Robust Optimization

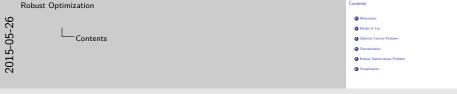
Annkathrin Krämmer, Sabina Przioda, Christian Kreipl, Johannes Milz

Technische Universität München

May 27, 2015

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- **6** Robust Optimization Problem
- 6 Visualization



- Our work is divided into 4 parts
 - Model of a Car
 - Mathematical problem formulation
 - Implementation
 - Visualization

Motivation I

- steering a car
- minimize fuel consumption
- constraints
 - avoid crashes
 - dynamics

Problem

Dynamics change considerably, e.g. for different weather.

→ Robust Optimization

Motivation

Motivation

Robust Optimization

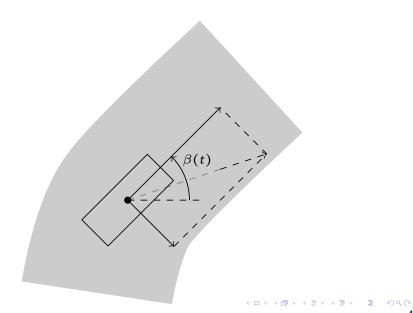
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 Robust Optimization

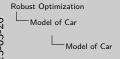
Motivation

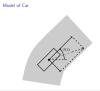
- Our goal is to steer a car such that the fuel consumption is minimal
- Contraints: Avoid Crashes
 - our car is not allowed to leave the road
 - hit other cars or construction sites
- Dynamics of the car
- motion of the car
 - slipping behavior
 - acceleration behavior
- Problem: Changing weather has a major impact on the slipping behavior
 - we cannot drive fast on icy roads
 - Rain causes aquaplaning
- Maiii Causes aquar
- Way out: Robust Optimization
 This Optimization method takes changing parameters such as weather into account.
 - Car is steered save for changing conditions such as weather, different roads...



Model of Car







- · Our car is described as a pointmass, for simplicity
- Road is visualized in gray
- · Car as a rectangle
- steering angle is denoted by $\beta(t)$
 - We applied Newton's mechanic
 - The motion/ direction of motion is described with
 - The steering angle $\beta(t)$
 - The acceleration force pushing the car forward
 - The central forces
 - If the speed of the car is to high, it slides and may leave the road.

Dynamical System

$$\dot{x}(t) = G(x(t), u(t), p)$$
 $x(0) = x_0,$

where

 $x \in C^1([0, t_f], \mathbb{R}^n)$ is the state variable, $u \in C^1([0, t_f], \mathbb{R}^m)$ is the control variable, $p \in \mathbb{R}^{n_p}$ is the uncertain parameter vector.



- Motion of the car is described as a dynamical system, i.e., with a ODE and an initial value
- ullet t_f is the final time of our ride
- our states: path, velocity, steering angle
- control: brake, motor torque (gas petal), steering angle velocity
- parameter: weather, rolling friction coefficients, uncertain sea level due to wrong NAVI data

Optimal Control Problem

$$\min_{\substack{x(\cdot) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_x}, u(\cdot) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_u} \\ x(\cdot) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_x}, u(\cdot) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_u}}} f_0(x, u)$$
s.t.
$$\dot{x}(t) = G(x(t), u(t), p) \qquad \forall t \in [0, t_f],$$

$$x(0) = x_0,$$

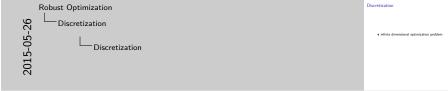
$$f_i(x(t), u(t)) \le 0 \qquad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n_f,$$

$$\forall t \in [0, t_f].$$



Discretization

• infinte dimensional optimization problem



For consistency, I would not use several slides to present this content. I am not a fan of that. What is your opinion? What do we approximate?

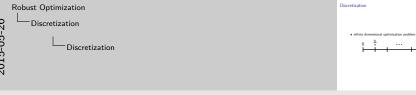
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We should try to have the same layout for our graphics. I thought that LaTeX does this one its own....

Discretization

• infinte dimensional optimization problem

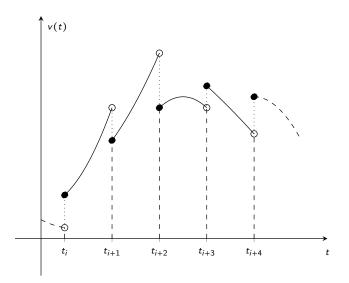
$$0 \quad \frac{t_f}{n} \quad \dots \quad \frac{(n-1)t_f}{n} \quad t_f$$



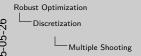
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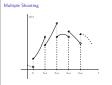
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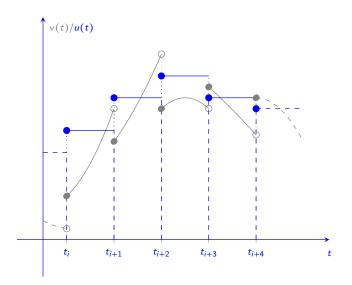




