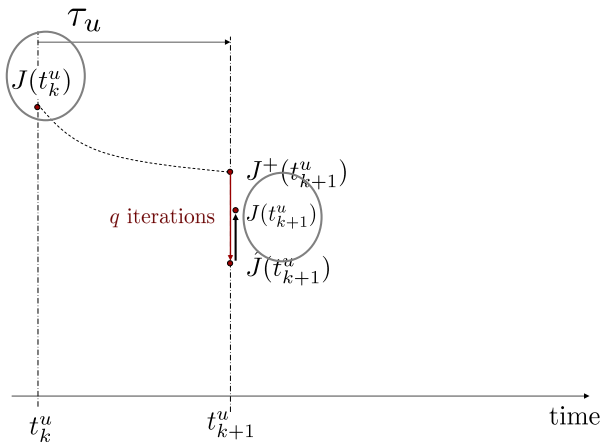


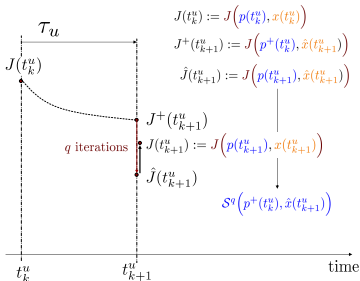




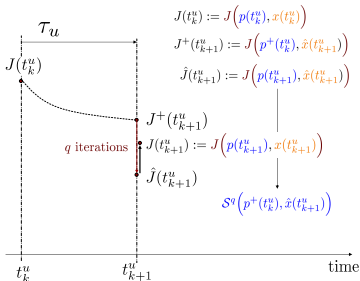




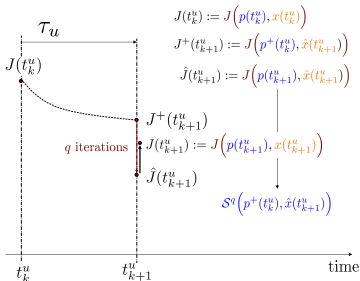




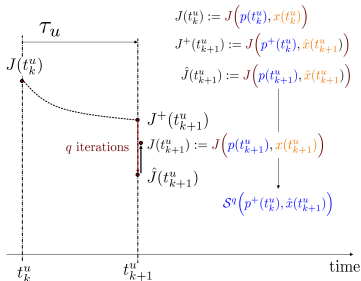
$$\frac{J(t_{k+1}^u)}{J(t_k^u)} = \left[\frac{J(t_{k+1}^u)}{\hat{J}(t_{k+1}^u)} \right] \times \left[\frac{\hat{J}(t_{k+1}^u)}{J^+(t_{k+1}^u)} \right] \times \left[\frac{J^+(t_{k+1}^u)}{J(t_k^u)} \right]$$



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$$\frac{J(t_{k+1}^u)}{J(t_k^u)} = \underbrace{\left[\frac{J(t_{k+1}^u)}{\hat{J}(t_{k+1}^u)} \right]}_{\text{Uncertainty}} \times \underbrace{\left[\frac{\hat{J}(t_{k+1}^u)}{J^+(t_{k+1}^u)} \right]}_{E_f^{(k)}(q)} \times \left[\frac{J^+(t_{k+1}^u)}{J(t_k^u)} \right]$$



