Recursive Feasibility of Stochastic Model Predictive Control with Mission-Wide Probabilistic Constraints

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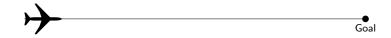
Background

- Stochastic Optimal Control
- Mission-Wide Chance-Constrained Optimal Control
- Chance Constraints: mission-wide & stage-wise

Contributions

- Remaining MWPSs & Initially Prescribed MWPS (MWPS: Mission-Wide Probability of Safety)
- Recursive Feasibility of MWPS Constraints
- Stochastic Linear MPC with MWPS guarantee

Mission: plan an optimal trajectory for the drone



- s. 11 and w are all continuous
- we will describe this transition via conditional distribution:

$$\rho\left[\mathbf{s}_{+}\,|\,\mathbf{s},\mathbf{u}\right] \qquad \text{(depending on the distribution of }\mathbf{w}\text{)}$$

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 $\text{State transition:} \quad \underbrace{s,u}_{\text{current state\&input}} \xrightarrow{\text{s.t. disturbance } \mathbf{w}} \underbrace{s_+}_{\text{successor state}}$

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Mission: plan an optimal trajectory for the drone within N stages



A simplified diagram above: the drone may reach the goal point before stage N.

Performance assessment:

- N: mission horizon or number of times control is applied (typically very large)
- stage cost: $L(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{u}) \in \mathbb{R}$, terminal cost: $M(\mathbf{s}_N) \in \mathbb{R}$
- ullet policy sequence is $oldsymbol{\pi}:=\{oldsymbol{\pi}_0,\ldots,oldsymbol{\pi}_{N-1}\}$ such that $\mathbf{u}_k=oldsymbol{\pi}_k(\mathbf{s}_k)$
- total cost:

$$\mathbb{E}\left[M(\mathbf{s}_N) + \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} L(\mathbf{s}_k, \boldsymbol{\pi}_k(\mathbf{s}_k))\right]$$

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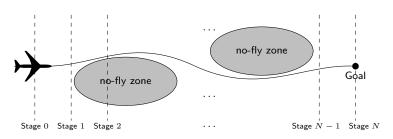
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Mission: plan an optimal trajectory for the drone within N stages and subject to safety constraints



Safety considerations:

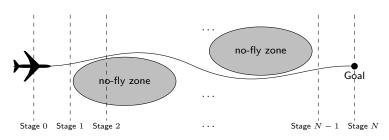
- \bullet A mission to be safe if: $\mathbf{s}_{1,...,N} \in \mathbb{S}$. (may be impossible!!!)
- Mission-Wide Probability of Safety (MWPS)

$$\mathbb{P}[\mathbf{s}_1, \dots, N] \in \mathbb{S}[\mathbf{s}_0, \pi]$$

MWPS constraint, i.e., mission-wide chance constraint

$$\mathbb{P}[\mathbf{s}_{1,\ldots,N} \in \mathbb{S} \mid \mathbf{s}_{0}, \boldsymbol{\pi}] \geq S, \quad \text{with } S \in [0, 1]$$

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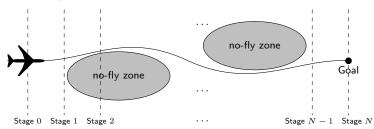
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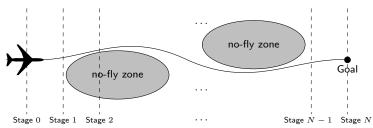
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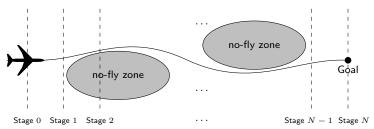
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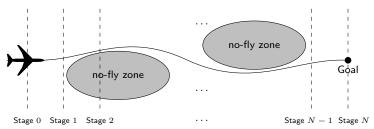


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s.t.
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Notice: minimization over an infinite dimensional function space. Cumbersome!!!

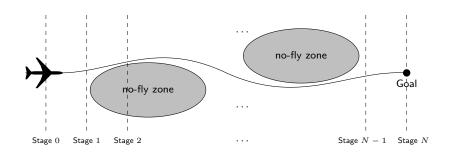
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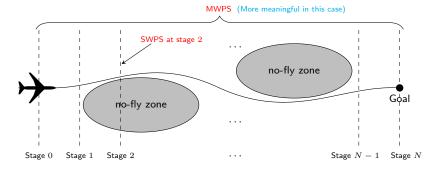
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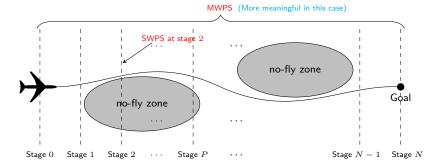
Comparison:

- Mission-Wide Probability of Safety (MWPS): w.r.t. the whole mission.
- Stage-Wise Probability of Safety (SWPS): w.r.t. a single time stage.
- Classic SMPC that enforces P joint SWPSs, P is the prediction horizon (typically $P \ll N)$



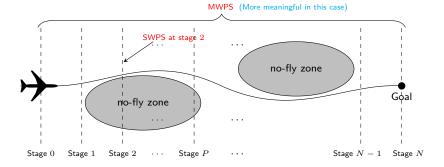
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It is hard to non-conservatively enforce MWPS via (multiple) SWPS because of the correlation between successive states

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$$\mathbb{P}_{0,N} := \mathbb{P}\left[\mathbf{s}_{1,...,N} \in \mathbb{S} \,\middle|\, \mathbf{s}_{0}, \boldsymbol{\pi}^{k}\right]$$

remaining MWPSs:

$$\mathbb{P}_{k,N} := \mathbb{P}\left[\mathbf{s}_{k+1,\dots,N} \in \mathbb{S} \,\middle|\, \mathbf{s}_k, \{\boldsymbol{\pi}_k, \dots, \boldsymbol{\pi}_{N-1}\}\right]$$

 $\mathbb{P}_{0,N}$ is constant,while $\mathbb{P}_{k,N}$ is random, depending on the specific realization of $\mathbf{s}_{1,\dots,k}$

Any relations between $\mathbb{P}_{0,N}$ and $\mathbb{P}_{k,N}$?

Lemma :

Given a policy sequence π , then we observe that

$$\mathbb{E}_{\left\{\mathbf{s}_{1,...,k}\in\mathbb{S}\mid\mathbf{s}_{0},\left\{\boldsymbol{\pi}_{0},...,\boldsymbol{\pi}_{k-1}\right\}\right\}}\left[\mathbb{P}_{k,N}\right]=\mathbb{P}_{0,N}$$

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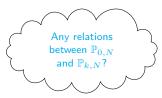
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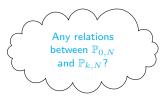
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SMPC with Shrinking-horizon policy (solving N optimal control problems in an "on-line" fashion:)

Find policy

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that solves the problem

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\pi}^k} \quad \mathbb{E}\left[M(\mathbf{s}_N) + \sum_{l=k}^{N-1} L(\mathbf{s}_l, \boldsymbol{\pi}_l^k(\mathbf{s}_l))\right]$$

s.t.
$$\mathbb{P}[\mathbf{s}_{k+1} \quad N \in \mathbb{S} \mid \mathbf{s}_k, \boldsymbol{\pi}^k] > S$$

 $(\pi^k$ are parameterized in practice such that it lies in the subspace of its actual admissible set)

 The control inputs applied to the closed-loop system are given by

$$\mathbf{u}_k = \tilde{\boldsymbol{\pi}}_k^k \left(\mathbf{s}_k \right), \quad k = 0, \dots, N - 1$$



How to fulfill the MWPS constraint of the closed-loop system?

Proposition 1

Assume that there exist feasible π^0 satisfies the MWPS cosntraint:

$$\mathbb{P}[\mathbf{s}_{1,\dots,N} \in \mathbb{S} \,|\, \mathbf{s}_0, \boldsymbol{\pi}^0] \ge S_0 \ge S$$

and that each policy sequence π^k is built under the constraint:

$$\mathbb{P}[\mathbf{s}_{k+1,\dots,N} \in \mathbb{S} \,|\, \mathbf{s}_k, \boldsymbol{\pi}^k] \ge S_k \gamma_k \mathbb{P}[\mathbf{s}_{k+1,\dots,N} \in \mathbb{S} \,|\, \mathbf{s}_k, \boldsymbol{\pi}^{k-1}] \tag{1}$$

with $S_k = \gamma_k \mathbb{P}[\mathbf{s}_{k+1,...,N} \in \mathbb{S} \,|\, \mathbf{s}_k, \boldsymbol{\pi}^{k-1}]$, where $\gamma_k \in (0,1]$, for all k. Then the close-loop MWPS constraints under $\{\tilde{\boldsymbol{\pi}}_0^0, \dots, \tilde{\boldsymbol{\pi}}_{N-1}^{N-1}\}$ reads as:

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\mathbf{s}_{1,\dots,N} \in \mathbb{S} \,\middle|\, \mathbf{s}_{0}, \{\tilde{\boldsymbol{\pi}}_{0}^{0}, \dots, \tilde{\boldsymbol{\pi}}_{N-1}^{N-1}\}\right] \geq \prod_{k=1}^{N-1} \gamma_{k} S_{0}$$

