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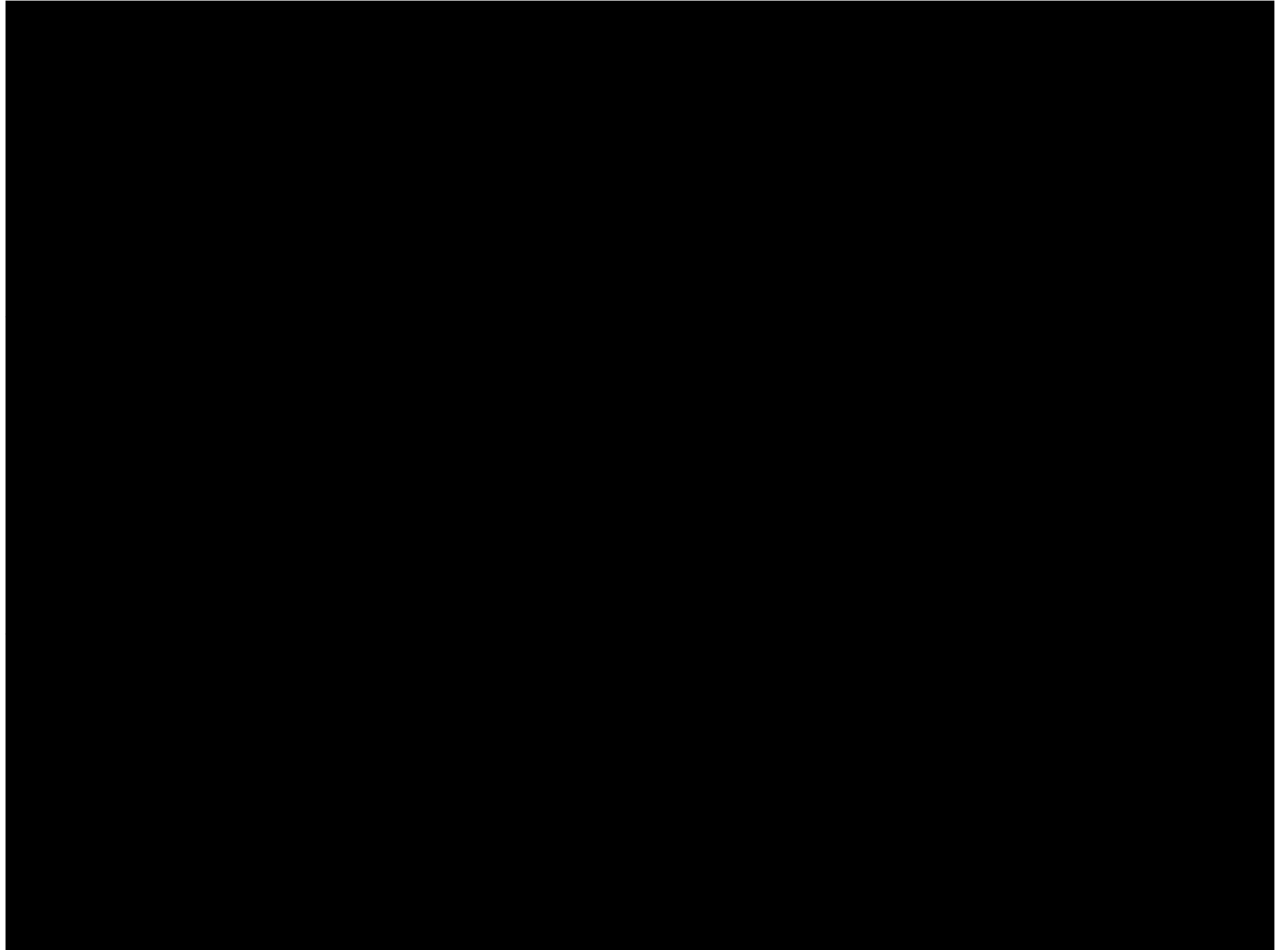
# Optimization-Based Iterative Learning Control for Trajectory Tracking