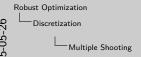


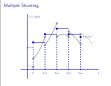


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 velocity. I will mention that this is a state
- The t is above the axis
- It might be good to add another blue y -axis!
- The same for the control vector. Is the control between the state by accident?
- I would not present MATLAB graphics (consistency) just another tikz graphic with continuous state.
- Will the solution output a continuous control? (might be a question of the audience.
- $\bullet \quad \hbox{I would omit the plots for Mwh and R*Fb. Why are the vertical lines not dashed? (consistency) } \\$

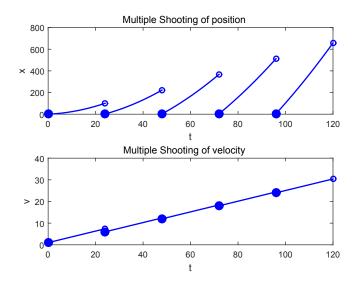




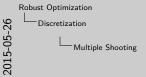


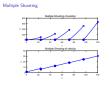


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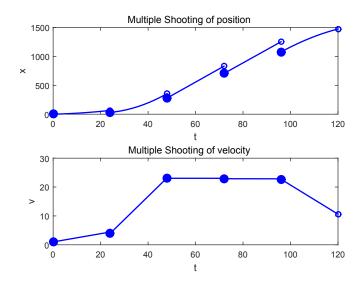






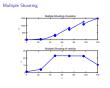


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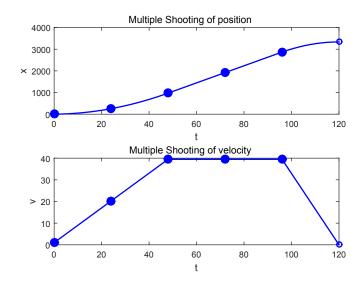






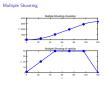


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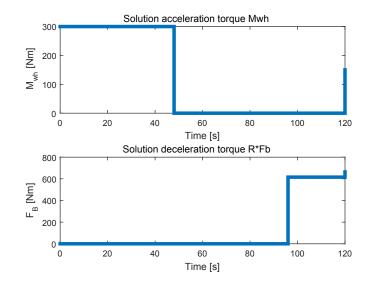






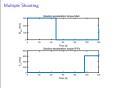


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Problem Formulation

Discrete Optimization Problem

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^{n_x}, u \in \mathbb{R}^{n_u}} f_0(x, u)$$
s.t. $f_i(x, u) \leq 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n_f$ $g_j(x, u, p) = 0$ for $j = 1, \dots, n_x$ with $p \in \mathbb{R}^{n_p}$ uncertain parameter vector



Problem Formulation

Discrete Optimization Problem

s.t.
$$\begin{aligned} \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^{n_x}, u \in \mathbb{R}^{n_u}} f_0(x, u) \\ f_i(x, u) &\leq 0 & \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n_f \\ g_j(x, u, p) &= 0 & \text{for } j = 1, \dots, n_x \end{aligned}$$
 with $p \in \mathbb{P}_{box} = \{ p \in \mathbb{R}^{n_p} | p_{lower} \leq p \leq p_{upper} \}$



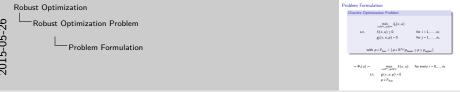
Problem Formulation

Discrete Optimization Problem $\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^{n_x}, u \in \mathbb{R}^{n_u}} f_0(x, u)$ s.t. $f_i(x, u) \leq 0 \qquad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n_f$ $g_j(x, u, p) = 0 \qquad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, n_x$ with $p \in \mathbb{P}_{box} = \{ p \in \mathbb{R}^{n_p} | p_{lower} \leq p \leq p_{upper} \}$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi_i(u) := \max_{x \in \mathbb{R}^{n_x}, p \in \mathbb{R}^{n_p}} f_i(x, u) \quad \text{for every } i = 0, ..., n_f$$
 s.t.
$$g(x, u, p) = 0$$

$$p \in \mathbb{P}_{box}$$





Worst Case Formulation

$$\Phi_{i}(u) := \max_{x \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{x}}, p \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{p}}} f_{i}(x, u) \quad \text{for every } i = 0, ..., n_{f}$$
s.t.
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Robust Counterpart $\min_{u \in \mathbb{R}^{n_u}} \Phi_0(u)$ s.t. $\Phi_i(u) \leq 0 \qquad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n_f.$ \Rightarrow bilevel structure!