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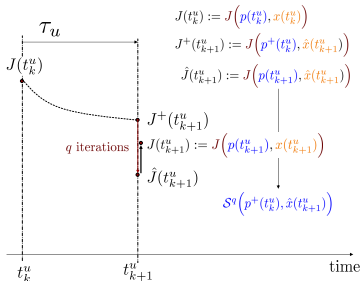
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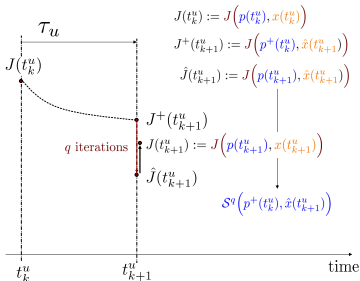
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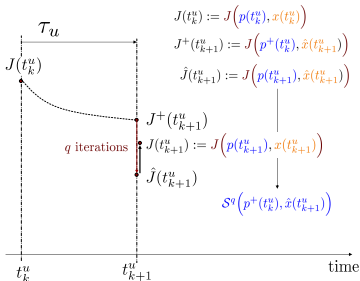
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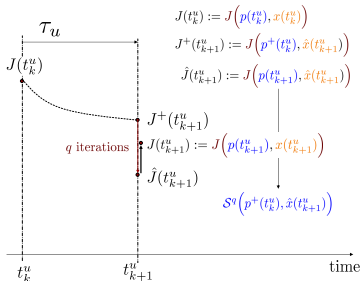
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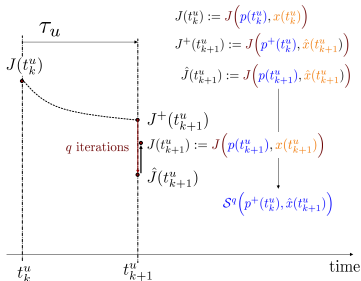
$$\frac{J(t_{k+1}^u)}{J(t_k^u)} = \underbrace{\left[\frac{\hat{J}(t_{k+1}^u)}{J^+(t_{k+1}^u)} \right]}_{E_f^{(k)}(q)} \times \underbrace{\left[\frac{J(t_{k+1}^u)}{\hat{J}(t_{k+1}^u)} \right]}_{D^{(k)}(\tau_u)} \times \left[\frac{J^+(t_{k+1}^u)}{J(t_k^u)} \right]$$



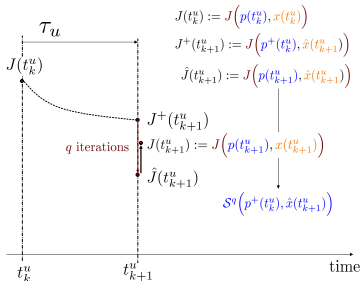
$$\frac{J(t_{k+1}^u)}{J(t_k^u)} = \underbrace{\left[\frac{\hat{J}(t_{k+1}^u)}{J^+(t_{k+1}^u)} \right]}_{E_f^{(k)}(\text{int}(\tau_u/\tau_c))} \times \underbrace{\left[\frac{J(t_{k+1}^u)}{\hat{J}(t_{k+1}^u)} \right]}_{D^{(k)}(\tau_u)} \times \left[\frac{J^+(t_{k+1}^u)}{J(t_k^u)} \right]$$



$$J(t_{k+1}^u) = \left[E_f^{(k)}(\tau_u) \right] \cdot \left[D^{(k)}(\tau_u) \right] \cdot J(t_k^u)$$



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 J(t_{k+1}^u) &= \left[E_f^{(k)}(\tau_u) \right] \cdot \left[D^{(k)}(\tau_u) \right] \cdot J(t_k^u) \\
 &= \left[K^{(k)}(\tau_u) \right] \cdot J(t_k^u)
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 \end{aligned}$$

NOTA: If $K < 1$, the settling time is $t_r(\tau_u) \sim \frac{\tau_u}{|\log(K(\tau_u))|}$

Updating Strategy

Provided an approximation of $K^{(k)}(\cdot)$ can be obtained, a possible updating strategy is given by:

$$\tau_u(t_i^u) := \begin{cases} \arg \min_{\tau_u} [t_r(\tau_u)] & \text{under } K^{(k)}(\tau) < 1 \quad \text{when feasible} \\ \arg \min_{\tau_u} [K^{(k)}(\tau_u)] & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where:

$$t_r(\tau_u) \sim \frac{\tau_u}{|\log(K(\tau_u))|}$$

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- 1 Parametric structure for $K^{(k)}(\cdot) = E_f^{(k)}(\cdot) \cdot D^{(k)}(\cdot)$

