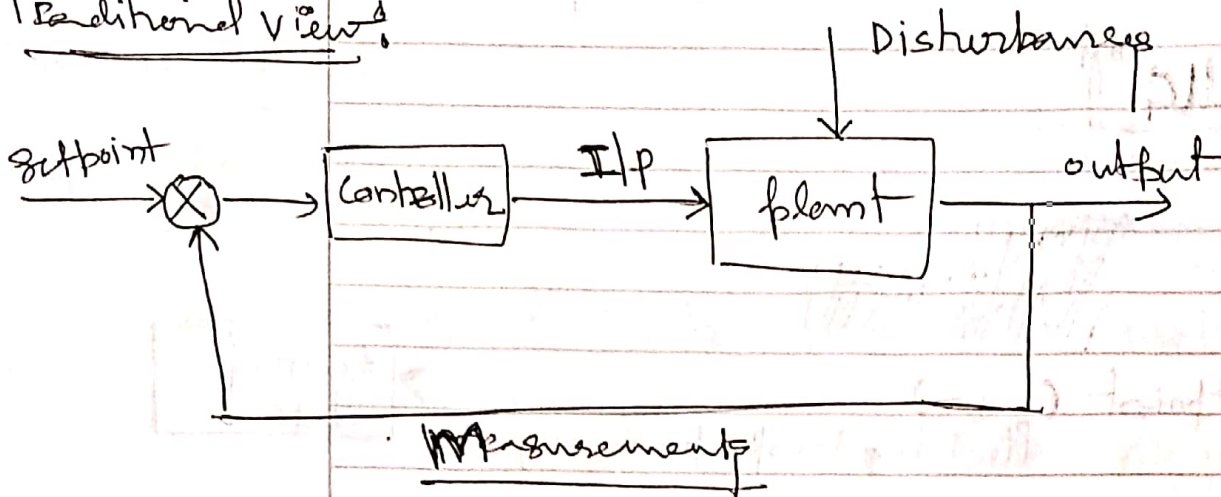
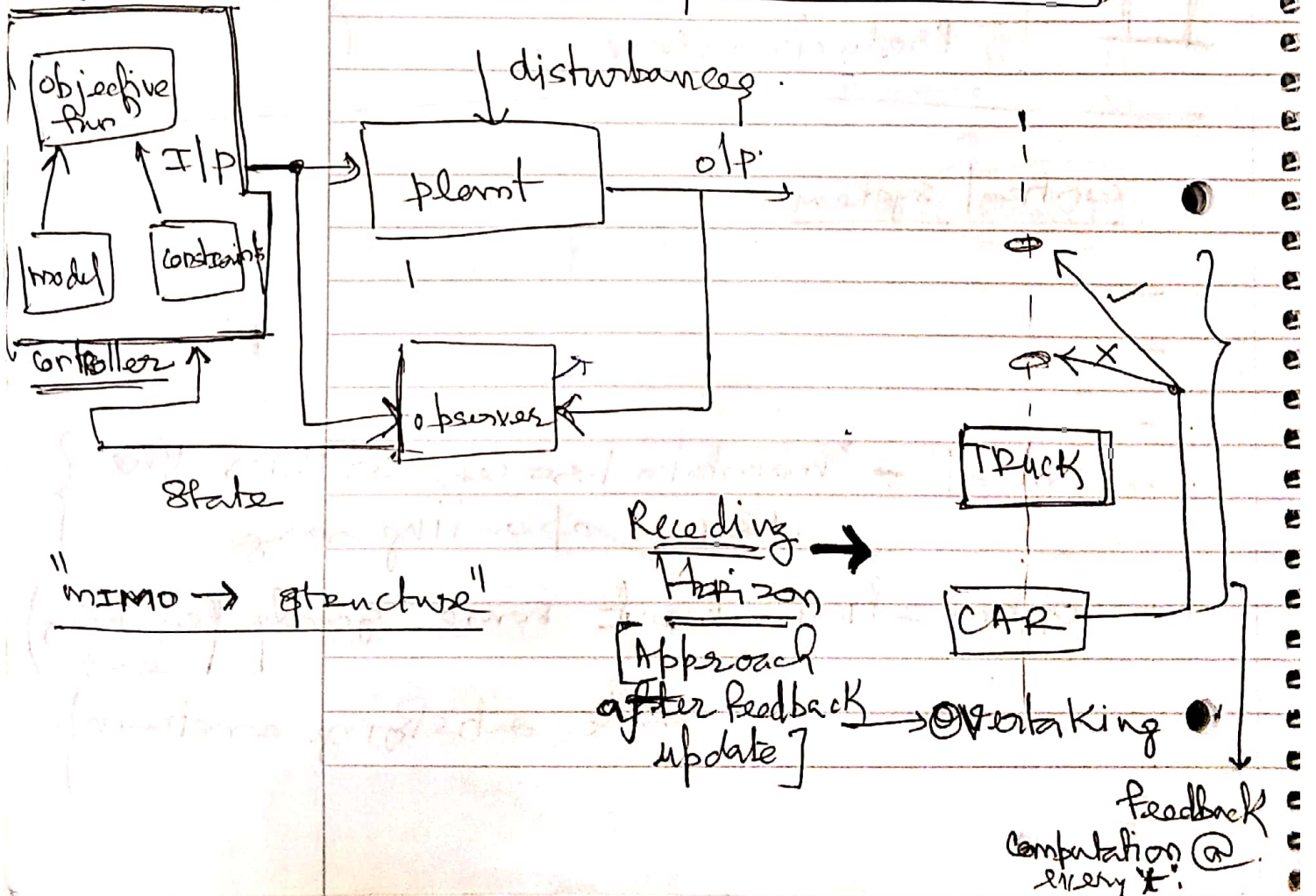


