

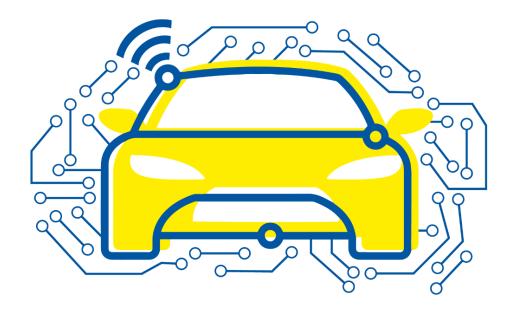
Automated and Connected Driving Challenges

Section 4 – Vehicle Guidance

Vehicle Guidance on Guidance Level Direct Multiple Shooting

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The direct Multiple-Shooting approach

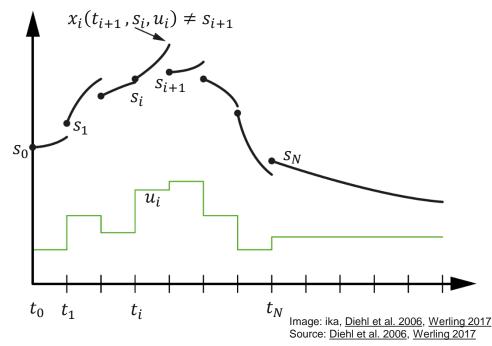
Dynamic optimization problem is reduced to a static one:

→ finite-dimensional discrete parameterization of the piece-wise continuous control-function

$$\mathbf{u}(t)$$
 with $t \in [t_0, t_N]; N \in \mathbb{N}$
 $\mathbf{u}(t) = \mathbf{u}_i$ with $t \in [t_i, t_{i+1}]$ and

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = f(\mathbf{x}_i(t), \mathbf{u}_i) \text{ with } t \in [t_i, t_{i+1}]$$

States will be calculated based on **forward integration** on each **interval** from an artificial **initial value** s_i . Optimization through specific **change of control variables** u_i and **initial states** s_i on interval i. Consider continuity condition.





Vehicle Guidance on Guidance Level



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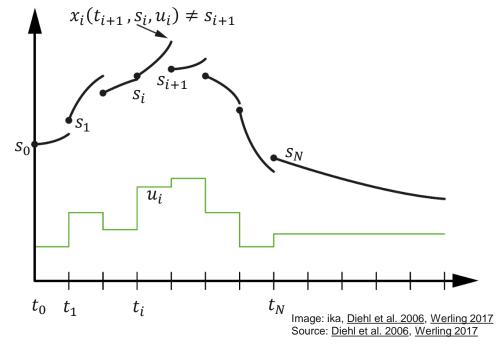
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- + Complex vehicle models can be used; output can be directly feed-forward to the controller; Good convergence behaviour for unstable and badly non-linear systems
- local minimum; runtime increases exponentially with number of states; early abort of the optimization will lead to invalid results

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = f(\mathbf{x}_i(t), \mathbf{u}_i) \text{ with } t \in [t_i, t_{i+1}]$$
$$\mathbf{x}(t_{i+1}, \mathbf{s}_i, \mathbf{u}_i) = \mathbf{s}_{i+1}$$

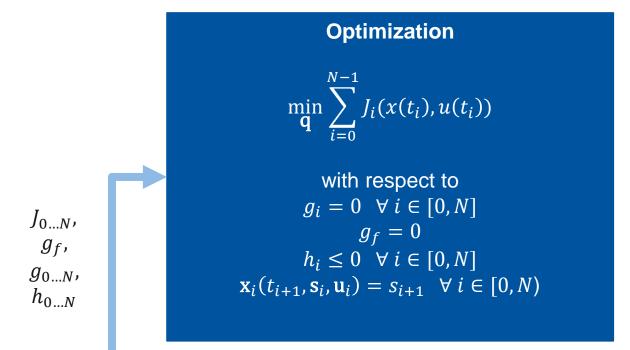








Direct Multiple-Shooting - Optimization process



Initialization:

$$q^0 = [u_0, ..., u_N, s_0, ..., s_N]$$

Evaluation

$$J_i = J(\mathbf{x}_i(t), \mathbf{u}_i)$$

$$g_f = g(\mathbf{x}_f, \mathbf{u}_f)$$

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

$$h_i = h(\mathbf{x}_i(t), \mathbf{u}_i)$$

 $\mathbf{x}_{0...N}(t),$ $\mathbf{u}_{0...N}$

Integration

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}_i(t) = f(\mathbf{x}_i(t), \mathbf{u}_i) \quad t \in [t_i, t_{i+1}]$$
$$\mathbf{x}_i(t_i) = \mathbf{s}_i$$

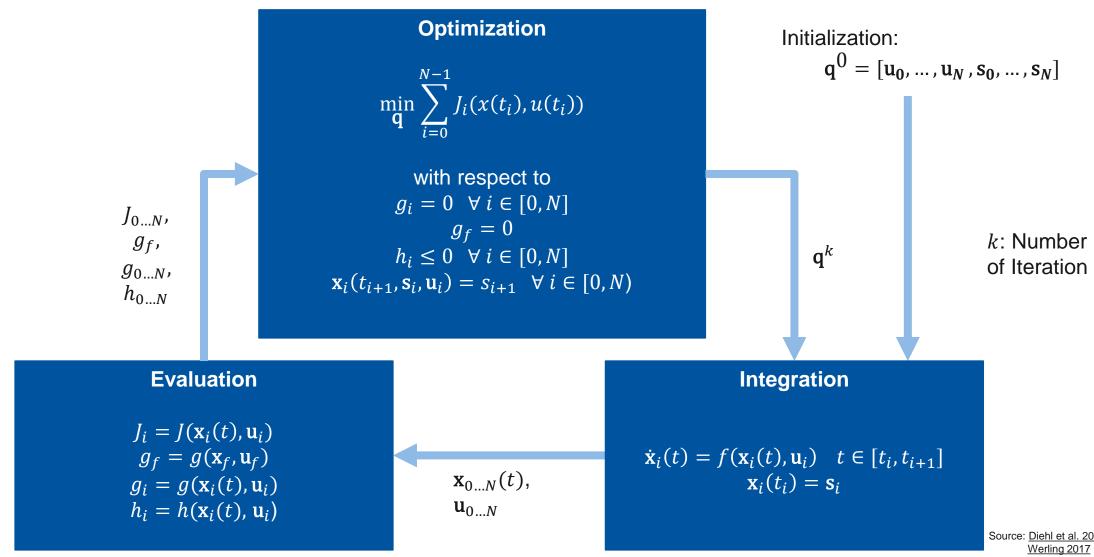
Source: <u>Diehl et al. 2006</u> Werling 2017



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Direct Multiple-Shooting - Optimization process



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