

# Model Predictive Control using MATLAB

## 8: NMPC - Set point tracking

*by*  
*Midhun T. Augustine*

# Overview

1 NMPC: Set-point tracking

2 NMPC: Simulation results

## NMPC: Set-point tracking

# NMPC: Set-point tracking

- **Set-point tracking problem:** in which the reference  $\mathbf{x}_r \neq 0$ .
- The reference value or steady state value of the control input  $\mathbf{u}_r$  is computed by solving the steady-state equation

$$\mathbf{x}_r = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_r, \mathbf{u}_r) \quad (1)$$

- Using the error state and control vectors  $\mathbf{x}_{e_k} = \mathbf{x}_k - \mathbf{x}_r$ ,  $\mathbf{u}_{e_k} = \mathbf{u}_k - \mathbf{u}_r$  the inequality constraints can be rewritten as in LMPC.
- Similarly the equality constraint becomes

$$\mathbf{x}_{e_{k+1}} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{u}_k) - \mathbf{x}_r = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{e_k} + \mathbf{x}_r, \mathbf{u}_{e_k} + \mathbf{u}_r) - \mathbf{x}_r \quad (2)$$

# NMPC: Set-point tracking

- Define  $\mathbf{z} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}_{e_k} \\ \mathbf{U}_{e_k} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}_k - \mathbf{X}_r \\ \mathbf{U}_k - \mathbf{U}_r \end{bmatrix}$  and the optimization problem becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \inf_{\mathbf{z}} \quad & \mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{H} \mathbf{z} \quad \text{subject to} \\ & \mathbf{F} \mathbf{z} \leq \mathbf{g} \\ & \mathbf{f}_{eq}(\mathbf{z}) = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

- The MPC control input for the set-point tracking problem is obtained as

$$\mathbf{u}_k = [\mathbf{U}_{e_k}^*]_1 + \mathbf{u}_r \tag{4}$$

## NMPC: Simulation results

# NMPC: Simple pendulum system

- State equation

$$\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{u}_k) = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1_k} + T x_{2_k} \\ x_{2_k} + T \left( -\frac{g}{l} \sin(x_{1_k}) - \frac{B}{Ml^2} x_{2_k} + \frac{1}{Ml^2} u_k \right) \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

- The steady-state equation  $\mathbf{x}_r = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_r, \mathbf{u}_r)$  gives

$$\begin{aligned} x_{1_r} &= x_{1_r} + T x_{2_r} \implies x_{2_r} = 0 \\ 0 &= T \left( -\frac{g}{l} \sin(x_{1_r}) + \frac{1}{Ml^2} u_r \right) \implies u_r = Mgl \sin(x_{1_r}) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

- System parameters

$$M = 1, l = 1, B = 3, g = 9.8, T = 0.1 \quad (7)$$

- Simulation parameters

$$N_T = 50, N = 5, \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{I}_2, \mathbf{R} = 1, \mathbf{x}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_r = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, u_r = 4.69 \quad (8)$$

- Constraint set parameters

$$\mathbf{F}\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{g}\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{F}\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{g}\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

# Simple pendulum: set-point tracking

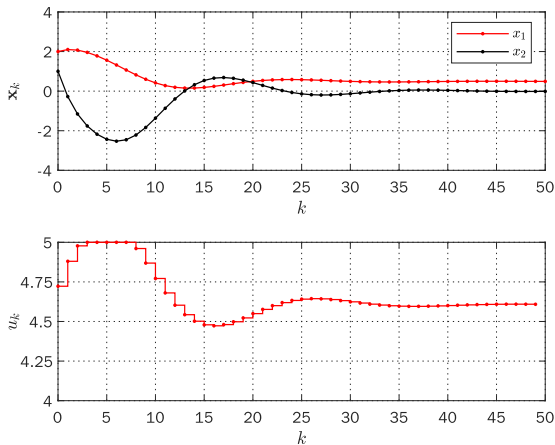


Figure 1: Simple pendulum: set-point tracking



# Thank you