

Prediction Model Simulation Using Runge Kutta (RK) Method

Presenter:

Mohamed W. Mehrez, PhD

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- **Model Predictive Control for (Differential drive robots – point stabilization)**

system model

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

$$\mathbf{x}(k+1) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(k), \mathbf{u}(k))$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{\theta} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v \cos \theta \\ v \sin \theta \\ \omega \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{Sampling Time } (\Delta T)]{\text{Euler Discretization}} \begin{bmatrix} x(k+1) \\ y(k+1) \\ \theta(k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x(k) \\ y(k) \\ \theta(k) \end{bmatrix} + \Delta T \begin{bmatrix} v(k) \cos \theta(k) \\ v(k) \sin \theta(k) \\ \omega(k) \end{bmatrix}$$

MPC controller

Running (stage) Costs: $\ell(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}) = \|\mathbf{x}_u - \mathbf{x}^{ref}\|_Q^2 + \|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}^{ref}\|_R^2$

Optimal Control Problem (OCP):

$$\underset{\mathbf{u}_{\text{admissible}}}{\text{minimize}} J_N(\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{u}) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \ell(\mathbf{x}_u(k), \mathbf{u}(k))$$

$$\text{subject to : } \mathbf{x}_u(k+1) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_u(k), \mathbf{u}(k)),$$

$$\mathbf{x}_u(0) = \mathbf{x}_0,$$

$$\mathbf{u}(k) \in U, \quad \forall k \in [0, N-1]$$

$$\mathbf{x}_u(k) \in X, \quad \forall k \in [0, N]$$

- OCP and NLP¹

OCP

$$\min_{\mathbf{u}} J_N(\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{u}) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \ell(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{u}}(k), \mathbf{u}(k))$$

$$\text{s.t.}: \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{u}}(k+1) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{u}}(k), \mathbf{u}(k)),$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{u}}(0) = \mathbf{x}_0,$$

$$\mathbf{u}(k) \in U, \quad \forall k \in [0, N-1]$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{u}}(k) \in X, \quad \forall k \in [0, N]$$

Shooting Methods:

1- Single Shooting

2- Multiple shooting

3-

NLP

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} \Phi(\mathbf{w})$$

$$\text{s.t.} \mathbf{g}_1(\mathbf{w}) \leq 0,$$

$$\mathbf{g}_2(\mathbf{w}) = 0,$$

¹Joel Andersson (2015)

- **Model simulation (integration)**

system model

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{\theta} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v \cos \theta \\ v \sin \theta \\ \omega \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{Sampling Time } (\Delta T)]{\text{Euler Discretization}}$$

$$\mathbf{x}(k+1) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(k), \mathbf{u}(k))$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x(k+1) \\ y(k+1) \\ \theta(k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x(k) \\ y(k) \\ \theta(k) \end{bmatrix} + \Delta T \begin{bmatrix} v(k) \cos \theta(k) \\ v(k) \sin \theta(k) \\ \omega(k) \end{bmatrix}$$

Exact Discrete Model

$$\mathbf{x}(k+1) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(k), \mathbf{u}(k))$$

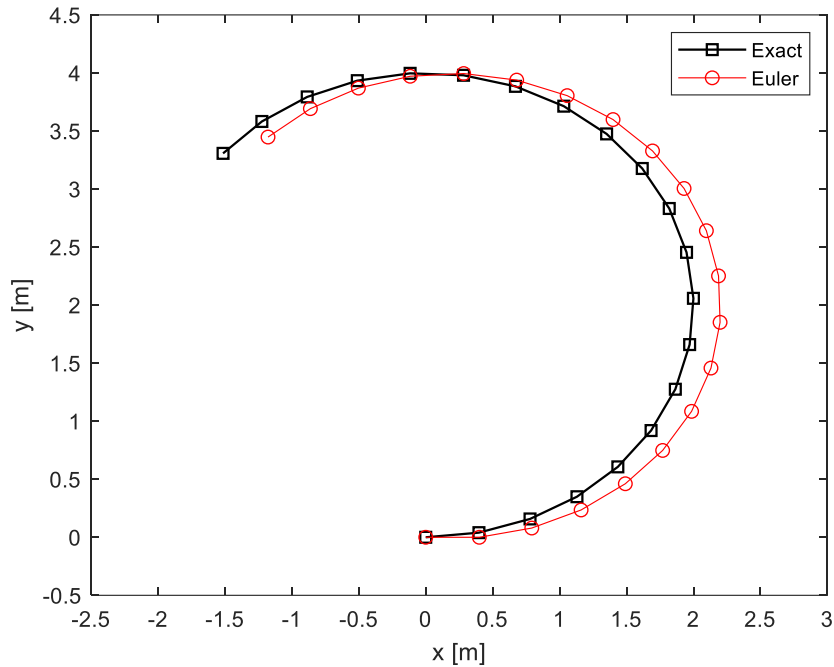
$$\begin{bmatrix} x(k+1) \\ y(k+1) \\ \theta(k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x(k) \\ y(k) \\ \theta(k) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{v(k)}{\omega(k)} (\sin(\theta(k) + \Delta T \omega(k)) - \sin(\theta(k))) \\ \frac{v(k)}{\omega(k)} (\cos(\theta(k)) - \cos(\theta(k) + \Delta T \omega(k))) \\ \Delta T \omega(k) \end{bmatrix}$$

