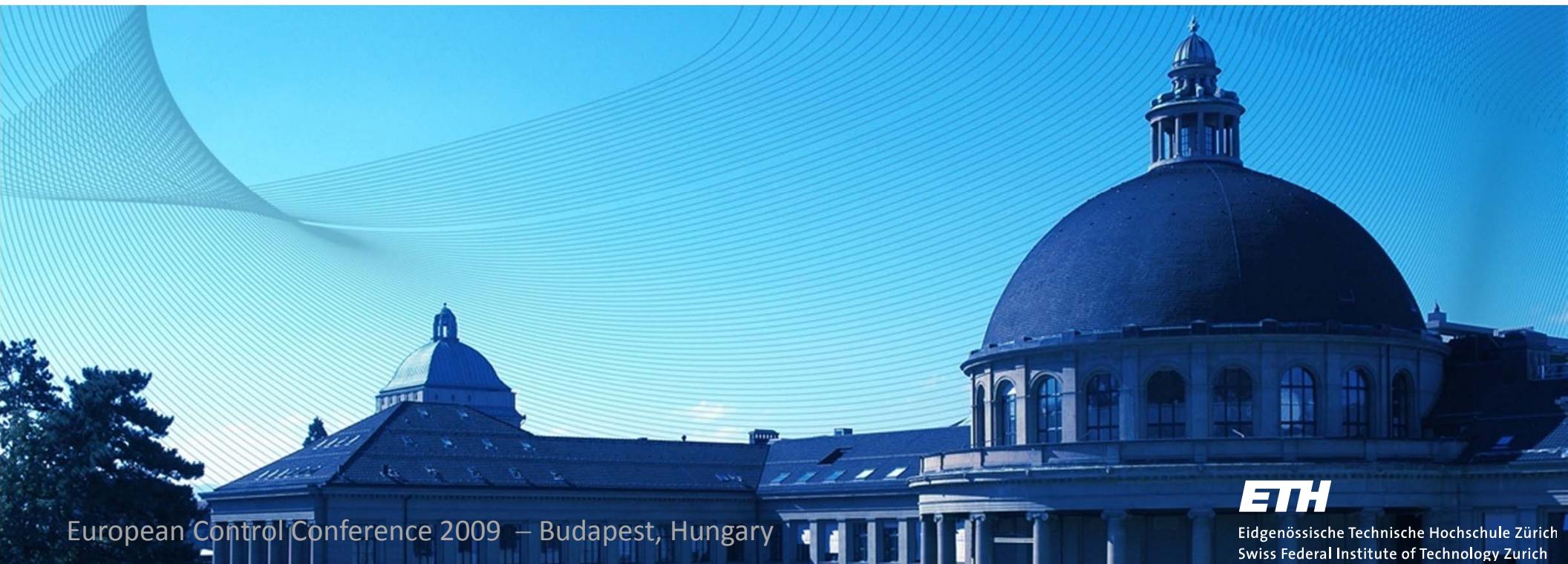


# Optimization-Based Iterative Learning Control for Trajectory Tracking

Angela