
Case Studies Nonlinear Optimization

Open Cast Mining

Final Presentation

July 09, 2016

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- 1 Project Overview
- 2 Physical Model
- 3 Parameter Identification: Physical Model
- 4 Parameter Identification: Black Box Model
- 5 Summary

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originally posted to Flickr by FAndrey at <http://flickr.com/photos/43301444@N06/4141786255>

- Goal: **Optimization of model parameters**
- Models of technical system = Physical properties + Control properties

Problem Setting

Procedure

Physical Model

- Rope properties
- Lagrange Formalism



Parameter Identification

Discretization + Optimization

Procedure

Physical Model

- Rope properties
- Lagrange Formalism

Blackbox Model

- Realistic model
- Confidential information

and

Parameter Identification

Discretization + Optimization



Parameter Identification

Derivative-free optimization

Physical Modeling

Why?

Building an
accurate model



Good description of
the effects of control
on motion

Physical Modeling

How?

To consider:

- Friction in cable reels
- Potential/Kinetic energy
- etc

Physical Modeling

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Lagrange Formalism
(ODE)

Parameter Identification

What are parameters?

- Friction coefficients
- Mass
- Inertia

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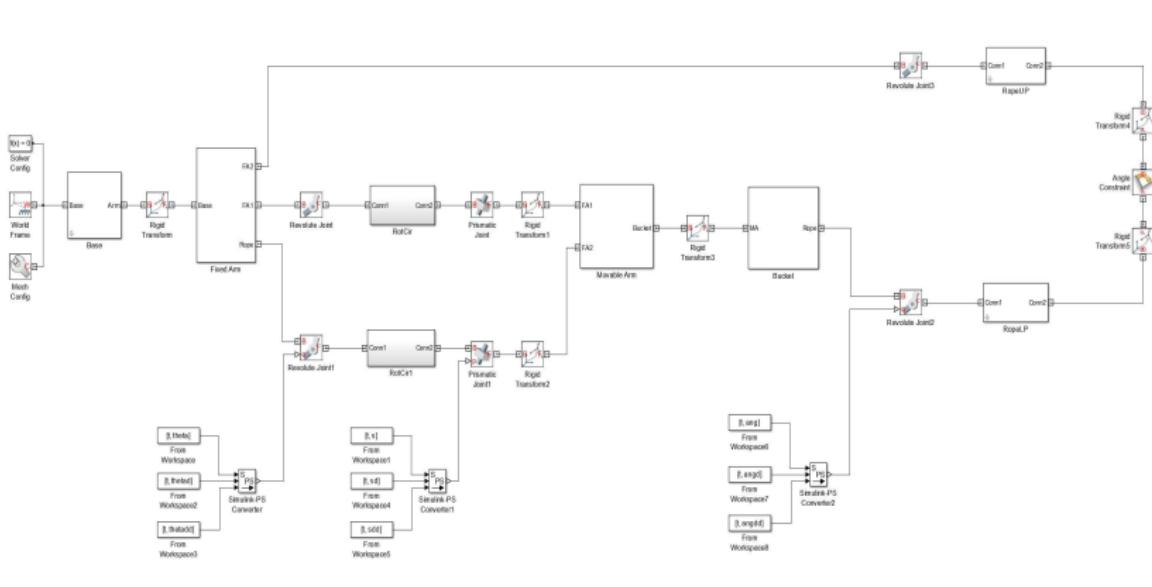
Why?