- **Model simulation (integration)**

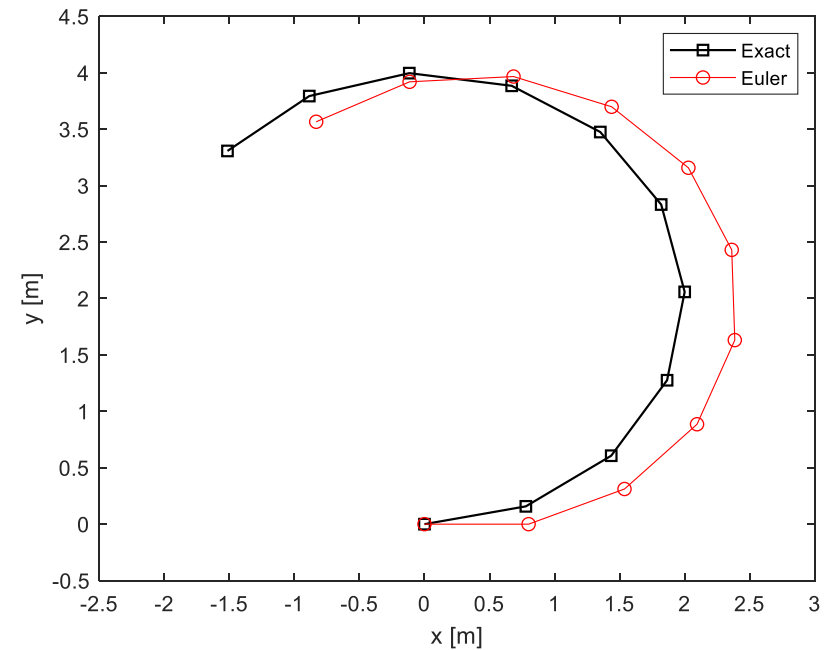
$v = 2; \text{ \%[m/s]}$

$\omega = 1; \text{ \%[rad/s]}$

$h = 0.2; \text{ \%[s] sampling time}$



$h = 0.4; \text{ \%[s] sampling time}$



- **Model simulation (integration)**

Runge-Kutta 4th (RK4) Order Method to Solve Differential Equations

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

$$k_1 = f(x_{n-1}, u)$$

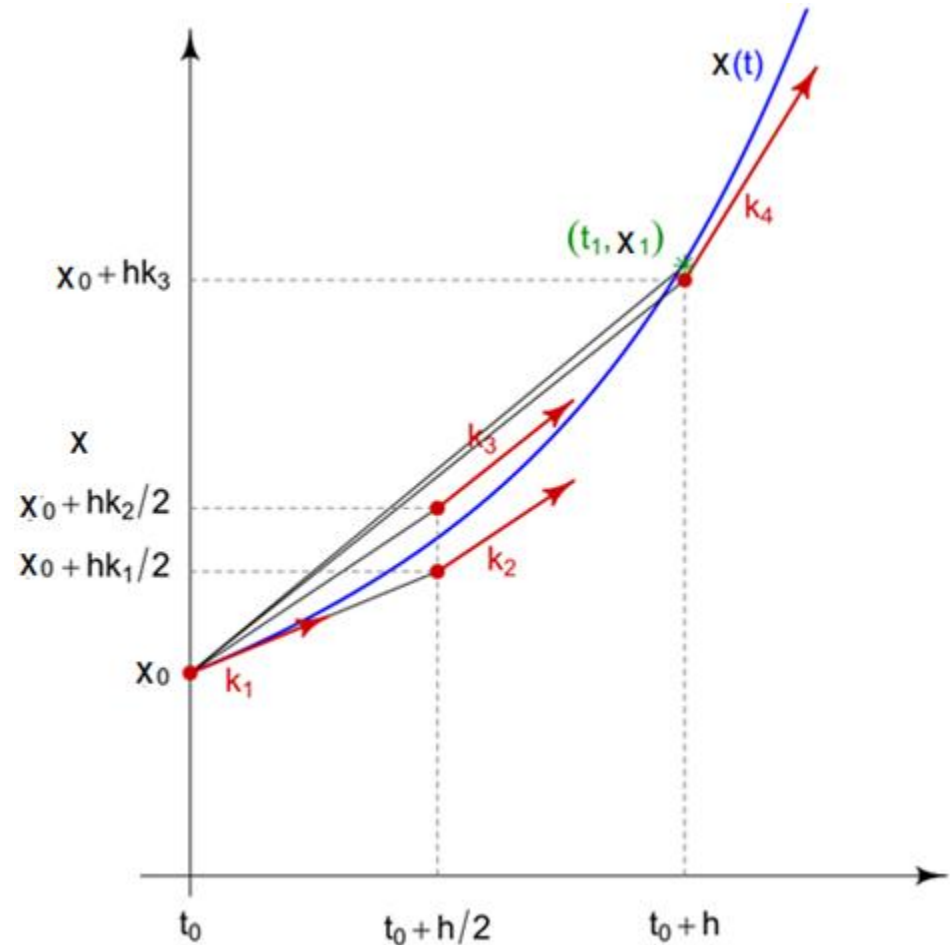
$$k_2 = f\left(x_{n-1} + \frac{h}{2}k_1, u\right)$$

$$k_3 = f\left(x_{n-1} + \frac{h}{2}k_2, u\right)$$

$$k_4 = f(x_{n-1} + hk_3, u)$$

$$x_n = x_{n-1} + \frac{h}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)$$

$$x_n = x_{n-1} + h * (k_1) \quad \text{Euler Discretization}$$



Source: Wikipedia

• Model simulation (integration)

Runge-Kutta 4th Order Method to Solve Differential Equations (implementation with Casadi)

```
h = 0.4; %[s]
x = SX.sym('x'); y = SX.sym('y'); theta = SX.sym('theta');
states = [x;y;theta]; n_states = length(states);
v = SX.sym('v'); omega = SX.sym('omega');
xdot = [v*cos(theta);v*sin(theta);omega]; % system r.h.s
f = Function('f',{states,controls},{xdot}); % nonlinear mapping function f(x,u)

sim_time = 4; % seconds
time = [0:h:sim_time];

st_exact = [0; 0; 0]; con = [2; 1];
st_RK4 = st_exact;
st_traj_RK4 = [st_RK4];

for k = 1: length(time)-1
    k1 = f(st_RK4, con);
    k2 = f(st_RK4 + h/2*k1, con);
    k3 = f(st_RK4 + h/2*k2, con);
    k4 = f(st_RK4 + h*k3, con);
    st_RK4 = st_RK4 + h/6*(k1 + 2*k2 + 2*k3 + k4);
    st_traj_RK4 = [st_traj_RK4, full(st_RK4)];
end
```