### Traditional view



### Decision under constraints with feedback



## Linear MPCs:

- Linear controllers are most commonly used.
- MPC includes both feedback & feed forward actions.

→ MPC uses discrete time linear models:

$$\boxed{x(k+1) = Ax(k) + Bu(k)}$$

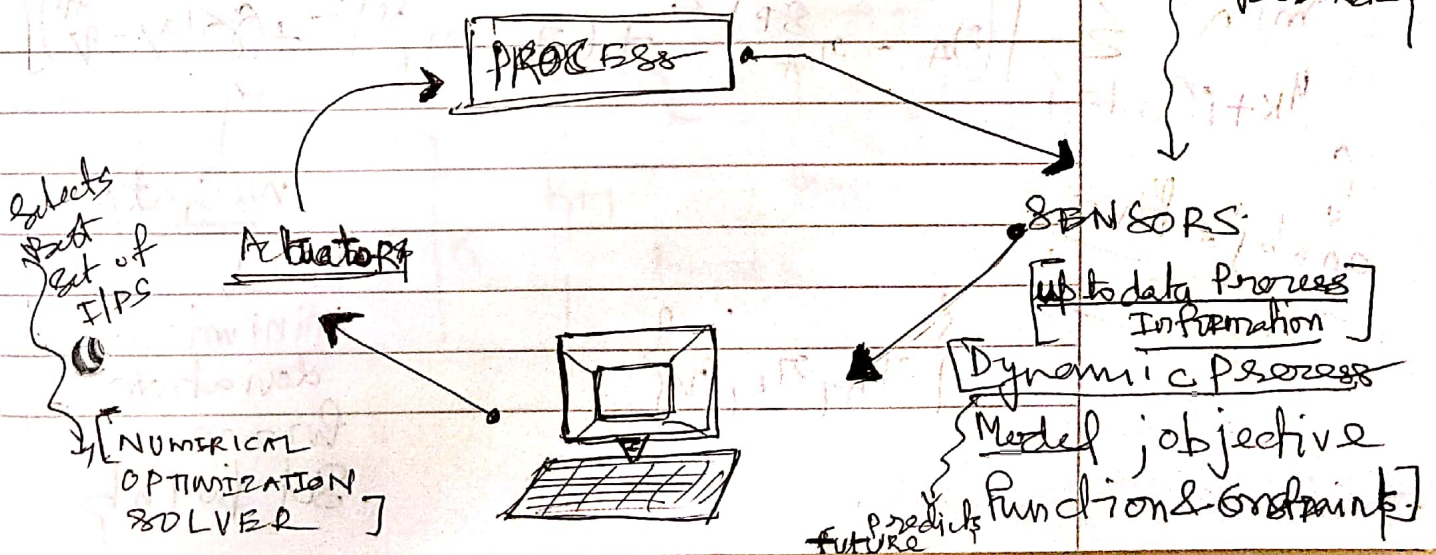
↑  
State Space

(looks like K.F.)  
 $y(z) = G(z)u(z)$   
↑  
T.F

$$y(k) = \sum_{i=1}^n Q_i u(k-i)$$

↑  
step or impulse response

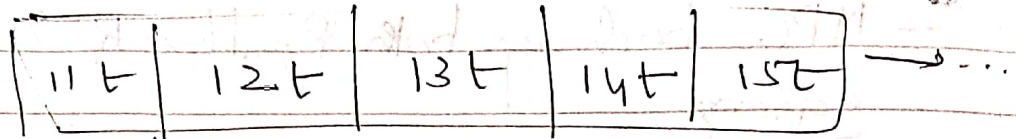
MPC → allows current time-slot to be optimized.  
↳ has ability to anticipate future events.  