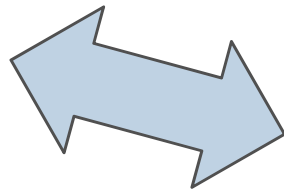
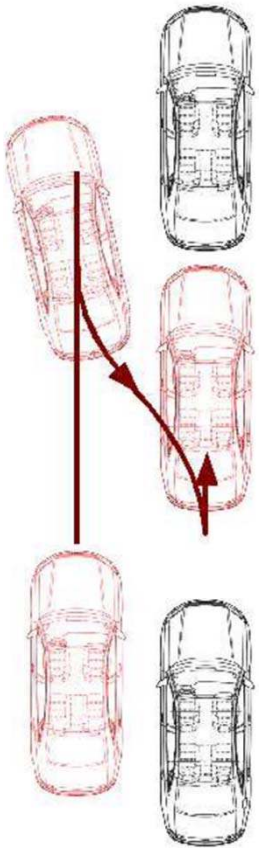
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Institute for Dynamic Systems and Control  
ETH Zürich, Switzerland



# CHALLENGING... [video]

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AUTOMATED SYSTEMS

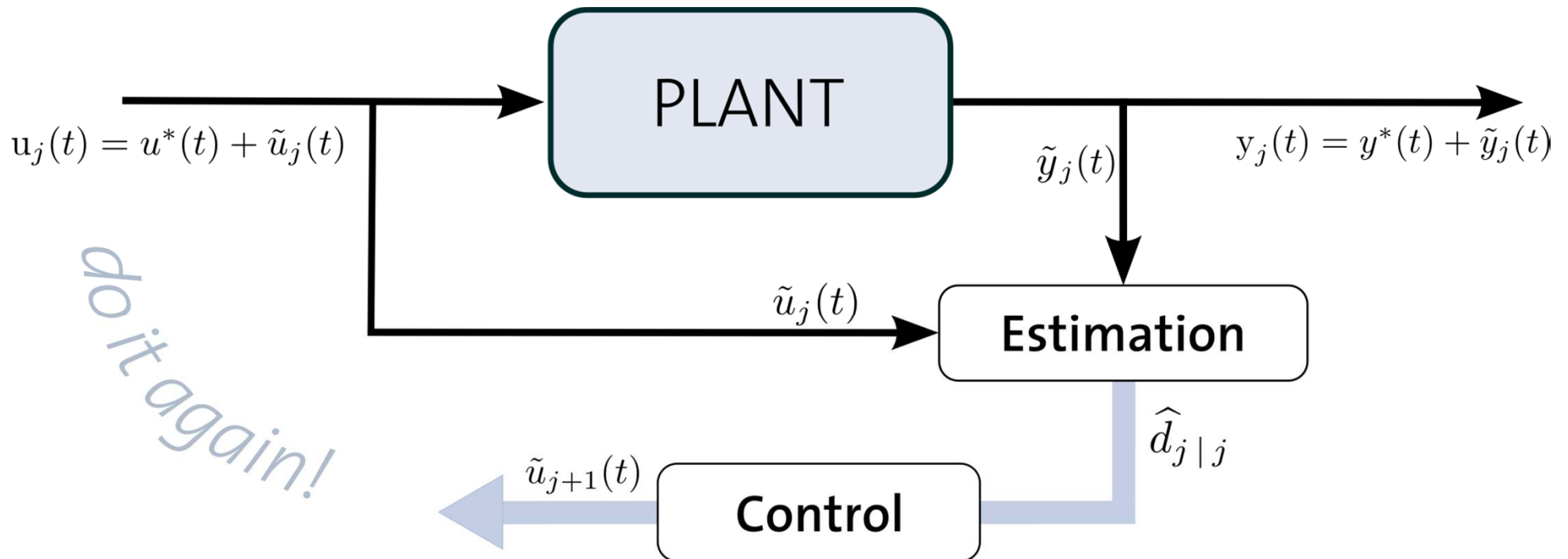
REPEATED OPERATION

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

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**G** Model of the real-world system