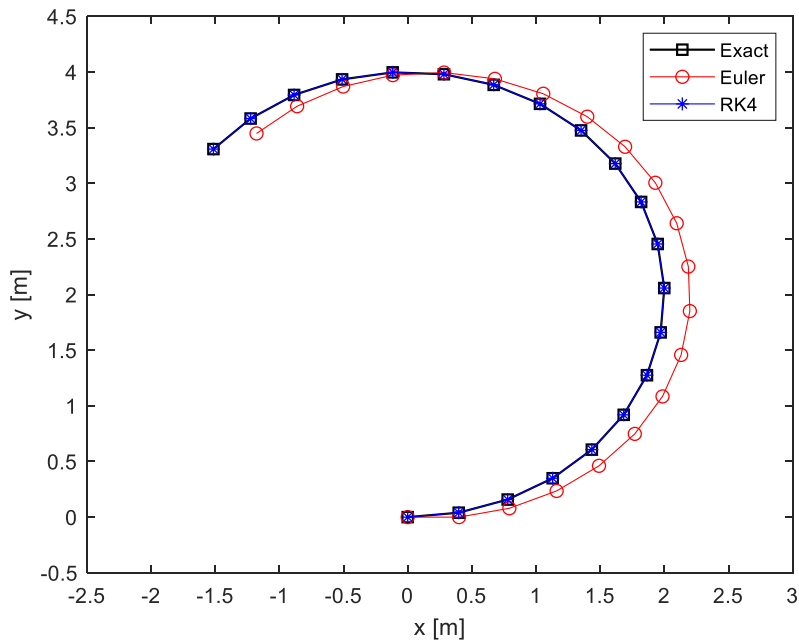
$$\dot{x} = f(x, u(t))$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_1 &= f(x_{n-1}, u) \\ k_2 &= f\left(x_{n-1} + \frac{h}{2}k_1, u\right) \\ k_3 &= f\left(x_{n-1} + \frac{h}{2}k_2, u\right) \\ k_4 &= f(x_{n-1} + hk_3, u) \\ x_n &= x_{n-1} + \frac{h}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4) \end{aligned}$$

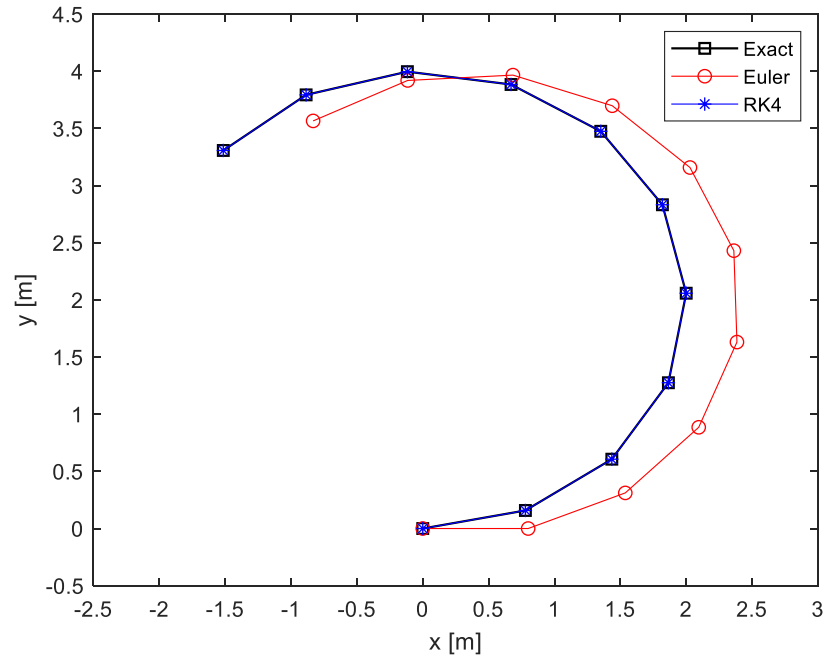
- **Model simulation (integration)**

Runge-Kutta 4th Order Method to Solve Differential Equation (implementation with Casadi)