Schoellig and Raffaello D'Andrea

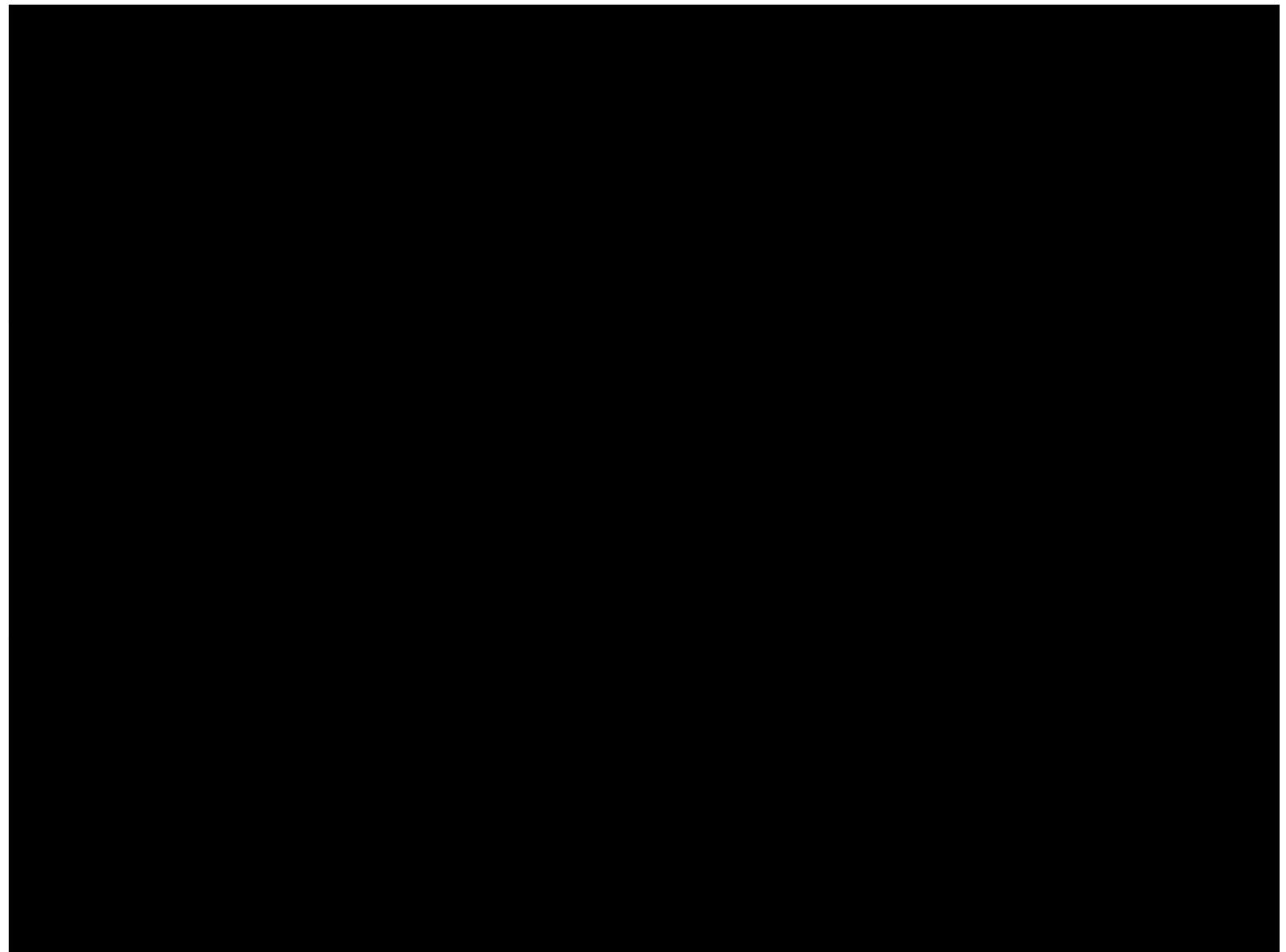
Institute for Dynamic Systems and Control