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

**I**

$$\mathbf{y}(t) = \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t))$$

**V** Input and state constraints

$$\mathbf{u}_{\min} \leq \mathbf{u}(t) \leq \mathbf{u}_{\max}$$

**E**

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

**N** Desired trajectory

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

## LINEARIZE AND DISCRETIZE

Small deviations from nominal trajectory

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

# 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  $j$ ,  $j \in \{1, 2, \dots\}$  :

$$\begin{aligned}x_j &= Fu_j + d_j + N_\xi \xi_j \\y_j &= Gx_j + Hu_j + N_v v_j\end{aligned}$$

- Model error along the trajectory

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

$$\omega_j \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Omega_j), \quad \Omega_j = \epsilon_j I, \quad \epsilon_j > 0$$

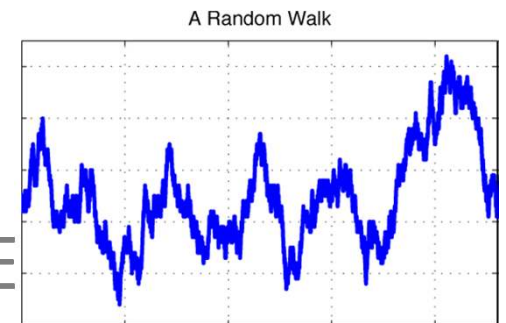
**! DESIGN PARAMETER**

- Process and measurement noise  
*trial uncorrelated*

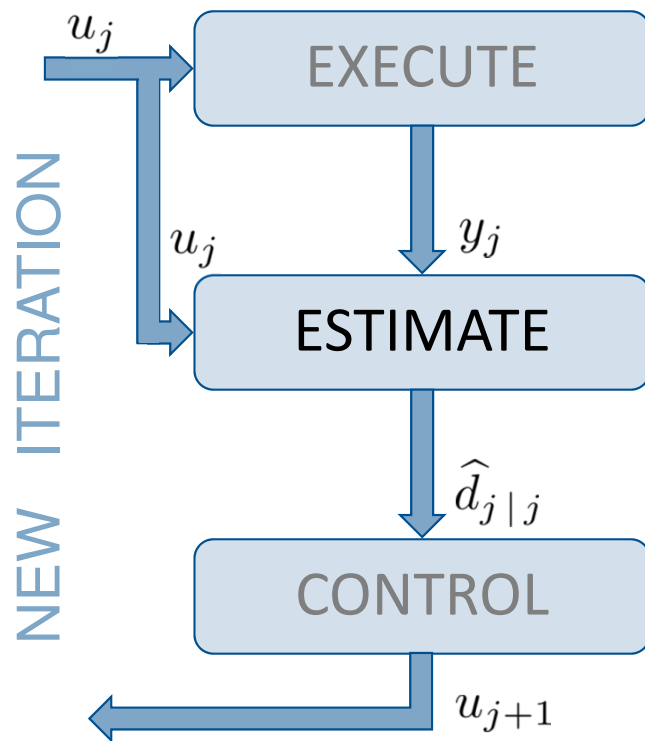
$$\xi_j \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Xi_j)$$

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

LINEAR, TIME-INVARIANT, DISCRETE



# ESTIMATION



$$\begin{aligned}
 x_j &= F u_j + d_j + N_\xi \xi_j \\
 y_j &= G x_j + H u_j + N_v v_j \\
 d_j &= d_{j-1} + \omega_{j-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