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where:

$$t_r(\tau_u) \sim \frac{\tau_u}{|\log(K(\tau_u))|}$$

- 1 Parametric structure for $K^{(k)}(\cdot) = E_f^{(k)}(\cdot) \cdot D^{(k)}(\cdot)$
- 2 On-line identification of the parameters

$$K^{(k)}(\tau_u) = \left[E_f^{(k)}(q(\tau_u)) \right] \cdot \left[D^{(k)}(\tau_u) \right]$$

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Parametric structure

On-line identification

$$K^{(k)}(\tau_u) = \left[E_f^{(k)}(q(\tau_u)) \right] \cdot \left[D^{(k)}(\tau_u) \right]$$

Parametric structure

On-line identification

Suggested structure for $E_f^{(k)}(q)$

$$E_f^{(k)}(q) := \frac{1}{\alpha_f \cdot \max\{0, q - q_f\} + 1}$$

$$K^{(k)}(\tau_u) = \left[E_f^{(k)}(q(\tau_u)) \right] \cdot \left[D^{(k)}(\tau_u) \right]$$

Parametric structure

On-line identification

Suggested structure for $E_f^{(k)}(q)$

$$E_f^{(k)}(q) := \frac{1}{\alpha_f \cdot \max\{0, q - q_f\} + 1}$$

Suggested structure for $D^{(k)}(\tau_u)$

$$D^{(k)}(\tau_u) := 1 + \alpha_D \cdot [\tau_u]^d$$

$$K^{(k)}(\tau_u) = \left[E_f^{(k)}(q(\tau_u)) \right] \cdot \left[D^{(k)}(\tau_u) \right]$$

Parametric structure

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On-line identification

$$\bullet \alpha_D^{(k)} = \frac{J(t_k^u) - \hat{J}(t_k^u)}{[\tau_u(t_{k-1}^u)]^d \cdot \hat{J}(t_k^u)}$$

- $\bullet q_f^{(k)}$ is the smallest index leading to decrease in the cost function during the past optimization step

$$K^{(k)}(\tau_u) = \left[E_f^{(k)}(q(\tau_u)) \right] \cdot \left[D^{(k)}(\tau_u) \right]$$

Parametric structure

Suggested structure for $E_f^{(k)}(q)$

$$E_f^{(k)}(q) := \frac{1}{\alpha_f \cdot \max\{0, q - q_f\} + 1}$$

Suggested structure for $D^{(k)}(\tau_u)$

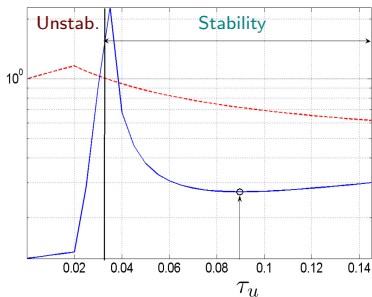
$$D^{(k)}(\tau_u) := 1 + \alpha_D \cdot [\tau_u]^d$$

On-line identification

- $\alpha_D^{(k)} = \frac{J(t_k^u) - \hat{J}(t_k^u)}{[\tau_u(t_{k-1}^u)]^d \cdot \hat{J}(t_k^u)}$
- $q_f^{(k)}$ is the smallest index leading to decrease in the cost function during the past optimization step
- $\alpha_f^{(k)}$ is the solution of a low dimensional linear system depending on $q_f^{(k)}$

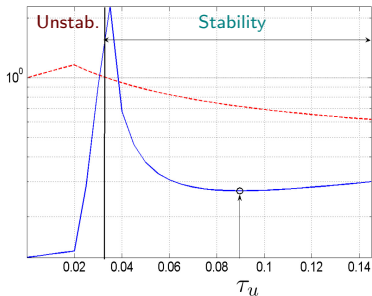
[§ paper for details]

(a) $\alpha_f = 0.1$



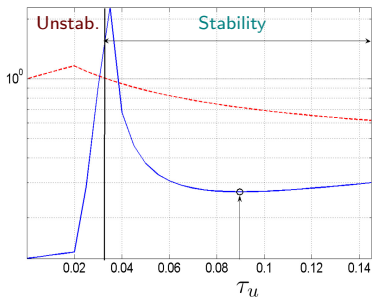
- $q_f = 4$, $\tau_c = 0.005$, $\alpha_D = 8$ and $d = 1$
- $(- -) K(\tau_u)$ / $(-) t_r(\tau_u)$