Accurate and
realistic parameters



Better prediction
and planning of
motion

Visualization: Simulink



Visualization Example

Same parameters except different load weights

vs

Light load

Heavy load

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Lagrange Formalism

Method to describe dynamics of an accelerated system

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T kinetic energy
V potentials

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F non-conservative external forces

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r points of actions of forces F

q free variables

Q generalized forces

Lagrange Formalism

Method to describe dynamics of an accelerated system

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_i} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_i} = Q_i$$

$$Q = \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial q} \right)^T F$$

T kinetic energy

V potentials

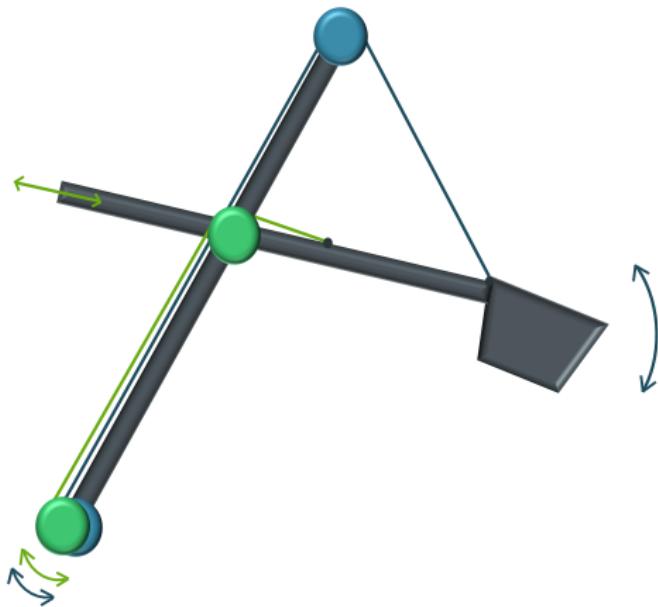
F non-conservative external forces

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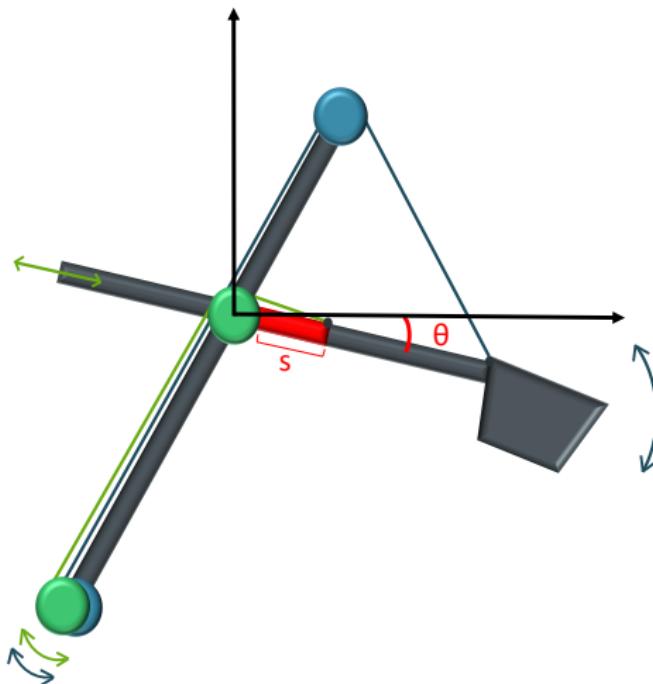
q free variables