↳ handle constraints.





Current time

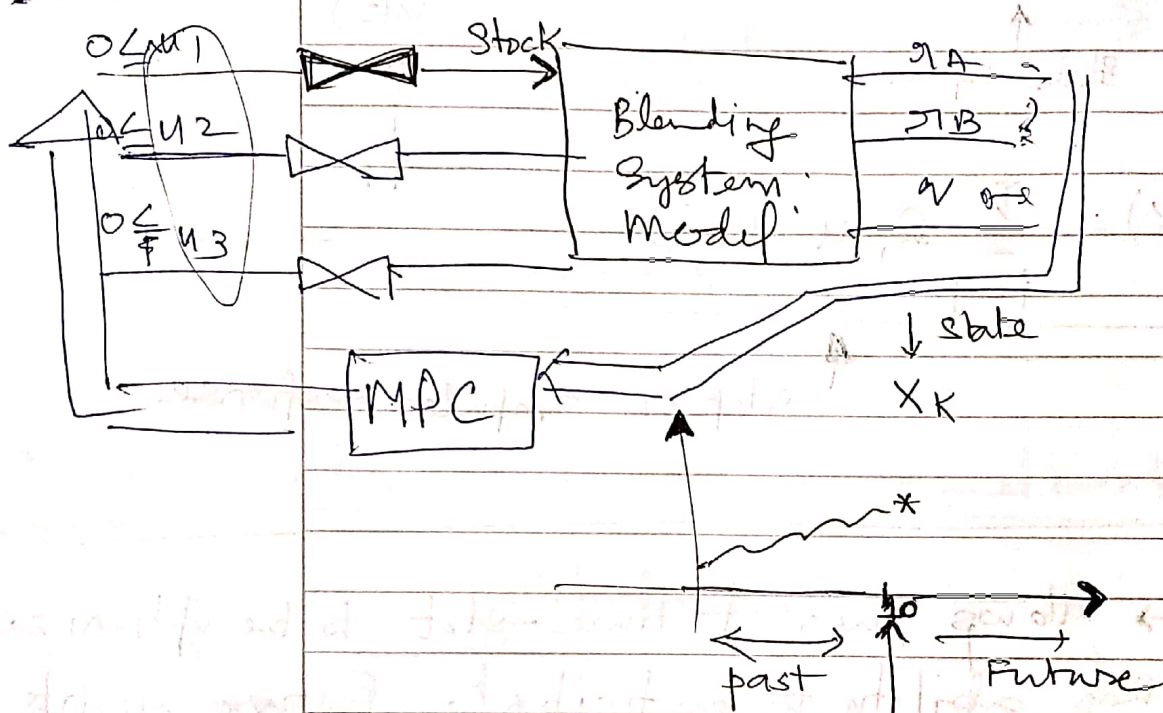
10t  
Append



Prediction takes place

Known as a Horizon

example 1:



Combined control of  $y_A$  &  $y_B$  & blend flow  $y$  using all MVs.

$$\min_{u_{k+i}} \sum_{i=1}^P \left[ (y_A - y_A^{sp})^2 + (y_B - y_B^{sp})^2 + \gamma (y - y^{sp})^2 \right]$$

an objective fun<sup>n</sup>

$\{y_A, y_B, y\}$

Weights

minimize deviation from set point

## example 2:

$y_1, y_2$   
setpoint

$(y_7) - o/p \rightarrow$  ~~setpoint~~  
 temp  $\{ \text{min value} \}$   
 send  $(70^\circ C)$