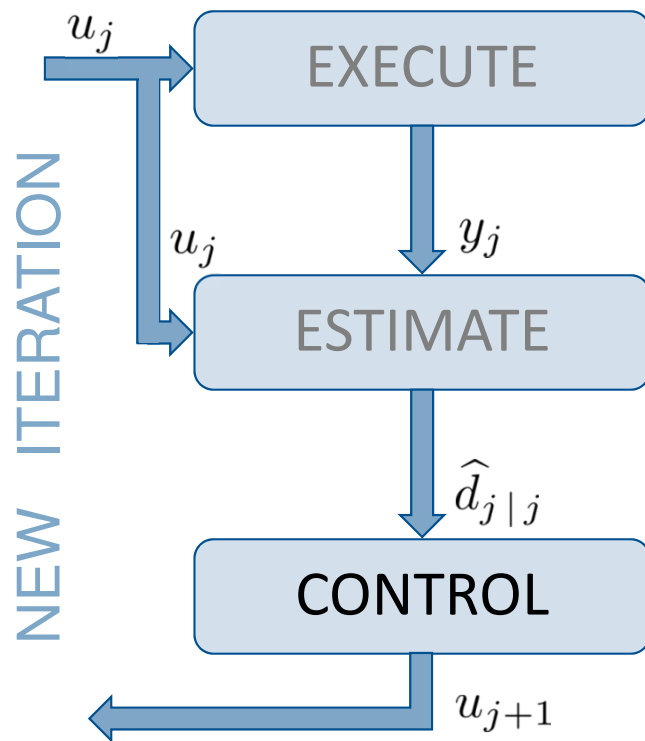
Minimizing  $P_{j|j} = E[(d_j - \hat{d}_{j|j})(d_j - \hat{d}_{j|j})^T]$

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

## KALMAN FILTER IN THE ITERATION DOMAIN



# CONTROL



$$x_j = Fu_j + d_j + N_\xi \xi_j$$

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

$$\min_{u_{j+1}} \left\| Fu_{j+1} + \hat{d}_{j|j} \right\|_\ell$$

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

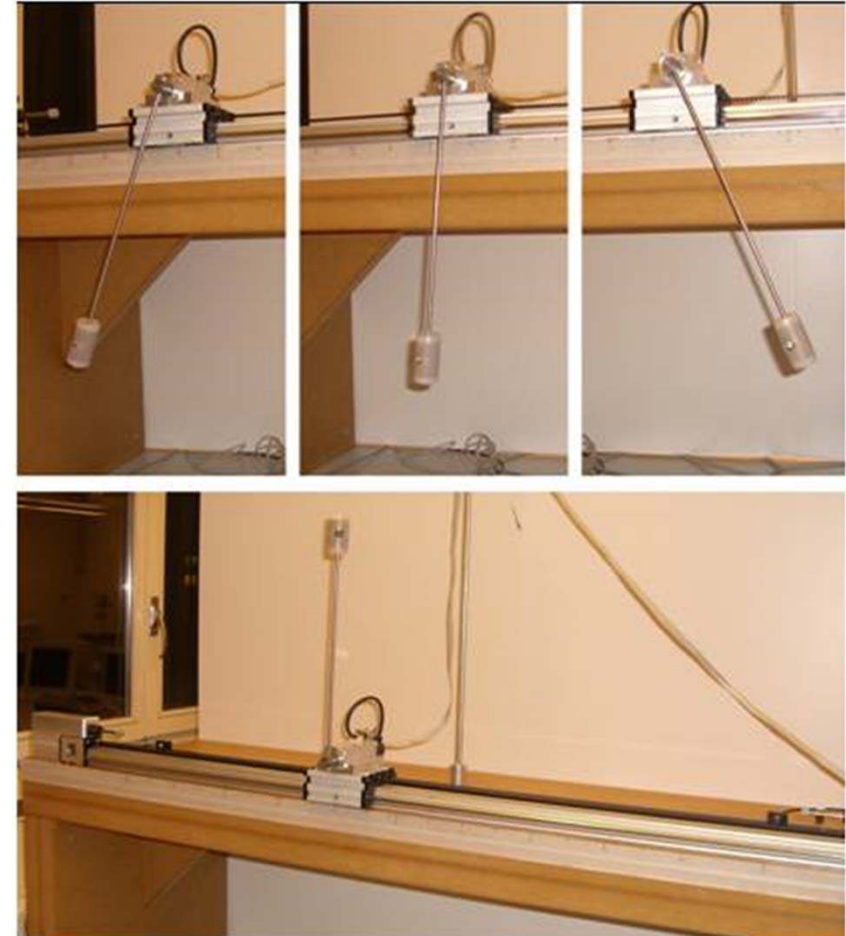
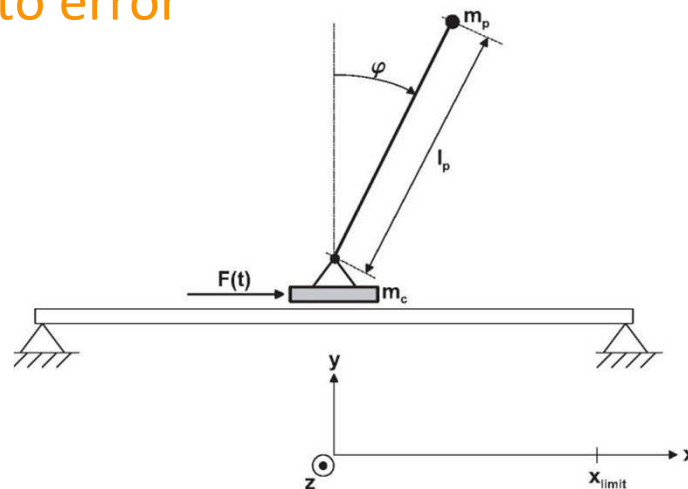
# EXPERIMENT

