

# Robust MPC via System Level Synthesis

Consider robust MPC of an LTV system with *time-varying* uncertainty and disturbance.

$$x(t+1) = (\hat{A}(t) + D_A(t))x(t) + (\hat{B}(t) + D_B(t))u(t) + w(t)$$

## Assumptions:

- Estimates  $\hat{A}(t), \hat{B}(t)$  are known.
- $\|D_A(t)\|_{\infty \rightarrow \infty} \leq \epsilon_A, \|D_B(t)\|_{\infty \rightarrow \infty} \leq \epsilon_B, \|w(t)\|_{\infty} \leq \sigma_w, \forall t.$
- Polytopic constraints:  $x(t) \in \mathcal{X}, u(t) \in \mathcal{U}, x(T) \in \mathcal{X}_T, \forall t$  where  $T$  is the horizon.

# Robust Optimal Control Problem

Problem formulation (the robust optimal control problem at iteration  $k$ ):

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\pi} \quad & J_{\text{nom}}(x(k), \pi) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \left. \begin{aligned} x_{t+1} &= (\hat{A}_t + D_{A_t})x_t + (\hat{B}_t + D_{B_t})u_t + w_t \\ u_t &= \pi_t(x_{0:t}, u_{0:t-1}) \\ x_t &\in \mathcal{X}, u_t \in \mathcal{U}, x_T \in \mathcal{X}_T \end{aligned} \right\} \\ & \forall t = 0, 1, \dots, T-1, \forall w_t \in \mathcal{W} \\ & \forall \|D_{A_t}\|_{\infty \rightarrow \infty} \leq \epsilon_A, \forall \|D_{B_t}\|_{\infty \rightarrow \infty} \leq \epsilon_B \\ & x_0 = x(k) \end{aligned}$$

- Restrict  $\pi_t$  to time-varying state feedback controllers  
 $u_t = \sum_{i=0}^t K^{t,t-i} x_i.$
- Use SLS to optimize over closed-loop system responses to avoid nonconvexity.

# System Level Synthesis

Use  $\Phi_x, \Phi_u$  to denote the closed-loop system responses  $\mathbf{w} \mapsto (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u})$ .

Synthesize the state feedback controller by  $\mathbf{K} = \Phi_u \Phi_x^{-1}$ .

The achievability constraint:

$$\begin{bmatrix} I - Z\mathcal{A} & -Z\mathcal{B} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_x \\ \Phi_u \end{bmatrix} = I \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{u} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_x \\ \Phi_u \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{w}.$$

The inexact achievability constraint:

$$\begin{bmatrix} I - Z\mathcal{A} & -Z\mathcal{B} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_x \\ \Phi_u \end{bmatrix} = I - \Delta \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{u} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_x \\ \Phi_u \end{bmatrix} (I - \Delta)^{-1} \mathbf{w}. \quad (1)$$

- (1) is applied to obtain a convex relaxation of the robust OCP.
- The structure of  $\Delta$  and  $\{\Phi_x, \Phi_u\}$  are heavily exploited to reduce conservativeness.

# SLS Reformulation of the Robust OCP

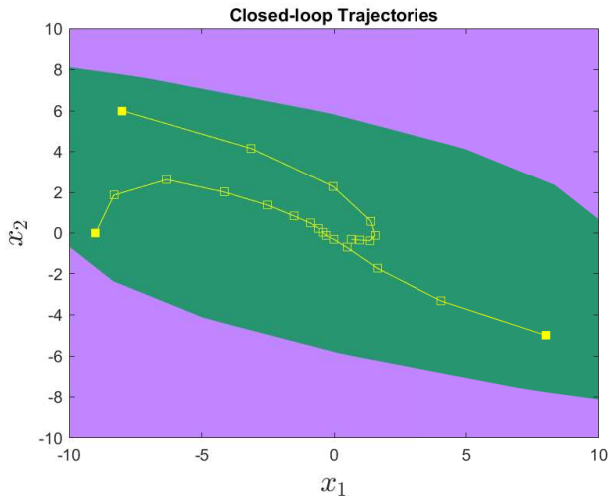
Convex relaxation of the robust OCP through SLS:

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\Phi} \quad & \left\| \begin{bmatrix} Q^{\frac{1}{2}} & \\ & \mathcal{R}^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_x(:, 0) \\ \Phi_u(:, 0) \end{bmatrix} x_0 \right\|_2^2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & [I - Z\hat{A} \quad -Z\hat{B}] \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_x \\ \Phi_u \end{bmatrix} = I \\ & F_j^\top \Phi^0 x_0 + \|F_j^\top \Phi^{\tilde{w}}\|_1 \frac{1 - \tau^T}{1 - \tau} \gamma + \beta \sigma_w \leq b_j, \forall j \\ & \|F_j^\top \Phi^{\tilde{w}}\|_{\infty \rightarrow \infty} + \beta \|\epsilon \Phi^{\tilde{w}}\|_{\infty \rightarrow \infty} \leq \beta, \forall j \\ & \left\| \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\epsilon_A}{\alpha} \Phi_x^{\tilde{w}} \\ \frac{\epsilon_B}{1-\alpha} \Phi_u^{\tilde{w}} \end{bmatrix} \right\|_{\infty \rightarrow \infty} \leq \tau, \quad \left\| \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\epsilon_A}{\alpha} \Phi_x^0 \\ \frac{\epsilon_B}{1-\alpha} \Phi_u^0 \end{bmatrix} x_0 \right\|_{\infty} \leq \gamma \end{aligned}$$

Decision variable  $\Phi = [\Phi_x; \Phi_u] \in \mathbb{R}^{(T+1)(n+m) \times (T+1)n}$ .

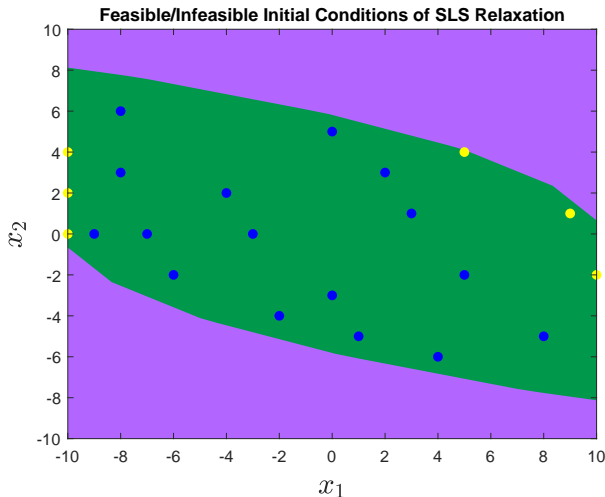
Hyperparameters:  $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \tau)$ . Can find upper and lower bounds.

# Example: Double Integrator



Purple: state constraint; Green: maximum robust invariant set.  
Simulated for 7 steps by solving the SLS relaxations recursively.

# Example: Double Integrator



Randomly chosen  $x_0$  in the maximum RIS (green). Grid-search hyperparameters.  
Blue: feasible; Yellow: infeasible.