Q generalized forces

Physical Model of Excavator



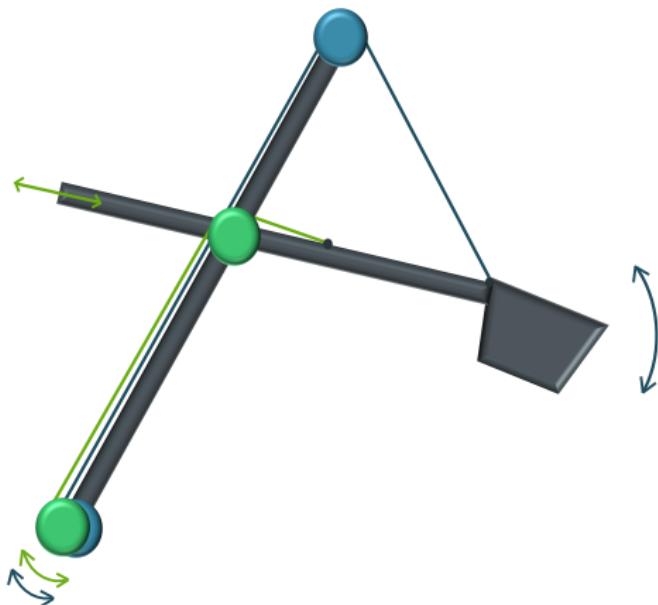
Physical Model of Excavator



degrees of freedom

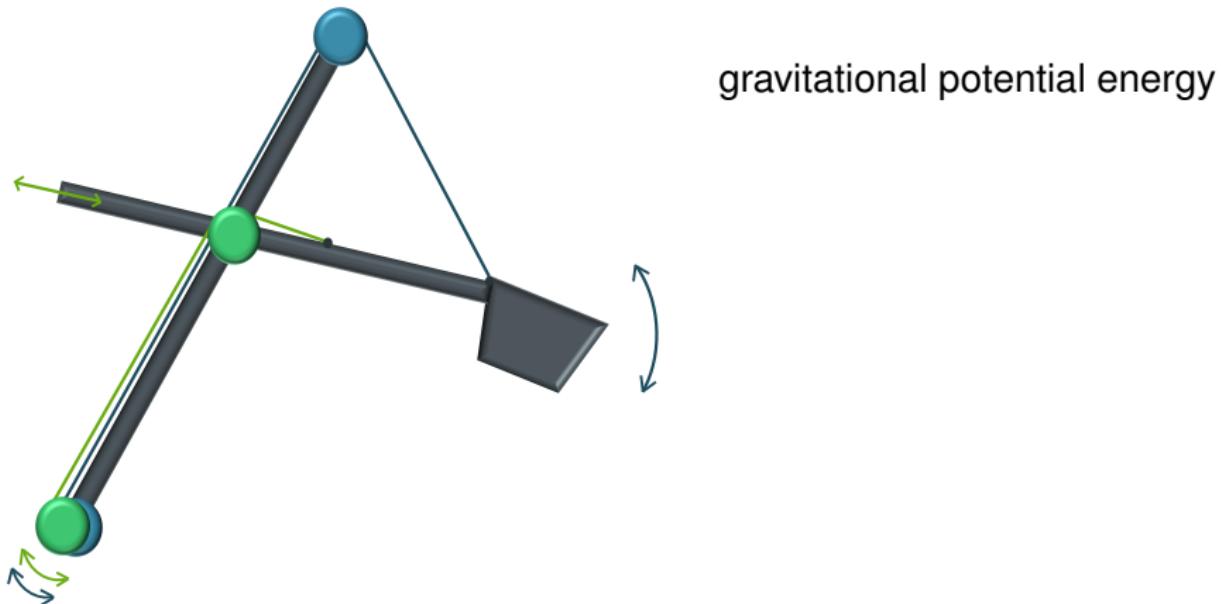
- length s
- tilt angle θ

Kinetic Energy

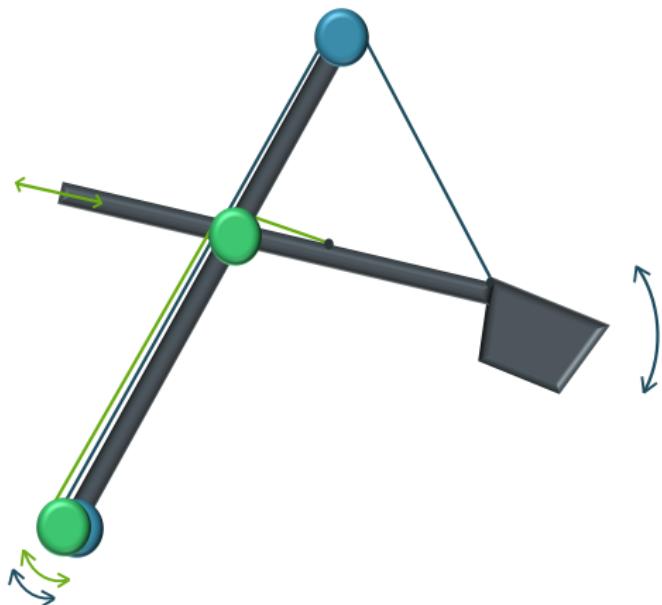


- movement of mass
- rotation of cable reel

Potential Energy



Potential Energy

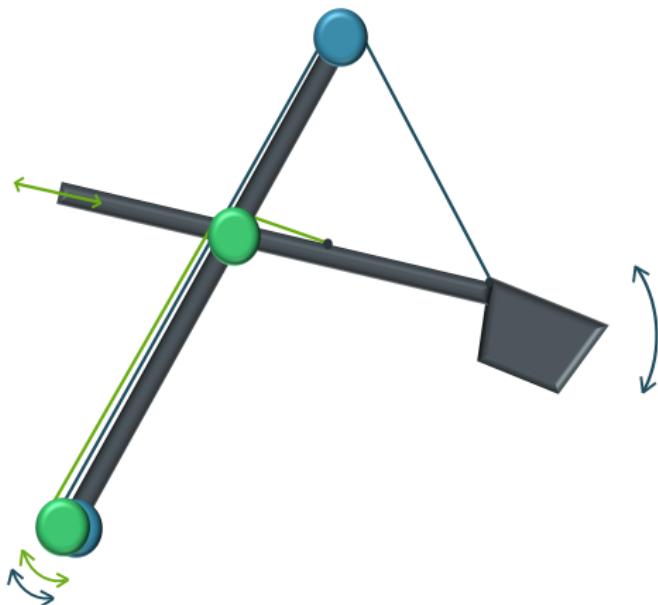


gravitational potential energy

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_i} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_i} = Q_i$$

$$Q = \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial q} \right)^T F$$

Generalized Forces

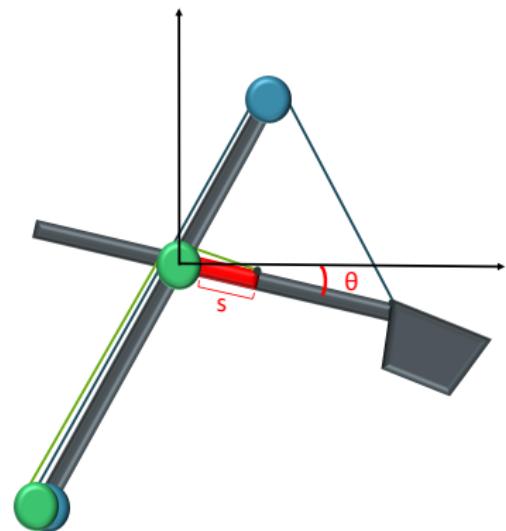


- torque on cable reels
- friction of cable reels

Lagrange Formalism

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{s}} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial s} = Q_s$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} = Q_\theta$$



Resulting ODE

$$A(x, p) \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{s} \\ \ddot{\theta} \end{pmatrix} = b(x, u, p)$$

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→ Transformation into 1st order ODE

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} s \\ \theta \\ \dot{s} \\ \dot{\theta} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{s} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ A^{-1}(x, p)b(x, u, p) \end{pmatrix} = f(x, u, p)$$

state	$x = (s, \theta, \dot{s}, \dot{\theta})^T$
control	$u = (\tau_1, \tau_2)^T$
parameters	$p = (p_1, \dots, p_k)^T$