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$$\text{s.t.} \qquad g(x, u, p) = 0$$

$$p \in \mathbb{P}_{box}$$

Robust Counterpart $\min_{u \in \mathbb{R}^{n_u}} \tilde{\Phi}_0(u)$ s.t. $\tilde{\Phi}_i(u) \leq 0 \qquad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n_f.$ $\Rightarrow \text{bilevel structure!}$



Approximation Technique

Linearization

at a point (\bar{x}, u, \bar{p}) with $g(\bar{x}, u, \bar{p}) = 0$ and $\bar{p} = \frac{p_{lower} + p_{upper}}{2}$:

$$\widetilde{\Phi}_{i}(u) := \max_{\substack{(x-\bar{x}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{x}}, (p-\bar{p}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{p}} \\ \partial x}} f_{i}(\bar{x}, u) + \frac{\partial f_{i}}{\partial x}(\bar{x}, u)(x - \bar{x})$$
s.t.
$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(\bar{x}, u, \bar{p})(x - \bar{x}) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial p}(\bar{x}, u, \bar{p})(p - \bar{p}) = 0$$

$$p \in \mathbb{P}_{box}$$



Approximation Technique

Linearization at a point (\bar{x}, u, \bar{p}) with $g(\bar{x}, u, \bar{p}) = 0$ and $\bar{p} = \frac{\bar{p}_{max} + \bar{p}_{max}}{2}$:

at a point (\bar{x}, u, \bar{p}) with $g(\bar{x}, u, \bar{p}) = 0$ and $\bar{p} = \frac{\cos (-p - \bar{p})}{2}$. $\hat{\Phi}_{\bar{z}}(u) := \max_{(x-\bar{z})\in \mathbb{Z}^n, (\bar{p}-\bar{p}))\in \mathbb{Z}^n} f_{\bar{z}}(\bar{x}, u) + \frac{\partial f_{\bar{z}}}{\partial x}(\bar{x}, u)(x - \bar{x})$ s.t. $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(\bar{x}, u, \bar{p})(x - \bar{x}) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial p}(\bar{x}, u, \bar{p})(p - \bar{p}) = 0$

Approximation Technique

Linearization

at a point (\bar{x}, u, \bar{p}) with $g(\bar{x}, u, \bar{p}) = 0$ and $\bar{p} = \frac{p_{lower} + p_{upper}}{2}$:

$$\widetilde{\Phi}_{i}(u) := \max_{\substack{(x-\bar{x}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{x}}, (p-\bar{p}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{p}}}} f_{i}(\bar{x}, u) + \frac{\partial f_{i}}{\partial x}(\bar{x}, u)(x-\bar{x})$$
s.t.
$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(\bar{x}, u, \bar{p})(x-\bar{x}) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial p}(\bar{x}, u, \bar{p})(p-\bar{p}) = 0$$

$$p \in \mathbb{P}_{box}$$

With a unique optimal solution $\tilde{\Phi}_i(u)$:

Standard Optimization Problem

s.t.

 $\min_{u\in\mathbb{R}^{n_u},ar{\mathbf{x}}\in\mathbb{R}^{n_\mathbf{x}}} ilde{\Phi}_0(u)$

 $\tilde{\Phi}_i(u) \le 0$ for $i = 1, ..., n_f$ $g(\bar{x}, u, \bar{p}) = 0$

Robust Optimization
Robust Optimization Problem
Approximation Technique

Approximation Technique
Listanization
at a point (\vec{x}, μ, \hat{p}) with $g(\vec{x}, \mu, \hat{p}) = 0$ and $\hat{p} = \frac{n_0 + n_0 + n_0}{2}$ $\hat{\Phi}_{i}(\phi) := \frac{n_0 + n_0}{(n_0 + n_0 + n_0)} \hat{\phi}_{i}(\vec{x}, \hat{p}) \cdot \frac{n_0}{\partial x}(\vec{x}, \hat{q})(\vec{x} - \hat{x})$ $\pm 1 \cdot \frac{n_0}{n_0} \hat{Q}_{i}(\vec{x}, \mu, \hat{p})(\vec{x} - \hat{x}) \cdot \frac{n_0}{\partial y}(\vec{x}, \mu, \hat{p})(\vec{p} - \hat{p}) = 0$ $p \in \mathcal{F}_{in}$ With a unique optimal solution $\hat{\Phi}_{i}(\phi)$.
Sciendard Optimization Problem

 $\tilde{\Phi}_{i}(u) < 0$

What do we want?





─Visualization What do not sensit!

Visualization

- graphs contain much information
- videos catch people where they are
- Grass tiles
- Make car shiny, windows glassy
- · Curves are nice to see
- this is just an arbitrary acceleration
- This 10 seconds clip allready rendered 30 min
- min 18FPS needed

- sell our results to you
- nice graphs
- rendered video





- graphs contain much information
- · videos catch people where they are
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What can we improve?



Robust Optimization

Visualization

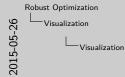
Visualization

Visualization

What can we improve?

- graphs contain much information
- videos catch people where they are
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- textures
- nonlinear street design
- fit acceleration to optimization results
- fiit resolution to output device
- follow the car with the camera



- graphs contain much information
- videos catch people where they are
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Visualization

· nonlinear street design

filt resolution to output device
 follow the car with the camera

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