$u_1, g, u_2, g, u_3 \} \rightarrow i/p$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  heat recovery maximize

①

model  $\rightarrow x = f(x, u, d)$

②

constraints  $\rightarrow x_{min} \leq x \leq x_{max}$

③

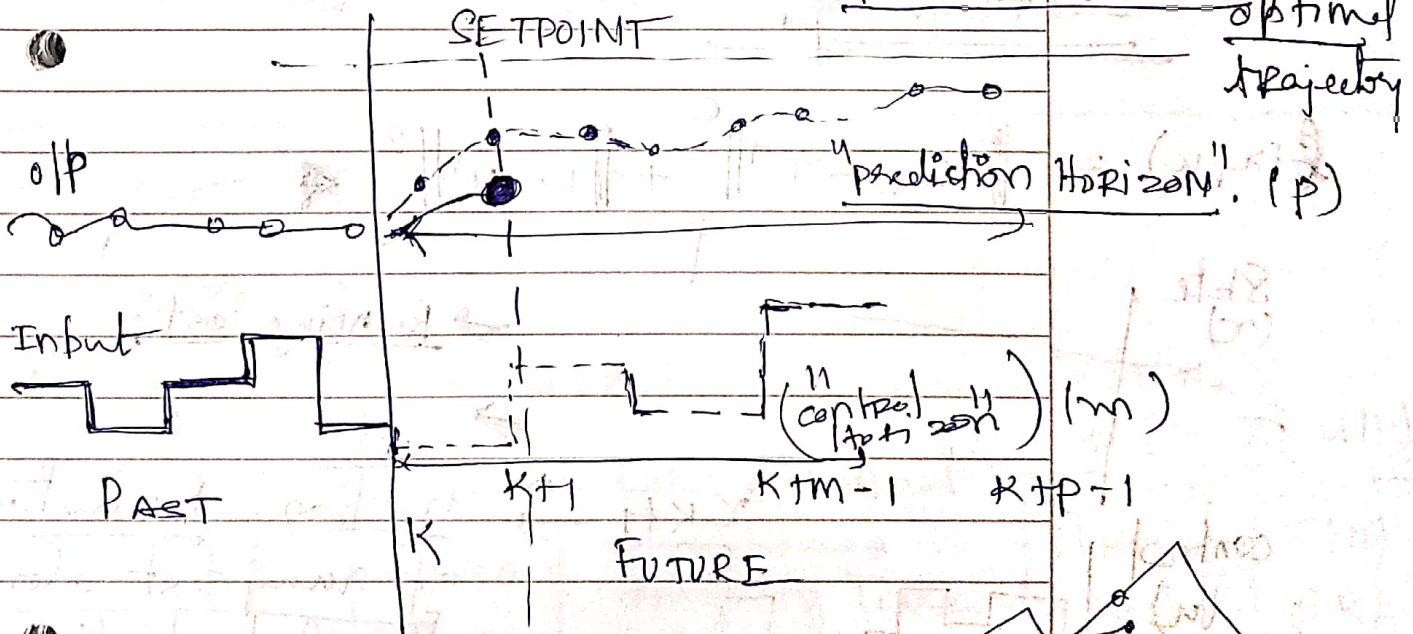
objective  $\rightarrow \max \leq \text{something}$

$\hookrightarrow$  Any Funct<sup>n</sup>. linear, N.L, Quadratic.

## Receding Horizon:

Model predicts Future

optimizer results  
 optimal trajectory





## Components of MPC:

- (1) Dynamic Process model state (stored in memory)
- (2) Multi-Step prediction operation
- (3) Objectives & constraints
- (4) optimization solver.
- (5) State update scheme. {observer, state estimator}

Objective function  $\rightarrow$  with an optimization variable.

