OpenSim Moco Cheat Sheet for the Matlab Interface

MocoStudy

MocoProblem

Access the MocoProblem from the study.

```
problem = study.updProblem();
```

Set the model.

```
problem.setModel('model_file.osim'));
```

Set variable bounds.

Set initial time to 0; final time between 0.5 and 1.5 s.

```
problem.setTimeBounds(MocoInitialBounds(0),
    MocoFinalBounds(0.5, 1.5));
```

The coordinate value must be between 0 and π over the phase, and its initial value is 0 and its final value is $\pi/2$.

```
problem.setStateInfo('/jointset/j0/q0/value',
     [0, pi], 0, pi/2);
```

The control for actuator '/tau0' must be within [-50, 50] over the phase.

```
problem.setControlInfo('/tau0', [-50, 50]);
```

Optimize static model properties.

Create parameter 'myparam' to optimize the mass of Body '/bodyset/b0' within [0.1, 0.5].

Add goals to the problem.

Control · ControlTracking · FinalTime StateTracking · MarkerTracking · TranslationTracking OrientationTracking · JointReaction

Minimize the sum of squared controls with weight 1.5.

```
problem.addGoal(MocoControlGoal('effort', 1.5));
```

Add path constraints to the problem.

Define time-dependent bounds for controls.

```
pathCon = MocoControlBoundConstraint();
problem.addPathConstraint(pathCon);
```

MocoSolver

Initialize the CasADi or Tropter solver.

```
solver = study.initCasADiSolver();
% alternative: solver = study.initTropterSolver();
```

Settings for Tropter and CasADi solvers.

Solve the problem on a grid of 50 mesh intervals.

```
solver.set_num_mesh_intervals(50);
```

Transcribe the optimal control problem with the Hermite-Simpson scheme (alternative: 'trapezoidal').

```
solver.set_transcription_scheme('hermite-simpson');
```

Loosen the convergence and constraint tolerances.

```
solver.set_optim_convergence_tolerance(1e-3);
solver.set_optim_constraint_tolerance(1e-3);
```

Stop optimization after 500 iterations.

```
solver.set_optim_max_iterations(500);
```

By default, the Hessian is approximated from first derivatives. Set to 'exact' to use an exact Hessian.

```
solver.set_optim_hessian_approximation('exact');
```

Create a guess, randomize it, then set the guess.

```
guess = solver.createGuess(); guess.randomizeAdd();
solver.setGuess(guess);
```

Set the guess from a MocoTrajectory or MocoSolution file.

```
solver.setGuessFile('previous_solution.sto');
```

Settings for only CasADi solver.

By default, CasADi uses 'central' finite differences; 'forward' differences are faster but less accurate.

```
solver.set_finite_difference_scheme('forward');
```

Turn off parallel calculations.

```
solver.set_parallel(0);
```

Monitor solver progress by writing every 10th iterate to file.

```
solver.set_output_interval(10);
```

Solve the study and obtain a MocoSolution.

```
solution = study.solve();
```

Visualize the solution.

```
study.visualize(solution);
```

Compute outputs from the solution.

```
outputs = StdVectorString();
outputs.add('.*active_force_length_multiplier');
table = study.analyze(solution, outputs);
```

MocoTrajectory and MocoSolution

Create a MocoTrajectory.

```
traj = MocoTrajectory('MocoStudy_solution.sto');
traj = MocoTrajectory.createFromStatesControlsTables(
    states, controls);
```

Get time information.

```
traj.getNumTimes();
traj.getInitialTime(); trajectory.getFinalTime();
traj.getTimeMat();
```

Get names of variables.

```
traj.getStateNames(); traj.getControlNames();
traj.getMultiplierNames(); traj.getParameterNames();
```

Get the trajectory/value for a single variable by name.

```
traj.getStateMat(name); traj.getControlMat(name);
traj.getMultiplierMat(name); traj.getParameter(name);
```

Get the trajectories/values for all variables of a given type.

```
traj.getStatesTrajectoryMat();
traj.getControlsTrajectoryMat();
traj.getMultipliersTrajectoryMat();
traj.getParametersMat();
```

Change the number of times in the trajectory.

```
traj.resampleWithNumTimes(150);
```