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Discretization of the ODE

Discretize time interval:

$$[0, T] \rightarrow \{0 = t_0, t_1, \dots, t_{m-1}, t_m = T\}$$

Discretize state and control:

$$x_n = x(t_n)$$

$$u_n = u(t_n)$$

Discretization of the ODE

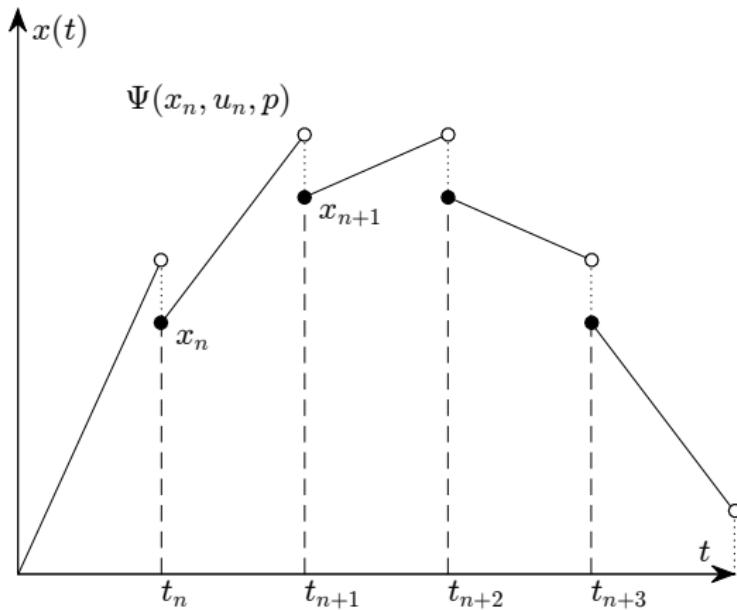
Explicit Euler for every time step $h_n = t_{n+1} - t_n$:

$$\Psi(x_n, u_n, p) = x_n + h_n f(x_n, u_n, p)$$

Discrete constraint:

$$0 = x_{n+1} - \Psi(x_n, u_n, p) =: \Phi_n(x, u, p) \quad \forall n = 0, \dots, m-1$$

Discretization of the ODE



Problem Setting

Given:

- control \bar{u}
- motion \bar{x} related to \bar{u} and \bar{p}

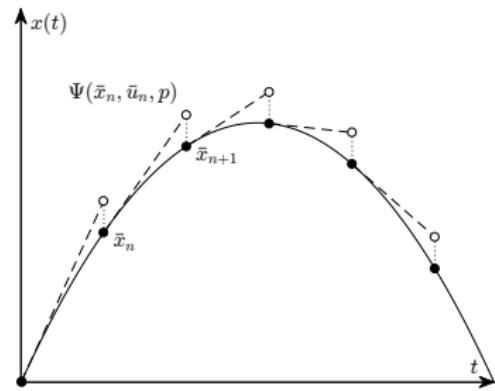
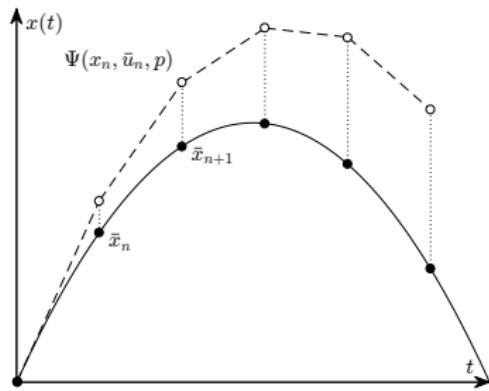
Unknown:

- parameters \bar{p} of the excavator

Output:

- parameters p

Possible Approaches



continuous vs. stepwise Approximation

Problem Formulation

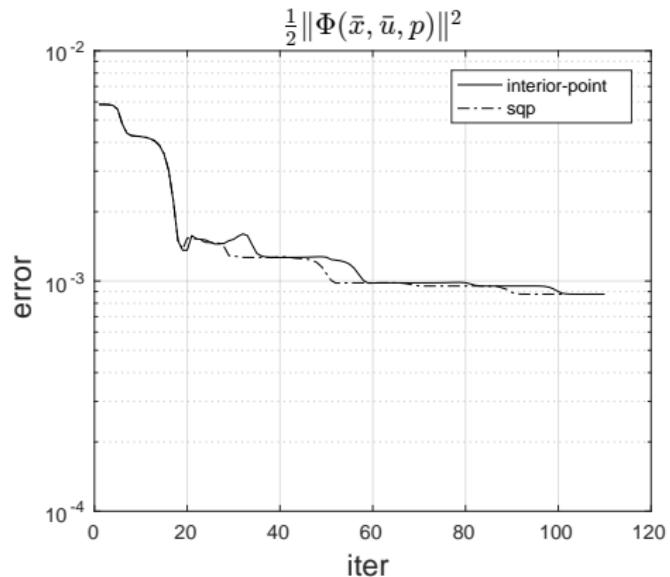
$$\begin{aligned} \min_p \quad & \frac{1}{2} \|\Phi(\bar{x}, \bar{u}, p)\|^2 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & p \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

- \bar{x} solves ODE for \bar{u}, \bar{p}
- $\Phi(\bar{x}, \bar{u}, \bar{p}) \rightarrow 0$ for discretization $m \rightarrow \infty$
- number of parameters fix

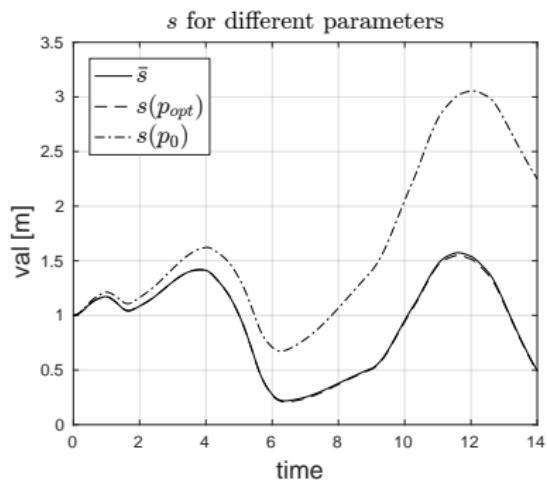
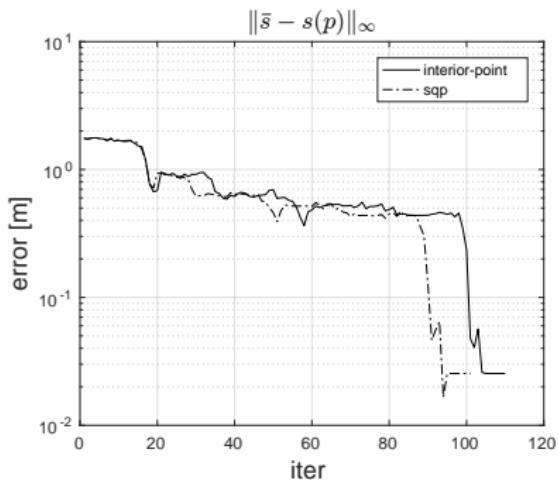
Example Instance

- $[0, T] = [0, 14s]$
- 1500 time steps
- $p_0 \in [0.8\bar{p}, 1.2\bar{p}]$
- internally 5 trajectories in parallel