Corollary

- together with the choice of $\prod_{k=1}^{N-1} \gamma_k S_0 = S$ with make the closed-loop MWPS constraint be fulfilled.
- ullet constraint (1) is feasible for $m{\pi}^k = m{\pi}^{k-1}$, i.e., the SMPC controller is recursive feasible

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Corollary

- together with the choice of $\prod_{k=1}^{N-1} \gamma_k S_0 = S$ with make the closed-loop MWPS constraint be fulfilled.
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Recursive Feasibility of MWPS Constraints

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The linear system: $\mathbf{s}_{k+1} = A\mathbf{s}_k + B\mathbf{u}_k + \mathbf{w}_k$

The safe set: \mathbb{S} is polytopic, i.e., $\mathbb{S} = \{ \mathbf{s} \mid C\mathbf{s} + \mathbf{c} \leq 0 \}$

At current state s_k , for all t = k, ..., N-1, solve the problem

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the policy π^k is parameterized as $\pi_t^k(\mathbf{s}_t) := \bar{\mathbf{u}}_t + K\mathbf{e}_t$

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Cost function. assume zero-mean of \mathbf{w}_k , cost function reduces to

$$\bar{\mathbf{s}}_N^\top Q_N \bar{\mathbf{s}}_N + \sum_{t=k}^{N-1} \left(\bar{\mathbf{s}}_t^\top Q \bar{\mathbf{s}}_t + \bar{\mathbf{u}}_t^\top R \bar{\mathbf{u}}_t \right) + \sigma,$$

where σ is a constant term.

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$$\mathbb{P}[H(\mathbf{w}_{k,...,N-1}) + \mathcal{C}\bar{\mathbf{s}}_{k+1,...,N}^{\top} \leq \mathbf{0}] \geq S_k$$
 with appropriate matrices H and \mathcal{C} .

Scenario Approximation. further reformulated via samples

$$H^{(i)}(\mathbf{w}_{k,\dots,N-1}^{(i)}) + C\bar{\mathbf{s}}_{k+1,\dots,N}^{\top} \leq \mathbf{0}$$

(for all $i=1,\dots,N_k$, and N_k is the number of samples [cf. Calafiore 2009])

Pick up a "representative" sample. label

$$\mathcal{I}_{j} = \max_{i \in \mathbb{I}_{[1, N_{k}]}} [H^{(i)}]_{j}, \quad \forall j \in \mathbb{I}_{[1, n_{c}]},$$

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A regular QP of the same complexity as a normal linear MPC

Algorithm: linear SMPC with MWPS constraint

Initialization: S_0 , $\gamma_{1,...,N-1}$, initial state s_0 ;

while k = 0: N - 1 do

Evaluate S_k through Monte Carlo simulation;

Generate N_k samples;

Get the solution $\bar{\mathbf{u}}_{k}^{*}$ by solving the QP above

Send $\bar{\mathbf{u}}_{k}^{*}$ to the actual system and update state: $\mathbf{s}_{k+1} = A\mathbf{s}_{k} + B\bar{\mathbf{u}}_{k}^{*} + \mathbf{w}_{k}$;

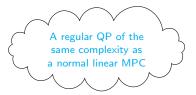
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Stochastic Linear MPC with MWPS guarantee: a case study

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right], B = \left[\begin{array}{cc} 0.5 \\ 1 \end{array} \right]$$

ullet Disturbance: $\mathbf{w}_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 0.04 \cdot I)$

Safe set matrices:

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{c} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ -10 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = I, R = 0.1,$$

$$K = [-0.6167, -1.2703]$$

$$Q_N = \begin{bmatrix} 2.0599 & 0.5916 \\ 0.5916 & 1.4228 \end{bmatrix}$$

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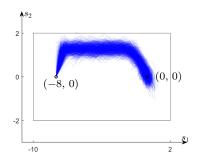


Figure: State trajectories via running Monte Carlo simulations

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- $\begin{array}{c} \bullet \ Q = I, \ R = 0.1, \\ K = [-0.6167, -1.2703] \\ Q_N = \left[\begin{array}{cc} 2.0599 & 0.5916 \\ 0.5916 & 1.4228 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$
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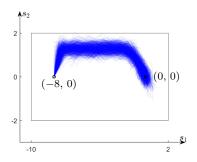


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this discrepancy is due to that the scenario-based method adopted is conservative.

Summary

Conclusions

- Showed that the remaining MWPSs remains constant in the expected value sense
- Proposed a recursively feasible control scheme while ensuring MWPS constraint
- Deployed the idea in the linear case via an efficient scenario-based approach

Future work

- More advanced methods in place of the classic Monte-Carlo sampling
- Receding-horizon policy in place of the shrinking-horizon policy

Contact: kai.wang@ntnu.no

Thank you! Questions?

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