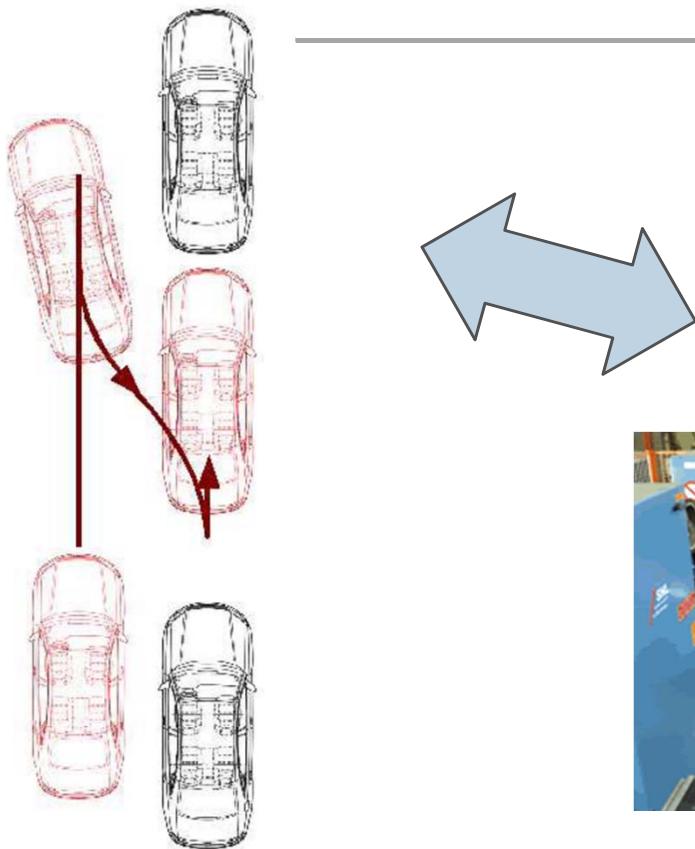
ETH Zürich, Switzerland



# CHALLENGING... [video]

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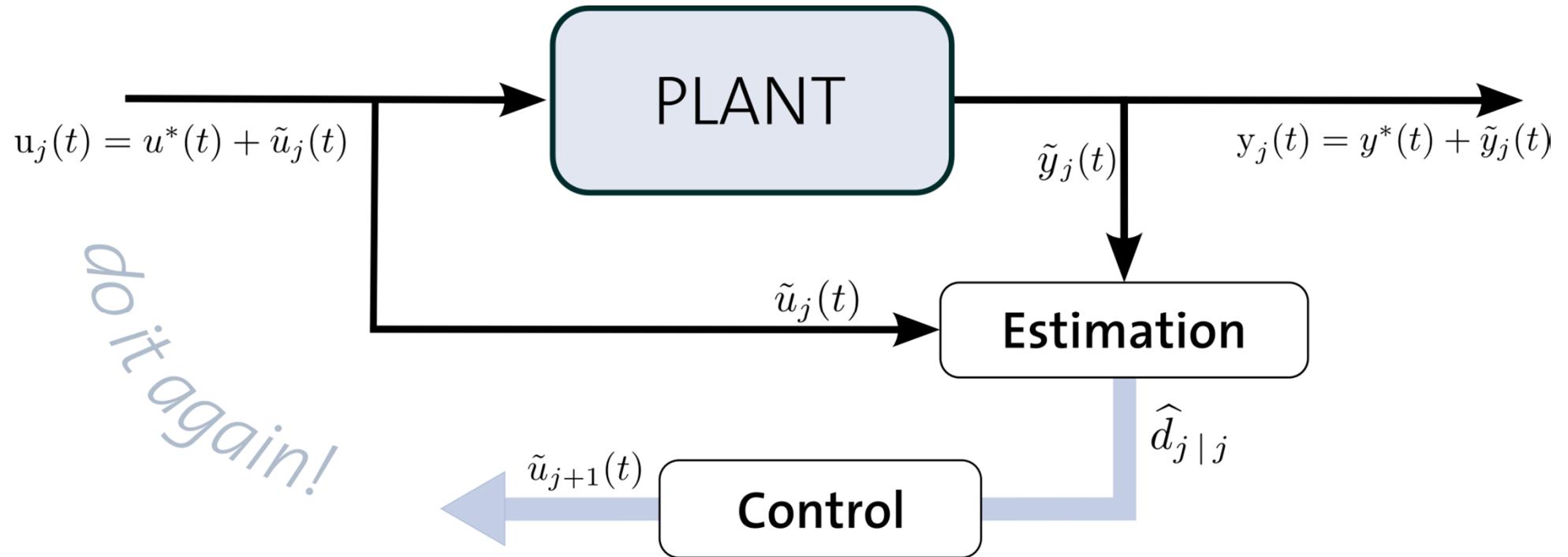


AUTOMATED SYSTEMS  
REPEATED OPERATION  
**INPUT AND STATE  
CONSTRAINTS**

## GOAL

High performance trajectory tracking through iterative learning  
Taking constraints explicitly into account  
... Making full use of system's capabilities!

# ITERATIVE LEARNING CONTROL



EXECUTE – ESTIMATE – CONTROL

# SYSTEM DYNAMICS

---

G

Model of the real-world system

$$\dot{x}(t) = f(x(t), u(t))$$

I

$$y(t) = g(x(t), u(t))$$

V

Input and state constraints

$$u_{\min} \leq u(t) \leq u_{\max}$$

E

$$x_{\min} \leq x(t) \leq x_{\max}, \quad \forall t \geq 0$$

N

Desired trajectory

$$(u^*(t), x^*(t), y^*(t)), \quad t \in [0, t_f]$$

LINEARIZE AND DISCRETIZE

Small deviations from nominal trajectory

$$\tilde{u}(t) = u(t) - u^*(t), \quad \tilde{x}(t) = x(t) - x^*(t), \quad \tilde{y}(t) = y(t) - y^*(t)$$