(a) $\alpha_f = 0.1$

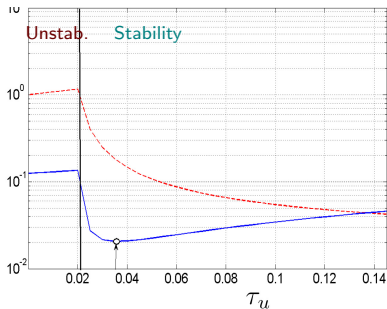


- $q_f = 4$, $\tau_c = 0.005$, $\alpha_D = 8$ and $d = 1$
- $(- -) K(\tau_u)$ / $(-) t_r(\tau_u)$
- Instability for all $\tau_u < 0.03$
- High sensitivity of t_r over $\tau \in [0.038, 0.06]$ as $t_r \in [0.3, 0.9]$

(a) $\alpha_f = 0.1$



(b) $\alpha_f = 2$



- $q_f = 4$, $\tau_c = 0.005$, $\alpha_D = 8$ and $d = 1$
- $(- -) K(\tau_u)$ / $(-) t_r(\tau_u)$
- Instability for all $\tau_u < 0.02$
- High sensitivity of t_r over $\tau \in [0.02, 0.03]$ as $t_r \in [0.02, 0.09]$

Nonholonomic Power Form System

$$x_1^+ = x_1 + u_1$$

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$$j = 2, \dots, n$$

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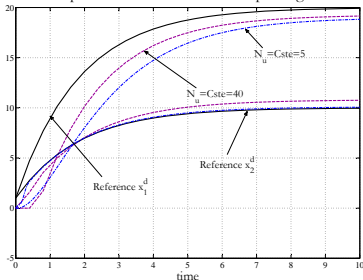
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Closed-loop evolution under different updating conditions



Without adaptation

- $N_u \equiv 5$
- $N_u \equiv 40$

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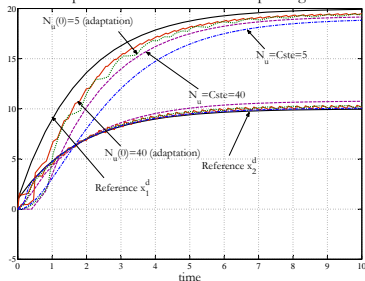
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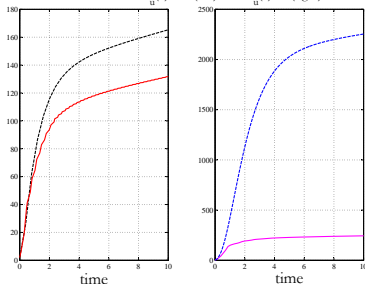
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Closed-loop cost with (solid) and without (dotted) adaptation for the initial conditions $N_u(0)=40$ (left) and $N_u(0)=5$ (right)



Evolution of the closed-loop cost function:

$$J_{cl}(k) := \sum_{i=0}^k [\|x(i) - x^d(i)\|^2 + \beta |p(i)|]$$

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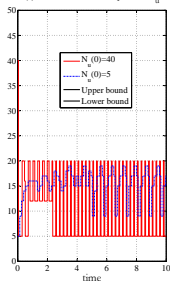
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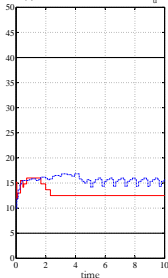
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(a) Evolution of the optimal N_u



(b) Evolution of the filtered N_u



Evolution of $\tau_u(t_i^u)/\tau$ for two initialization:

$$N_u(0) = 40 \quad \text{and} \quad N_u(0) = 5$$

and their filtered values.