Assume 'o'

$$\boxed{\text{obj} = 0.5x^2 + 0.5y + 3}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  we need to minimize 'o' such that obj is minimized.

ex: Least squares

$$\mathcal{L}(x, u) = \underbrace{\|x_n - x^n\|_q^2}_p + \underbrace{\|u - u^n\|_R^2}_R$$

State (x)

control (u)

$x_{K+1}$

$u \rightarrow$

$\rightarrow$  Running cost:

$\rightarrow$  cost function: Evaluation of running cost along the whole prediction horizon.



OCP  $\rightarrow$  to find a minimizing control sequence

$$\min_u J_N(x_0, u) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} l(x_u(k), u(k))$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow u \\ \rightarrow x \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \forall k \in [0, N-1] \\ \forall k \in [0, N] \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{How?} \\ \rightarrow \text{For my problem} \end{array} \right.$$

Value Function: min of cost function.

$$V_N(x) = \min_u J_N(x, u)$$

Questions:

- $\rightarrow$  How to set  $x, u$  constraints
- $\rightarrow$  How should  $N$  look like.
- $\rightarrow$  Numerical representation

?

MPC For Diff. Drive MR

System Model:

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

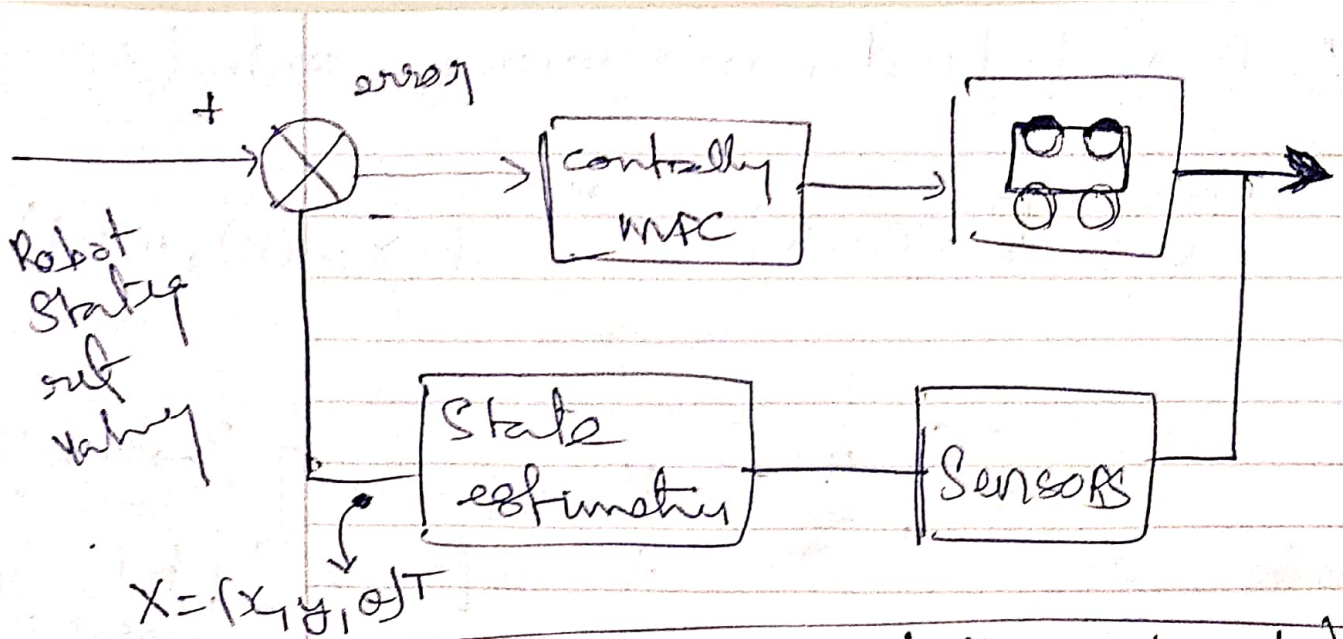
$$x(k+1) = f(x(k), u(k))$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{\theta} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v \cos \theta \\ v \sin \theta \\ \omega \end{bmatrix}$$

Euler discretization

Sampling Time  $(\Delta T)$

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



MPC controller:  $J_N(x_0, u) \stackrel{\text{(with constraints)}}{=} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} l(x(k), u(k))$

[Running cost + OCP]

$$l(x, u) = \|x - x^{\text{ref}}\|_Q^2 + \|u - u^{\text{ref}}\|_R^2$$

