

智能汽车路径规划与轨迹跟踪系列算法精讲及Matlab程序实现第13讲模型预测控制(MPC)法

创作者: Ally

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初识模型预测控制

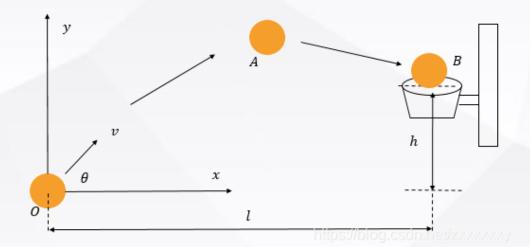
- 根据高中物理知识,将篮球视为质点,在不考虑空气阻力作用下,设篮球斜 抛的角度为θ,斜抛初始速度为v,初始高度为y0(右图为0),则篮球的斜 抛运动由竖直方向的上抛运动和水平方向的匀速运动构成:
- ▶ (1) 竖直方向:

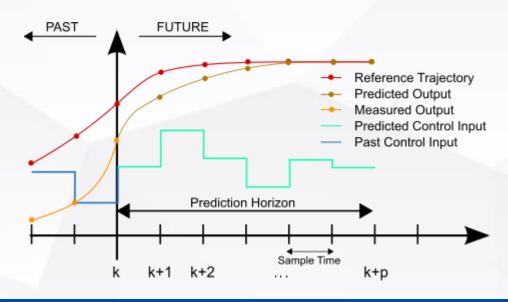
$$y(t) = y_0 + v \sin \theta \cdot t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \tag{1}$$

▶ (2)水平方向:

$$x(t) = v\cos\theta \cdot t \tag{2}$$

- 那么对于离初始点水平距离为I、竖直距离h的球框位置,若想在初始投球点能够顺利投中球框位置,可以联立上面两式求得一组解集(v,θ)。
- ▶ 那么这里的式(1)和式(2)就是"模型(Model)",篮球能否按照预期投进球框就是"预测(Prediction)",通过调整初始点投球时的角度和速度就是"控制(Control)"。
- 当然,若期望预测控制量比较精确,我们会需要更细致地考虑不同位置的空气阻力等因素对篮球投射过程的影响,而不只是简单地假设没有空气阻力存在以及球在空气中的水平速度保持不变。









模型 (Model)

▶ 设车辆的状态量偏差和控制量偏差如式(3)所示:

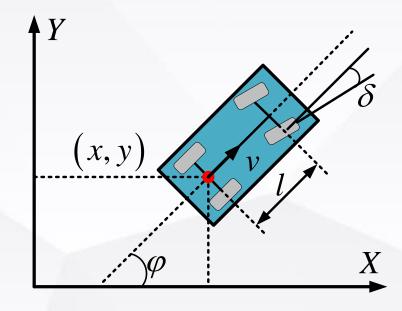
$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} - \dot{x}_r \\ \dot{y} - \dot{y}_r \\ \dot{\varphi} - \dot{\varphi}_r \end{bmatrix}, \tilde{\mathbf{u}} = \begin{bmatrix} v - v_r \\ \delta - \delta_r \end{bmatrix}$$
(3)

▶ 基于第9讲的运动学模型的离散状态空间方程如下,

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -Tv_r \sin \varphi_r \\ 0 & 1 & Tv_r \cos \varphi_r \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}(k) + \begin{bmatrix} T\cos \varphi_r & 0 \\ T\sin \varphi_r & 0 \\ T\frac{\tan \varphi_r}{l} & T\frac{v_r}{l\cos^2 \delta_r} \end{bmatrix} \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k) = \boldsymbol{a}\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}(k) + \boldsymbol{b}\tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k)$$
(4)

▶ 定义输出方程:

$$y(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \tilde{x}(k) = c\tilde{x}(k)$$
 (5)







模型 (Model)

▶ 构建新的状态向量:

$$\xi(k) = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}(k) \\ \tilde{u}(k-1) \end{bmatrix} \tag{6}$$

▶ 那么新的状态空间表达式:

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\tilde{\mathbf{z}}(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}(k+1) \\ \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(k) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(k) + b\tilde{\mathbf{u}}(k) \\ \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(k) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(k) + b\tilde{\mathbf{u}}(k-1) + b\tilde{\mathbf{u}}(k) - b\tilde{\mathbf{u}}(k-1) \\ \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(k-1) + \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(k) - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(k-1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(k) + b\tilde{\mathbf{u}}(k-1) \\ \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(k-1) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b\tilde{\mathbf{u}}(k) - b\tilde{\mathbf{u}}(k-1) \\ \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(k) - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(k-1) \end{bmatrix} \\
= \begin{bmatrix} a & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}(k) \\ \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(k-1) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b \\ I_{N_u} \end{bmatrix} (\tilde{\mathbf{u}}(k) - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(k-1)) = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ \mathbf{0} & I_{N_u} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}(k) \\ \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(k-1) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b \\ I_{N_u} \end{bmatrix} (\tilde{\mathbf{u}}(k) - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(k-1)) = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ \mathbf{0} & I_{N_u} \end{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{z}}(k) + \begin{bmatrix} b \\ I_{N_u} \end{bmatrix} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(k) \\
= A\tilde{\mathbf{z}}(k) + B\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(k)$$
(7)

