# Incremental MPC for Flexible Robot Manipulators

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#### **Outline**

- 1. Model
- 2. TDE
- 3. Incremental MPC
- 4. Simulation & Experiment
- 5. Possible Try
- 6. Timeline



# The dynamic model of the robot with compliant joints

#### Model

$$\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{q})\ddot{\mathbf{q}} + \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) + \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{q}) + \mathbf{w}_l = \mathbf{\Gamma}$$

$$\mathbf{D}\ddot{oldsymbol{ heta}} + \mathbf{w}_m + \mathbf{\Gamma} = oldsymbol{ au}$$

$$oldsymbol{\Gamma} = \mathbf{K}(oldsymbol{ heta} - \mathbf{q})$$



# Approximation of equations using Time-delayed Estimation

Two steps:

#### 1. Separation

Introduce  $\bar{\mathbf{M}}$  and  $\bar{\mathbf{D}}$ ;

Rewrite the equation of motion into known and unknown parts

#### 2. Approximation

 $(\mathbf{unknownpart})_{(t-L)} \cong (\mathbf{unknownpart})_{(t)}$ 

with L is the delay time



## **Time-delayed Estimation**

Introducing  $\bar{\mathbf{M}}$ , we have

$$\label{eq:matrix} \bar{\mathbf{M}}\ddot{\mathbf{q}} + \underbrace{(\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{q}) - \bar{\mathbf{M}})\ddot{\mathbf{q}} + \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{q},\dot{\mathbf{q}}) + \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{q}) + \mathbf{w}_l + \mathbf{K}\mathbf{q}}_{\mathbf{H}_1} = \mathbf{K}\boldsymbol{\theta}$$

Assuming the sampling period L is sufficiently small, we obtain

$$\mathbf{H}_1 \approx (\mathbf{H}_1)_{(t-L)} := \mathbf{K}\boldsymbol{\theta}_0 - \bar{\mathbf{M}}\ddot{\mathbf{q}}_0$$

Then, the following incremental system is obtained:

$$\ddot{\mathbf{q}} = \ddot{\mathbf{q}}_0 + \bar{\mathbf{M}}^{-1} \mathbf{K} \Delta \boldsymbol{\theta} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}$$

where  $\Delta \theta := \theta - \theta_0$ ,  $\epsilon$  is the TDE error.

Introducing  $\bar{\mathbf{D}}$ , we have

$$ar{\mathbf{D}}\ddot{oldsymbol{ heta}} + \underbrace{(\mathbf{D} - ar{\mathbf{D}})\ddot{oldsymbol{ heta}} + \mathbf{w}_m + \mathbf{\Gamma}}_{\mathbf{H}_2} = oldsymbol{ au}$$

Similarly,

$$\mathbf{H}_2 \approx (\mathbf{H}_2)_{(t-L)} := \boldsymbol{\tau}_0 - \bar{\mathbf{D}}\ddot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_0$$

Finally,

$$\ddot{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \ddot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_0 + \bar{\mathbf{D}}^{-1} \Delta \boldsymbol{\tau} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$$



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#### Interim conclusion

### Approximation based on TDE

$$\ddot{\mathbf{q}} = \ddot{\mathbf{q}}_{(t-L)} + \mathbf{\bar{M}}^{-1} \mathbf{K} \Delta \boldsymbol{\theta} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\mathbf{q}}$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = \ddot{\theta}_{(t-L)} + \mathbf{\bar{D}}^{-1} \Delta \boldsymbol{\tau} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$$



## **Linear system**

- 1. Let  $\varepsilon_{\mathbf{x}} = 0$  and  $\varepsilon_{\mathbf{q}} = 0$
- 2. Change continuous to discrete-time form
- 3. Use Euler method

#### Linear system

Let  $\mathbf{X}(k) := \operatorname{col}(\mathbf{q}(k), \dot{\mathbf{q}}(k), \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(k))$ , then we have

$$\begin{array}{l} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}(k+1) \\ \dot{\mathbf{q}}(k+1) \\ \vdots \\ \dot{\mathbf{q}}(k+1) \\ \vdots \\ \dot{\mathbf{X}}(k) \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I} & T_s \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & 2\mathbf{I} & \bar{\mathbf{M}}^{-1} \mathbf{K} T_s^2 \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{O} & 2\mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{A}_1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}(k) \\ \dot{\mathbf{q}}(k) \\ \dot{\mathbf{p}}(k) \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{X}(k)} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & -\mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{A}_2} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}(k-1) \\ \dot{\mathbf{q}}(k-1) \\ \dot{\mathbf{q}}(k-1) \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{D}^{-1} T_s \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{B}_1} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{D}_1} \Delta : \mathbf{D}_1 + \mathbf{D}_2 + \mathbf{D}_3 + \mathbf{D}_$$

Finally, let  $\bar{\mathbf{X}}(k) := \operatorname{col}(\mathbf{X}(k),\mathbf{X}(k-1))$ , we obtain

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}(k+1) \\ \mathbf{X}(k) \end{bmatrix}}_{\widehat{\mathbf{X}}(k+1)} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_1 & \mathbf{A}_2 \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{A}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}(k) \\ \mathbf{X}(k-1) \end{bmatrix}}_{\widehat{\mathbf{X}}(k)} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B}_1 \\ \mathbf{O} \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{B}} \Delta \boldsymbol{\tau}$$



#### **Incremental MPC**

#### Predicted joint dynamics error

$$\mathbf{e}\left(ec{\mathbf{x}}_{k+j+1|k}
ight) := \mathbf{\dot{ ilde{q}}}_{k+j+1|k} + \mathbf{K}_{ ext{P}} \mathbf{ ilde{q}}_{k+j+1|k}$$

with  $\tilde{\mathbf{q}}:=\mathbf{q}-\mathbf{q}_d$  tracking error;  $\mathbf{K}_P\succ 0$  .