## 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>

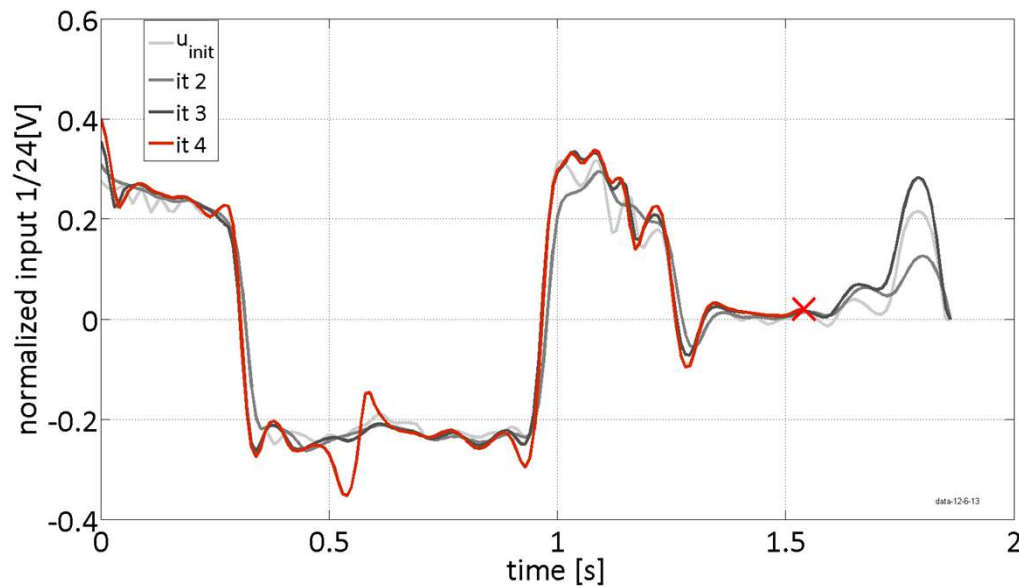
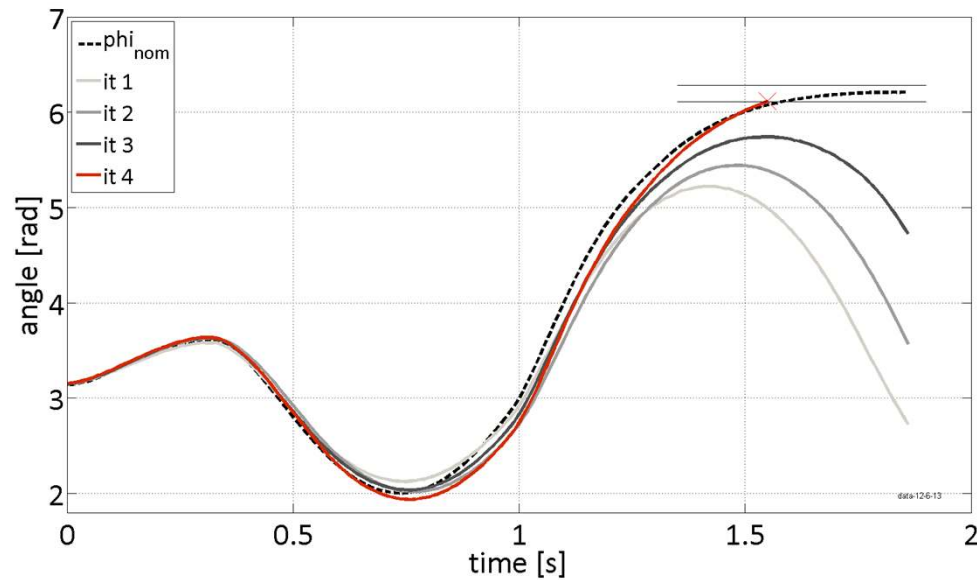
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UNREGI  
STERED