Results



Results



In total exact up to 3cm

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Control



Model

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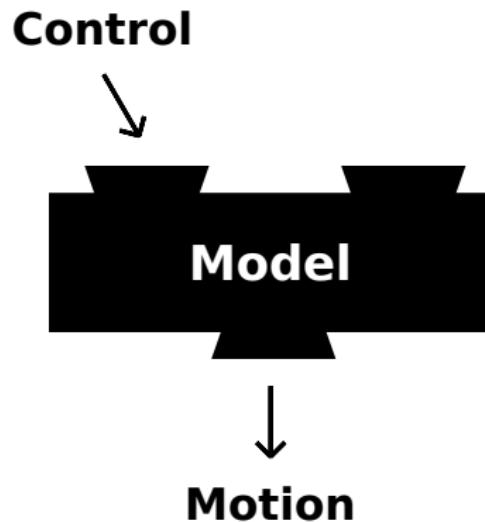
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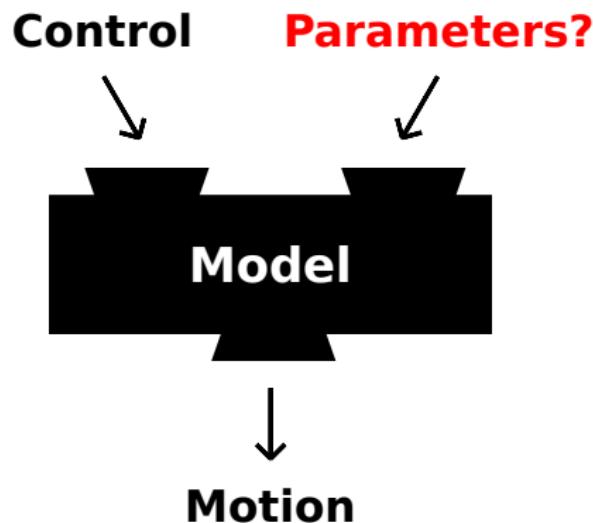
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Trajectories

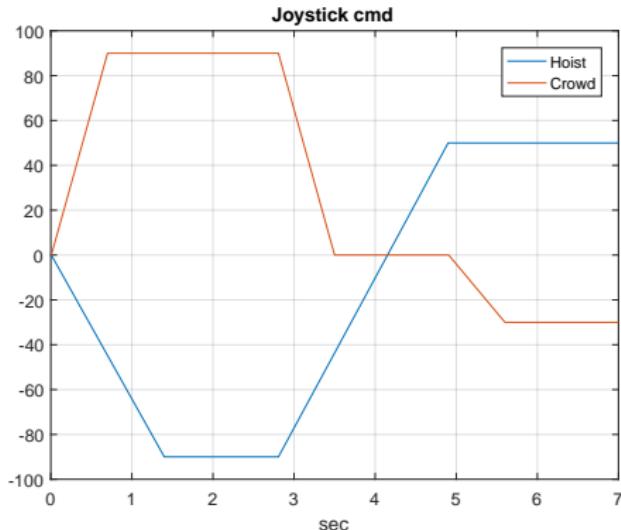
Input: Joystick commands for Up/Down and Back/Forth

Output: Position of the shovel

Trajectories

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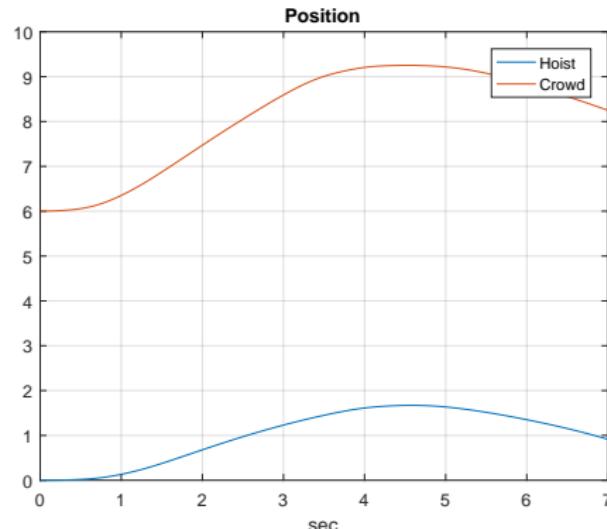
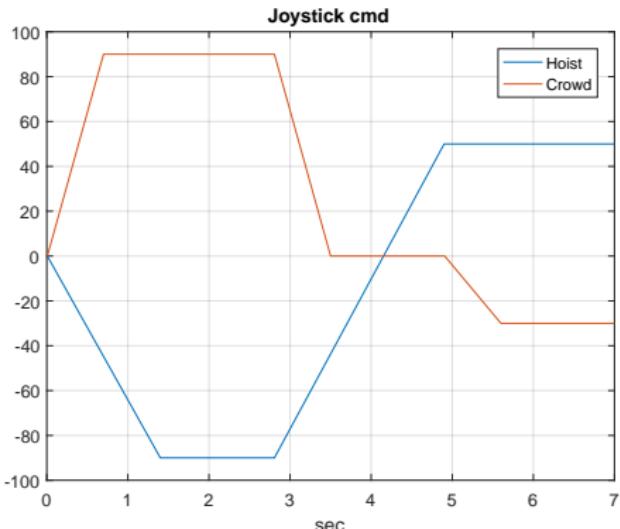
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Trajectories