Problem
Statement

A Small Gain
Result

Updating
Strategy

Existence of
Trade-Off

Example

Conclusion

Conclusion & Future work

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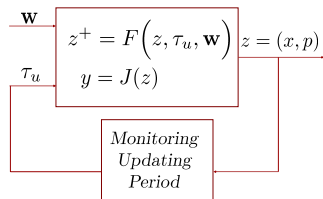
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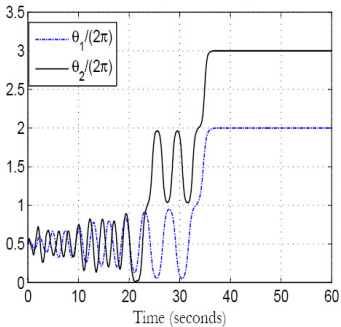
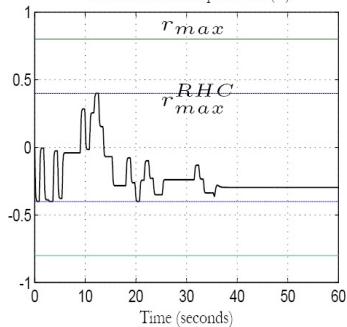
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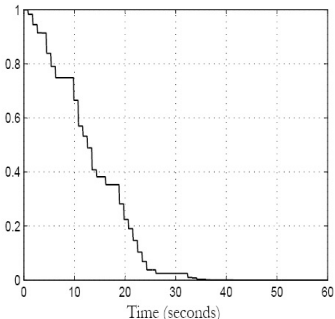
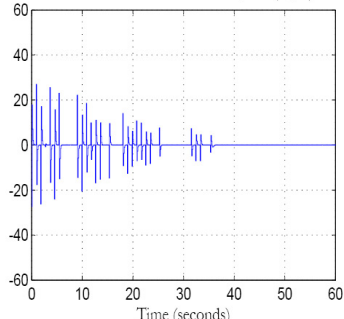
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-
- Investigate more elaborated model-free output feedback control design

Given \mathcal{S}

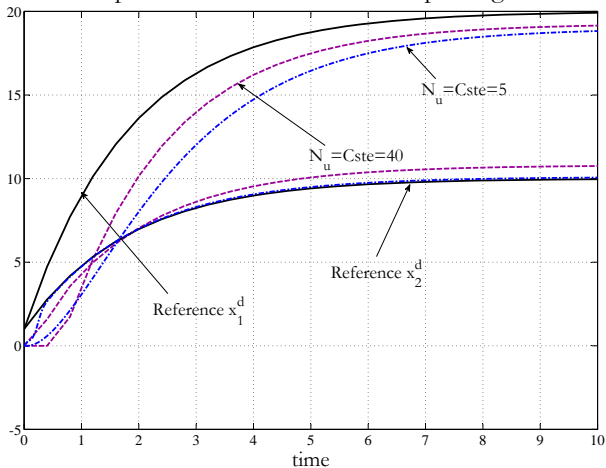


variations of $\theta_1/(2\pi)$ and $\theta_2/(2\pi)$ variation of the cart position r (m)

Variation of E

Variation of the control $v = d^2r/dt^2$ (m/s^2)

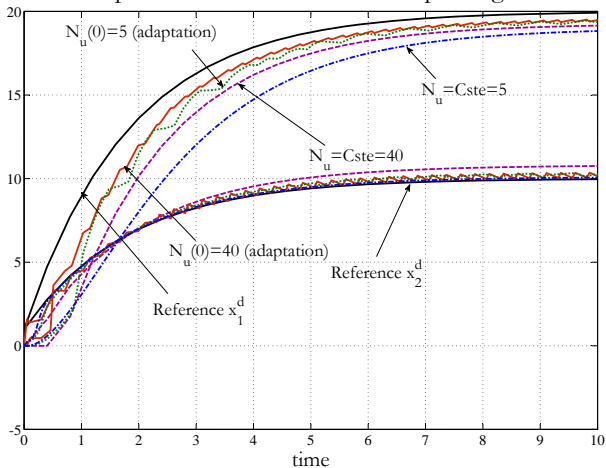
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