# LIFTED-SYSTEM REPRESENTATION

Linear, time-varying difference equations

$$\tilde{x}(k+1) = A_D(k)\tilde{x}(k) + B_D(k)\tilde{u}(k)$$

$$\tilde{y}(k) = C_D(k)\tilde{x}(k) + D_D(k)\tilde{u}(k), \quad k \in \{0, \dots, N\}$$

! LIFT IT

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}(0) \\ \tilde{x}(1) \\ \tilde{x}(2) \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{x}(N) \end{bmatrix}}_x = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ B_D(0) & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \Phi_{(1,1)}B_D(0) & B_D(1) & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \Phi_{(N-1,1)}B_D(0) & \Phi_{(N-1,2)}B_D(1) & \cdots & B_D(N) & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_F \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{u}(0) \\ \tilde{u}(1) \\ \tilde{u}(2) \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{u}(N) \end{bmatrix}}_u$$

with  $\Phi_{(l,m)} = A_D(l)A_D(l+1)\cdots A_D(m)$ ,  $l < m$

and assuming that  $\tilde{x}(0) = 0$ .

# ITERATION-TIME DOMAIN

For trial  $j$ ,  $j \in \{1, 2, \dots\}$  :

$$\begin{aligned}x_j &= F u_j + d_j + N_{\xi} \xi_j \\y_j &= G x_j + H u_j + N_v v_j\end{aligned}$$

- Model error along the trajectory

$$d_j = d_{j-1} + \omega_{j-1}$$

**! DESIGN PARAMETER**  
 $\omega_j \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Omega_j)$ ,  $\Omega_j = \epsilon_j I$ ,  $\epsilon_j > 0$

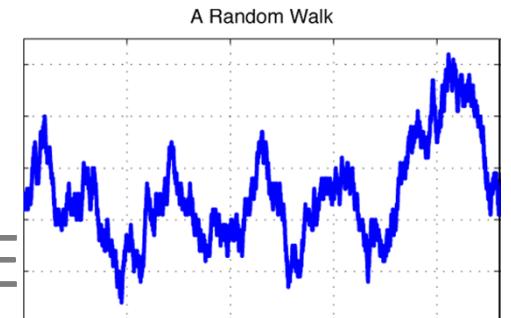
- Process and measurement noise

*trial uncorrelated*

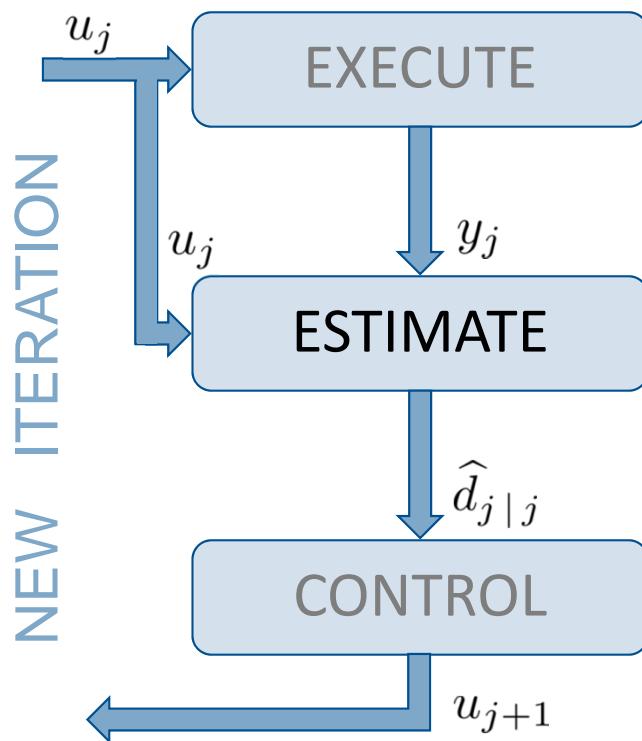
$$\xi_j \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Xi_j)$$

$$v_j \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Upsilon_j)$$

LINEAR, TIME-INVARIANT, DISCRETE



# ESTIMATION



$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} x_j &= Fu_j + d_j + N_\xi \xi_j \\ y_j &= Gx_j + Hu_j + N_v v_j \\ d_j &= d_{j-1} + \omega_{j-1} \end{aligned}}$$