Set variable values.

```
traj.setTime(times)
traj.setState(stateTraj); traj.setControl(controlTraj);
traj.setParameter(value);
traj.setStatesTrajectory(statesTraj);
traj.insertStatesTrajectory(subsetStates);
```

Randomize the variable values.

```
traj.randomizeAdd();
```

Export the trajectory.

```
traj.write('mocotrajectory.sto');
traj.exportToStatesTable()
traj.exportToStatesTrajectory(mocoProblem)
```

Compare two trajectories.

```
traj.isNumericallyEqual(otherTraj);
traj.compareContinuousVariablesRMS(otherTraj);
traj.compareParametersRMS(otherTraj);
```

Functions on only MocoSolution.

```
solution.success(); solution.getStatus();
solution.getObjective(); solution.getNumIterations();
solution.getSolverDuration();
solution.unseal(); % Access a failed solution.
```

The Moco Optimal Control Problem

```
minimize \sum_{j} w_j J_j \left( t_0, t_f, y_0, y_f, x_0, x_f, \lambda_0, \lambda_f, p, \int_{t_0}^{t_f} s_{c,j}(t, y, x, \lambda, p) \ dt \right)
                                                                                                                 problem.addGoal()
     subject to \dot{q} = u
                   M(q,p)\dot{u} + G(q,p)^T\lambda = f_{app}(t,y,x,p) - f_{bias}(q,u,p)
                   \dot{z}_{\rm ex}(t) = f_{\rm aux,ex}(t,y,x,\lambda,p) \qquad 0 = f_{\rm aux,im}(t,y,\dot{z}_{\rm im},x,\lambda,p)
                                                                                                                 problem.setModel()
                   0 = \phi(q, p)
                   0 = v(q, u, p)
                   0 = \alpha(q, u, \dot{u}, p)
                   g_L \leq g(t, y, x, \lambda, p) \leq g_U
                                                                                                                 problem.addPathConstraint()
                   V_{L,k} \le V_k \left( t_0, t_f, y_0, y_f, x_0, x_f, \lambda_0, \lambda_f, p, \int_t s_{e,k}(t, y, x, \lambda, p) dt \right) \le V_{U,k}
                                                                                                                 problem.addGoal()
                   y_{0,L} \le y_0 \le y_{0,U} y_{f,L} \le y_f \le y_{f,U}
                                                                                                                 problem.setStateInfo()
                   x_{0,L} \le x_0 \le x_{0,U} x_{f,L} \le x_f \le x_{f,U}
                                                                                                                 problem.setControlInfo()
with respect to y \in [y_L, y_U] x \in [x_L, x_U]
                   t_0 \in [t_{0,L}, t_{0,U}] t_f \in [t_{f,L}, t_{f,U}]
                                                                                                                 problem.setTimeBounds()
                   p \in [p_L, p_U]
                                                                                                                 problem.addParameter()
                                                          weight for the i-th cost
         time
                                                                                                             φ
                                                                                                                    position-level constraints
  t
q(t)
         generalized coordinates
                                                   J_i
                                                          the i-th cost
                                                                                                                    velocity-level constraints
u(t)
         generalized speeds
                                                          integrand used in the j-th cost
                                                                                                             \alpha
                                                                                                                    acceleration-level constraints
                                                  s_{c,j}
z(t)
         auxiliary states
                                                                                                                    path constraints
                                                           mass matrix
                                                                                                             g
         (q(t), u(t), z(t))
                                                          centripetal and coriolis forces
                                                                                                                    the k-th endpoint constraint
y(t)
                                                  f_{
m bias}
                                                                                                             V_k
                                                                                                             K
x(t)
         controls
                                                           kinematic constraint Jacobian
                                                                                                                    number of endpoint constraints
                                                                                                                    integrand in k-th endpoint con.
         constant parameters
                                                  f_{\rm app}
                                                           applied forces
                                                                                                            s_{e,k}
  λ
          kinematic constraint multipliers
                                                           auxiliary dynamics (explicit & implicit)
                                                                                                           ()_U
                                                                                                                    an upper bound
                                                  f_{\text{aux}}
                                                                                                           ()_L
                                                                                                                    a lower bound
```