#### Cost function

$$\ell = \underbrace{\left\| \mathbf{e} \left( \vec{\mathbf{x}}_{k+j+1|k} \right) \right\|_{\mathbf{Q}}^{2}}_{\text{predicted joint dynamics error}} + \underbrace{\left\| \Delta \boldsymbol{\tau}_{k+j|k} \right\|_{\mathbf{R}}^{2}}_{\text{control signal}}$$

with  $\mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{R} \succ 0$ .



## **Optimization problem**

$$\Delta \bar{\tau}^* = \arg\min_{\Delta \bar{\tau}} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \ell \left( \mathbf{q}_{k+j+1|k}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}_{k+j+1|k}, \Delta \boldsymbol{\tau}_{k+j|k} \right)$$
s.t.
$$\vec{\mathbf{x}}_{k+j+1|k} = \mathbf{A} \vec{\mathbf{x}}_{k+j|k} + \mathbf{B} \Delta \boldsymbol{\tau}_{k+j|k}$$

$$\mathbf{q}_{\min} \leq \mathbf{q}_{k+j+1|k} \leq \mathbf{q}_{\max}$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{q}}_{\min} \leq \dot{\mathbf{q}}_{k+j+1|k} \leq \dot{\mathbf{q}}_{\max}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_{\min} \leq \boldsymbol{\tau}_0 + \sum_{s=0}^{j} \Delta \boldsymbol{\tau}_{k+s|k} \leq \boldsymbol{\tau}_{\max}$$



## **Optimization problem**

rewrite into

$$\Delta \bar{\tau}^* = \arg \min_{\Delta \bar{\tau}} \Delta \bar{\tau}^T Q \Delta \bar{\tau} + \Delta \bar{\tau}^T L$$
s.t.
$$G_1 = C_1 \Delta \bar{\tau} + D_1 \le 0$$

$$G_2 = C_2 \Delta \bar{\tau} + D_2 \le 0$$

$$G_3 = C_3 \Delta \bar{\tau} + D_3 \le 0$$



## Reference signal

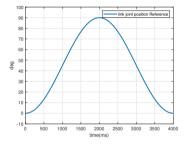


Fig1. Link joint position reference

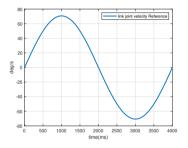


Fig2. Link joint velocity reference

#### Selected mechanical model

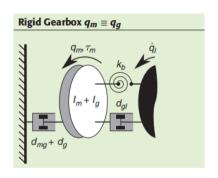


Fig3. Mechanical model

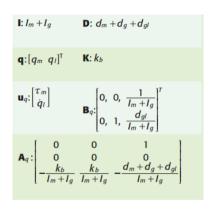


Fig4. Dynamic terms

#### Selected mechanical model

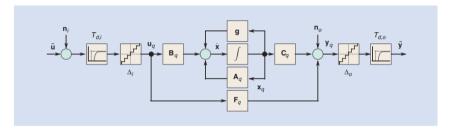


Fig5. The model structure for the mechanical subsystem



# result: Controller not working

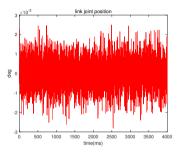


Fig6. Link joint position result

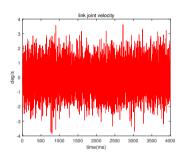


Fig7. Link joint velocity result

## Compare

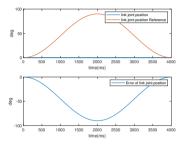


Fig8. Link joint position error

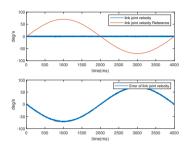


Fig9. Link joint velocity error

# Working with simple controller (torque controller)



Fig10. Torque controller

# Working with simple controller (torque controller)

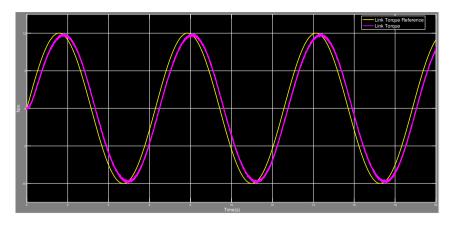


Fig11. Performance using torque controller



## Short summary

Work fine by using simple PD controller to control the selected compliant joint:

- ⇒ Correct use of the "Compliant Joint Toolbox"
- $\Rightarrow$  1.Error in implementation of IMPC controller 2. Wrong setting of parameters  $(\bar{M}, \bar{D})$

#### Next step:

Find the way to calculate  $\bar{M}$  and  $\bar{D}$  at initial gesture from the mechanical model dynamic



Simulation & Experiment 000000000

# More parameters

Parameter	Value	Unit
$ar{M}$	?	-
$ar{D}$	?	-
Weighting matrix of dynamics error $Q$	?	-
Weighting matrix of control signals $R$	?	-
Limitation of joint position $q_{\min}, q_{\max}$	-?,+?	deg
Limitation of joint velocity $\dot{q}_{\mathrm{min}}, \dot{q}_{\mathrm{max}}$	-?,+?	deg/s
Limitation of torque $ au_{\min},  au_{\max}$	<i>−</i> ?,+?	Nm



#### **Timeline**

- Linear System formulation using TDE: done
- Incremental MPC: Cost function and constraints formulation: done
- Simulation: 01.Oktober ~01.November Integrate robot manipulator model into simulink Comparing the two solvers and different horizon (error and computation time)
- Experiment: 20.Oktober ~20.November Comparing the two solvers and different horizon (error and computation time)
- Possible Try: 20.November ~10.December  $\bar{M}$  and  $\bar{D}$  online update



## References