$$d_j = d_{j-1} + \omega_{j-1}$$

$$y_j = G d_j + (GF + H) u_j + \mu_j$$

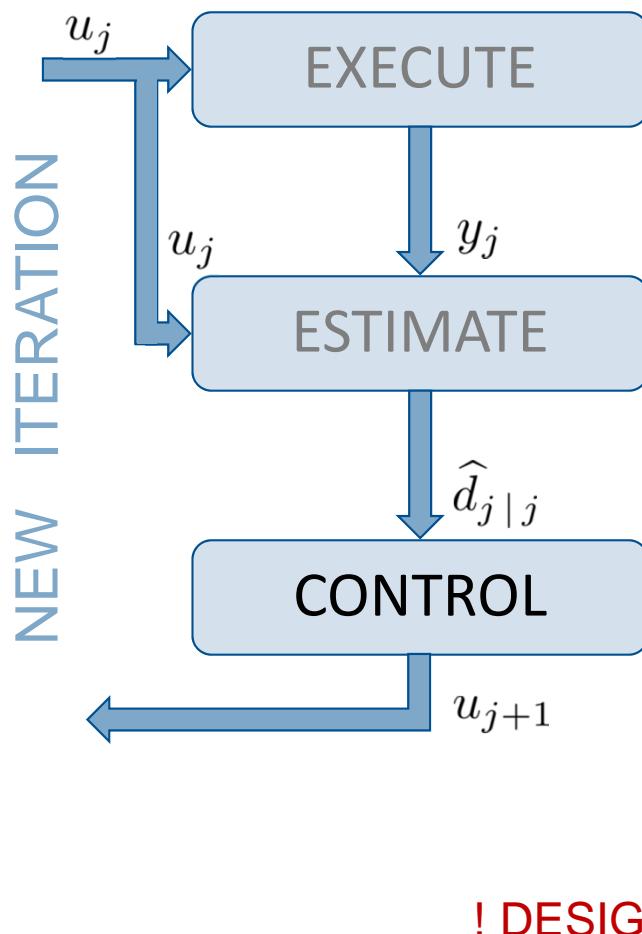
Error estimate  $\hat{d}_{j|j} = g(\hat{d}_{j-1|j-1}, P_{j|j-1}, y_j, u_j)$