▶ 那么输出方程为:

$$\eta(k) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{N_x} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}(k) \\ \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(k-1) \end{bmatrix} = C\xi(k)$$
(8)





预测 (Predict)

$$\xi(k+2) = A\xi(k+1) + B\Delta\tilde{u}(k+1) = A^{2}\xi(k) + AB\Delta\tilde{u}(k) + B\Delta\tilde{u}(k+1)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}(k+3) = \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\xi}(k+2) + \boldsymbol{B}\Delta\tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k+2) = \boldsymbol{A}^{3}\boldsymbol{\xi}(k) + \boldsymbol{A}^{2}\boldsymbol{B}\Delta\tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k) + \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{B}\Delta\tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k+1) + \boldsymbol{B}\Delta\tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k+2)$$

:

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}(k+N_C) = \boldsymbol{A}^{N_C}\boldsymbol{\xi}(k) + \boldsymbol{A}^{N_C-1}\boldsymbol{B}\Delta\tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k) + \boldsymbol{A}^{N_C-2}\boldsymbol{B}\Delta\tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k+1) + \cdots + \boldsymbol{A}^{0}\boldsymbol{B}\Delta\tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k+N_C-1)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}(k+N_P) = \boldsymbol{A}^{N_P}\boldsymbol{\xi}(k) + \boldsymbol{A}^{N_P-1}\boldsymbol{B}\Delta\tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k) + \boldsymbol{A}^{N_P-2}\boldsymbol{B}\Delta\tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k+1) + \dots + \boldsymbol{A}^0\boldsymbol{B}\Delta\tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k+N_P-1)$$

那么同样对式(8)进行多步骤推导,输出方程为:

$$\eta(k+1) = C\xi(k+1) = CA\xi(k) + CB\Delta\tilde{u}(k)$$

$$\eta(k+2) = CA^2\xi(k) + CAB\Delta\tilde{u}(k) + CB\Delta\tilde{u}(k+1)$$

$$\eta(k+3) = CA^{3}\xi(k) + CA^{2}B\Delta\tilde{u}(k) + CAB\Delta\tilde{u}(k+1) + CB\Delta\tilde{u}(k+2)$$

:

$$\eta(k+N_C) = CA^{N_C}\xi(k) + CA^{N_C-1}B\Delta\tilde{u}(k) + CA^{N_C-2}B\Delta\tilde{u}(k+1) + \cdots + CA^{0}B\Delta\tilde{u}(k+N_C-1)$$

:

$$\eta(k+N_P) = CA^{N_P} \xi(k) + CA^{N_P-1} B \Delta \tilde{u}(k) + CA^{N_P-2} B \Delta \tilde{u}(k+1) + \cdots + CA^0 B \Delta \tilde{u}(k+N_P-1)$$

▶ 规律:A的指数与u的控制步之 和为Np+k-1

(9)

(10)

▶ 规律:红框可以单独组成关于 CA形式的大矩阵;蓝框可以单 独组成CAB形式的大矩阵





预测 (Predict)

▶ 对于输出方程(10),令

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} \eta(k+1) \\ \eta(k+2) \\ \dots \\ \eta(k+N_{c}) \\ \dots \\ \eta(k+N_{p}) \end{bmatrix}, \Psi = \begin{bmatrix} CA \\ CA^{2} \\ \dots \\ CA^{N_{c}} \\ \dots \\ CA^{N_{p}} \end{bmatrix}, \Theta = \begin{bmatrix} CB & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ CAB & CB & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \ddots & \dots \\ CA^{N_{c}-1}B & CA^{N_{c}-2}B & CA^{N_{c}-3}B & \cdots & CA^{0}B \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \ddots & \dots \\ CA^{N_{p}-1}B & CA^{N_{p}-2}B & CA^{N_{p}-3}B & \cdots & CA^{N_{p}-N_{c}}B \end{bmatrix}, \Delta U = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \tilde{u}(k) \\ \Delta \tilde{u}(k+1) \\ \Delta \tilde{u}(k+2) \\ \dots \\ \Delta \tilde{u}(k+N_{c}-1) \end{bmatrix}$$
(11)

那么输出方程可以改写为:

$$Y = \Psi \xi(k) + \Theta \Delta U \tag{12}$$

▶ 因此,若已知当前时刻的状态量,和控制时域Nc内的控制增量,也就可以预测未来预测时域Np的系统输出量。

》 规由于预测时域大于 控制时域,当预测的 时间步大于了Nc时, 输出方程的表达就要 受到Nc的限制,故最 后一项的A指数不为0





目标函数设计

> 定义系统输出量的参考值为:

$$Y_r = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\eta}_r(k+1) & \boldsymbol{\eta}_r(k+2) & \cdots & \boldsymbol{\eta}_r(k+N_C) & \cdots & \boldsymbol{\eta}_r(k+N_P) \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}$$
(13)