$h = 0.2; \text{ % [s]}$



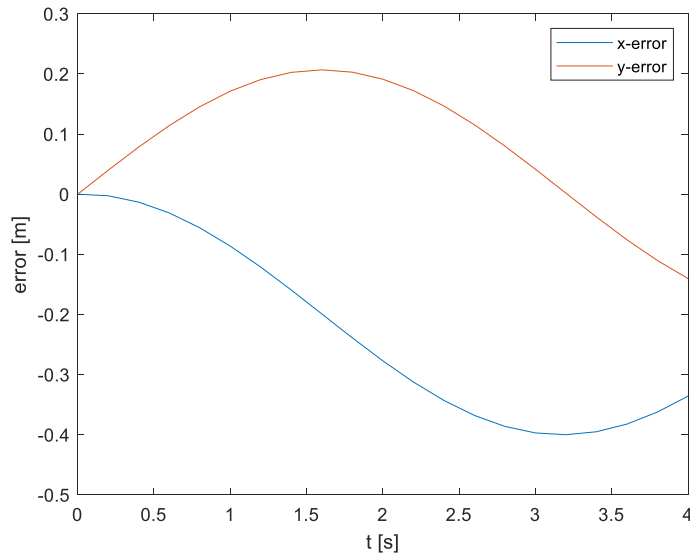
$h = 0.4; \text{ % [s]}$



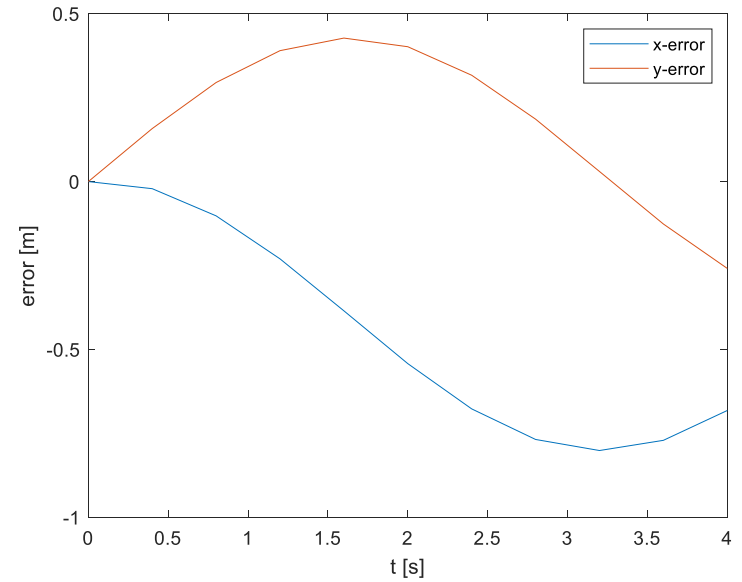
- Model simulation (integration)

$h = 0.2$; % [s]

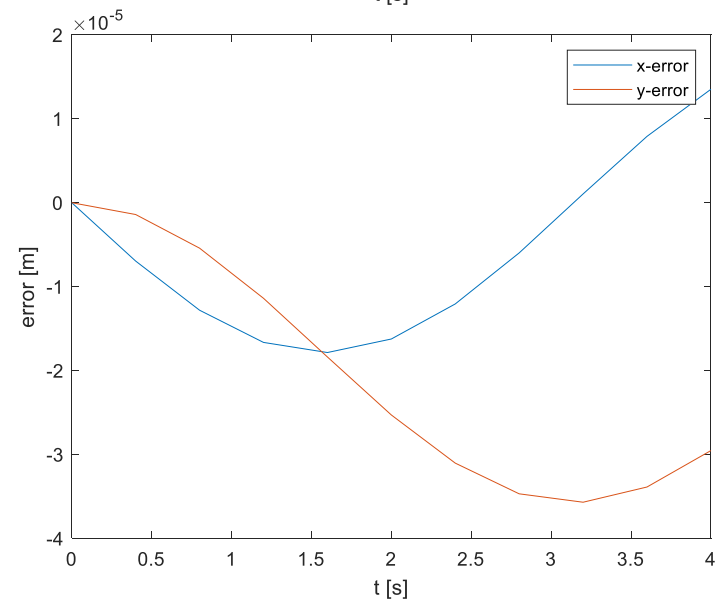
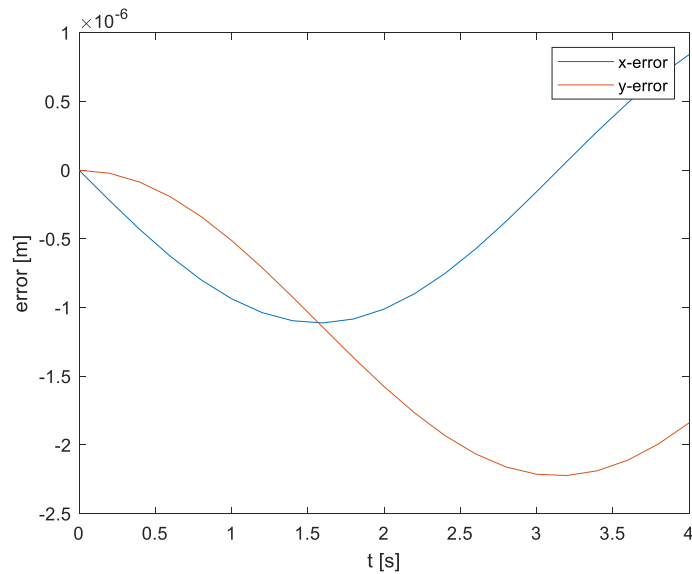
Euler



$h = 0.4$; % [s]



RK4



Demo

Sim_2_MPC_Robot_PS_mul_shooting_RK.m