Minimizing  $P_{j|j} = E[(d_j - \hat{d}_{j|j})(d_j - \hat{d}_{j|j})^T]$

Initial conditions  $\hat{d}_{0|0}, P_{0|0}$

## KALMAN FILTER IN THE ITERATION DOMAIN

# CONTROL



$$\boxed{x_j = F u_j + d_j + N_\xi \xi_j}$$

$$x_{j+1} \approx F u_{j+1} + \hat{d}_{j|j}$$

$$\min_{u_{j+1}} \| F u_{j+1} + \hat{d}_{j|j} \|_\ell$$

subject to

$$u_{\min} \leq u_{j+1} \leq u_{\max}$$

$$x_{\min} \leq x_{j+1} \leq x_{\max}$$

Different norms

$$\ell \in \{1, 2, \infty\}$$

Weighting

$$x^s = W_x x$$

! DESIGN PARAMETER

## CONVEX PROGRAMMING PROBLEM

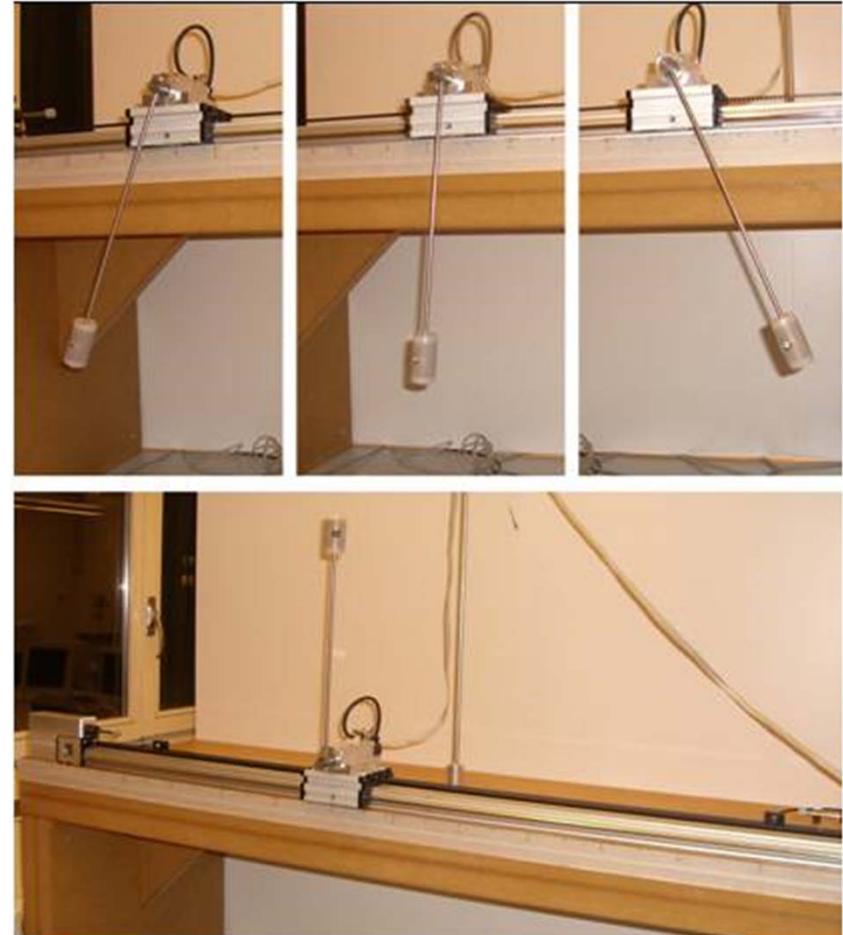
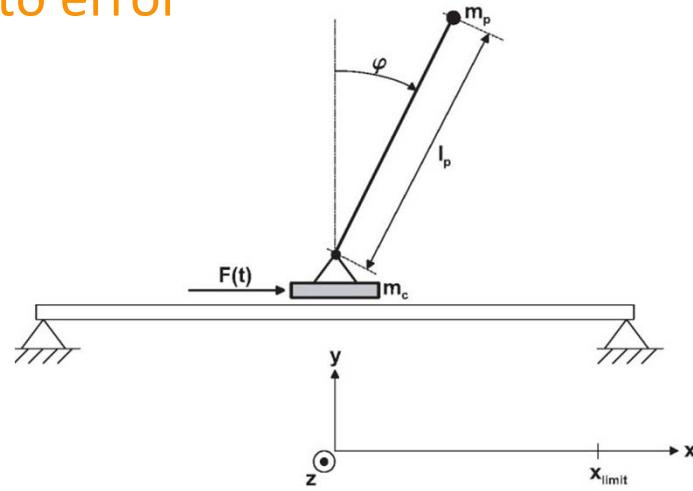
# EXPERIMENT