SWING IT UP!

# MORE RESULTS AND FEATURES (1)



ROBUSTNESS

DOUBLE THE MASS

KEEP SAME MODEL &  
UPDATE RULE

# MORE RESULTS AND FEATURES (2)

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

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

## WEIGHTING

INFLUENCES  
LEARNING BEHAVIOR

## SPEED OF LEARNING

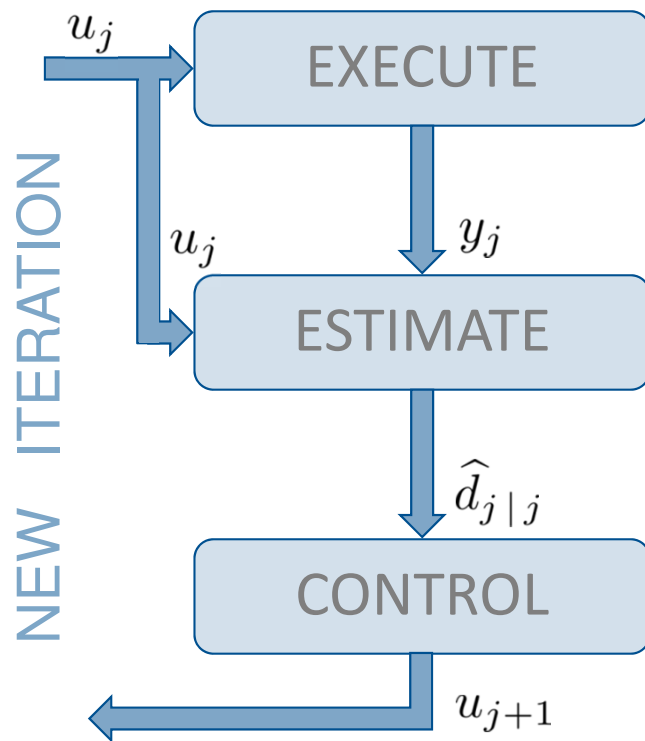
$$d_j = d_{j-1} + \omega_{j-1}$$
$$\omega_j \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Omega_j), \quad \Omega_j = \epsilon_j I, \quad \epsilon_j > 0$$

## NORM

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

# SUMMARY

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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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