 $\Rightarrow \quad \text{设} \quad E = \Psi \xi(k), \quad Q_Q = I_{N_P} \otimes Q, R_R = I_{N_P} \otimes R, \quad \text{参考第12讲,} \quad \text{定义优化目标函数为}:$ $J = \tilde{Y}^T Q_Q \tilde{Y} + \Delta U^T R_R \Delta U = (Y - Y_r)^T Q_Q (Y - Y_r) + \Delta U^T R_R \Delta U$ $= \left[(\Psi x(k) + \Theta \Delta U) - Y_r \right]^T Q_Q \left[(\Psi x(k) + \Theta \Delta U) - Y_r \right] + \Delta U^T R_R \Delta U$ $= \Delta U^T (\Theta^T Q_Q \Theta + R_R) \Delta U + 2E^T Q_Q \Theta \Delta U + E^T Q_Q E - Y_r Q_Q \Theta \Delta U + Y_r^T Q_Q Y - 2Y_r^T Q_Q E$ (14)

$$\Rightarrow H = \mathbf{\Theta}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{Q}_{Q} \mathbf{\Theta} + \mathbf{R}_{R}, \mathbf{g} = \mathbf{E}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{Q}_{Q} \mathbf{\Theta} \quad , \text{ 则式 (14)} \quad , \text{ 可以改写为:}$$

$$\min_{\Delta U} J = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \Delta \mathbf{U}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{H} \Delta \mathbf{U} + \mathbf{g}^{\mathsf{T}} \Delta \mathbf{U} \right) \Leftrightarrow \min_{\Delta U} J = \frac{1}{2} \Delta \mathbf{U}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{H} \Delta \mathbf{U} + \mathbf{g}^{\mathsf{T}} \Delta \mathbf{U}$$

$$(15)$$

- ▶ Yr代表参考输出量,由于状态 量是误差形式,故参考输出量 为0,
- □ 克罗内克积是两个任意大小的 矩阵间的运算如果A是一个 m×n的矩阵,而B是一个p×q 的矩阵,克罗内克积则是一个 mp×nq的分块矩阵
- ↓ 紅色矩形框为常数,在求解目↓ 标函数时可以舍去





控制 (Control)

▶ 对于控制量和控制增量,有如下递推式:

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k) = \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k-1) + \Delta \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k)$$

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k+1) = \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k) + \Delta \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k+1) = \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k-1) + \Delta \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k) + \Delta \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k+1)$$
(16)

...

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k+N_C-1) = \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k+N_C-2) + \Delta \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k+N_C-1) = \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k-1) + \Delta \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k) + \Delta \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k+1) + \cdots + \Delta \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k+N_C-1)$$

▶ 上式可以改写为:

$$\boldsymbol{U} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k) \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k+1) \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k+2) \\ \cdots \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k+N_{C}-1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k-1) \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k-1) \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k-1) \\ \cdots \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k-1) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_{2} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \boldsymbol{I}_{2} & \boldsymbol{I}_{2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \boldsymbol{I}_{2} & \boldsymbol{I}_{2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \ddots & 0 \\ \boldsymbol{I}_{2} & \boldsymbol{I}_{2} & \boldsymbol{I}_{2} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{I}_{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k) \\ \Delta \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k+1) \\ \Delta \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k+2) \\ \cdots \\ \Delta \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k+N_{C}-1) \end{bmatrix} = \boldsymbol{U}_{t} + \boldsymbol{A}_{t} \Delta \boldsymbol{U}$$

$$(17)$$

≽ 综上参照式(5)和式(6),有:

$$U_{\min} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\min} \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\min} \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\min} \\ \cdots \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\min} \end{bmatrix} \leq \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k) \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k+1) \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k+2) \\ \cdots \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}(k+N_{C}-1) \end{bmatrix} \leq \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\max} \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\max} \\ \cdots \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\max} \end{bmatrix} = U_{\max}$$

$$(18)$$

$$\begin{cases} A_{I} \Delta U \leq U_{\max} - U \\ -A_{I} \Delta U \leq -U_{\min} + U_{I} \end{cases}$$





总结

よ 综上,模型预测控制问题转为了一个标准二次型规划(Quadratic Programming ,QP)问题

$$\min_{\Delta U} J = \frac{1}{2} \Delta U^{T} H \Delta U + g^{T} \Delta U$$
s.t.
$$\begin{cases}
A_{I} \Delta U_{t} \leq U_{\text{max}} - U \\
A_{I} \Delta U_{t} \leq -U_{\text{min}} + U_{t} \\
\Delta U_{\text{min}} \leq \Delta U \leq \Delta U_{\text{max}}
\end{cases}$$
(19)