## GOAL

Open-loop swing up

## CHARACTERISTICS

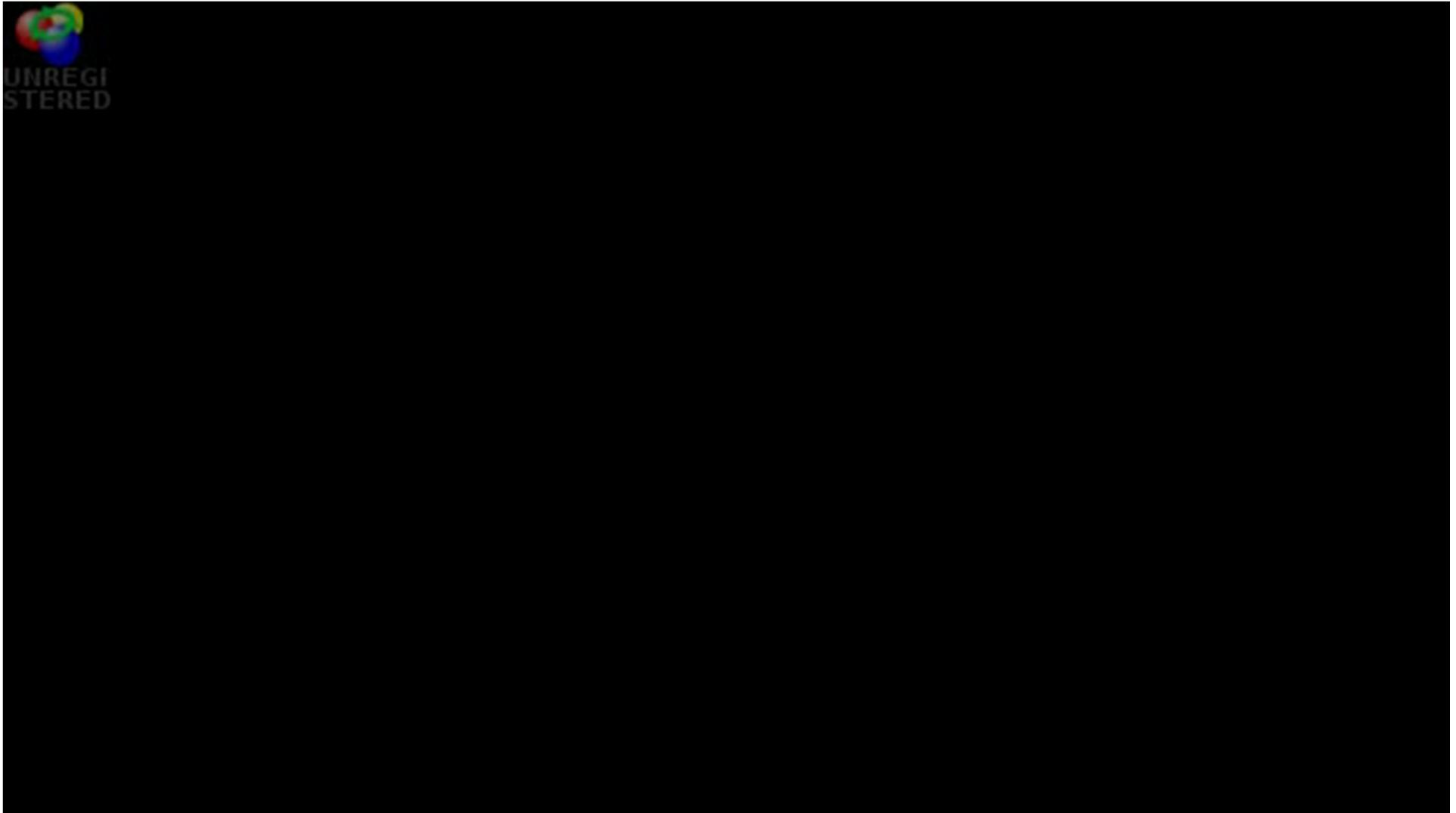
- Nonlinear, unstable dynamics
- Coarse model
- State and input constraints
- Very sensitive to error



SWING IT UP!

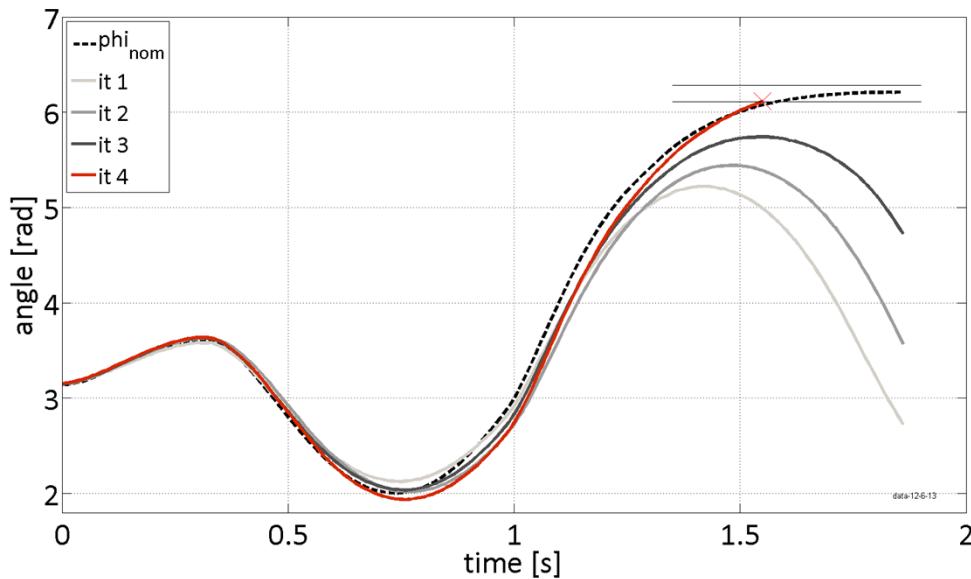
MOVIE <https://youtu.be/W2gCn6aAwz4?list=PLC12E387419CEAFF2>

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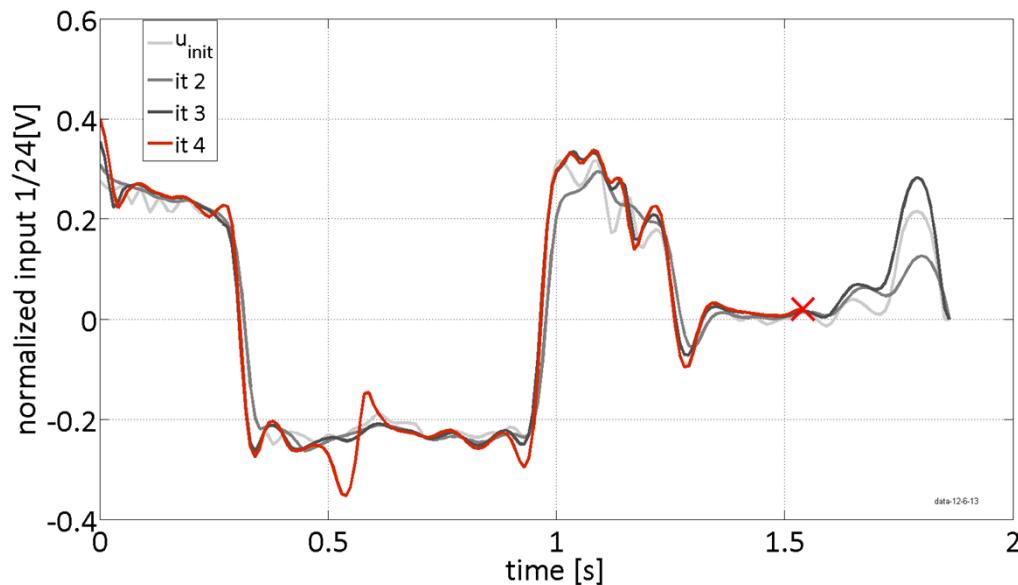


SWING IT UP!

# MORE RESULTS AND FEATURES (1)



ROBUSTNESS  
DOUBLE THE MASS  
KEEP SAME MODEL &  
UPDATE RULE



# MORE RESULTS AND FEATURES (2)

Weight on angle rate	Swing up in...
0.006	---
0.012	4th iteration
0.05	6th iteration
0.1	7th iteration

WEIGHTING

Epsilon	Swing up in...
0.01	6th iteration
0.1	5th iteration
10	4th iteration
100	4th iteration

INFLUENCES  
LEARNING BEHAVIOR

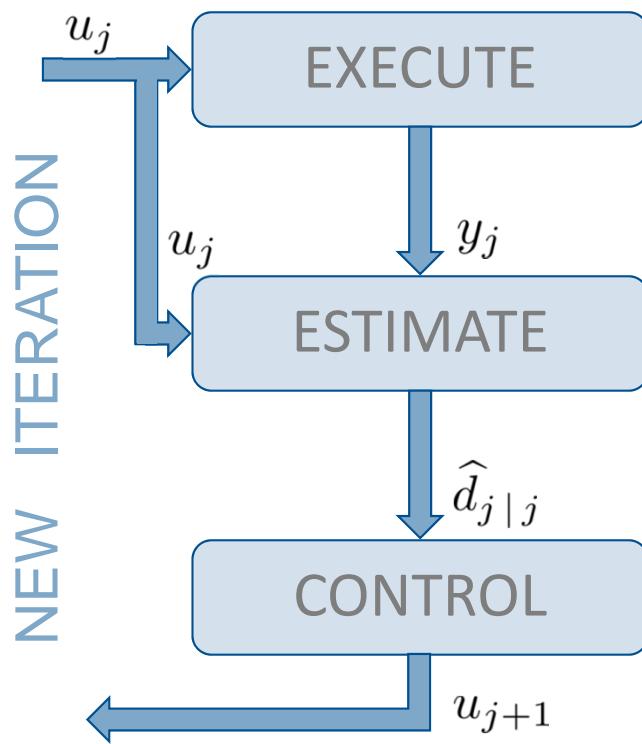
SPEED OF LEARNING

$$d_j = d_{j-1} + \omega_{j-1}$$
$$\omega_j \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Omega_j), \quad \Omega_j = \epsilon_j I, \quad \epsilon_j > 0$$

NORM

$$\min_{u_{j+1}} \| F u_{j+1} + \hat{d}_j \|_j$$

# SUMMARY



Repetitive process  
Trajectory to be followed  
Input and state constraints

OPTIMAL FILTERING: Kalman Filter

CONVEX OPTIMIZATION: Cplex

Fast learning taking constraints explicitly into account.  
High tracking performance tapping the system's full potential.

# FINALLY... [video]

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