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Objective Function

Optimized Parameters:

- Inertia (Engine)
- Inertia (Arm)
- Friction
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Penalty Term:

$$\|\bar{X}_i - X_i(p)\|^2$$

Objective Function

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$$\frac{\|\bar{X}_i - X_i(p)\|^2}{\|\bar{X}_i\|^2}$$

Objective Function

Optimized Parameters:

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Penalty Term:

$$\frac{\|\bar{X}_i - X_i(p)\|^2}{\|\bar{X}_i\|^2} + \frac{\|\bar{Y}_i - Y_i(p)\|^2}{\|\bar{Y}_i\|^2}$$

\bar{X}_i, \bar{Y}_i reference trajectories

Objective Function

Optimized Parameters:

- Inertia (Engine)
- Inertia (Arm)
- Friction
- Mass

Penalty Term:

$$\frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\|\bar{X}_i - X_i(p)\|^2}{\|\bar{X}_i\|^2} + \frac{\|\bar{Y}_i - Y_i(p)\|^2}{\|\bar{Y}_i\|^2} \right)$$

\bar{X}_i, \bar{Y}_i reference trajectories

Objective Function

Optimized Parameters:

- Inertia (Engine)
- Inertia (Arm)
- Friction
- Mass

Penalty Term:

$$\min_{p \in \mathbb{R}^4} f(p) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\|\bar{X}_i - X_i(p)\|^2}{\|\bar{X}_i\|^2} + \frac{\|\bar{Y}_i - Y_i(p)\|^2}{\|\bar{Y}_i\|^2} \right)$$

s. t.

$$p_j \geq 0$$

\bar{X}_i, \bar{Y}_i reference trajectories

Influence of the Parameters

10% parameter deviation:

- Inertia (Engine): $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$
- Inertia (Arm): $3 \cdot 10^{-3}$
- Friction: $8 \cdot 10^{-11}$
- Mass: $5 \cdot 10^{-2}$

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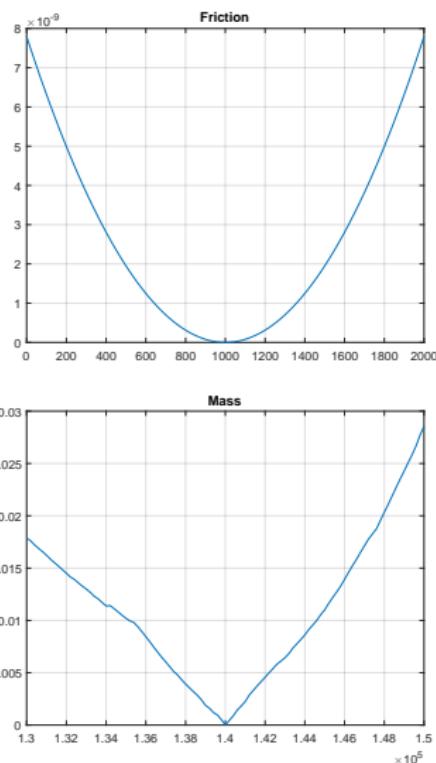
Big parameter changes \Rightarrow Small effects

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Optimizers

- Derivative free optimization
- Deterministic or stochastic
- Decrease function value by evaluating systematically

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	value	evaluations	time	dev _{max}	dev _{mean}
Particle Swarm	10^{-12}	2200	6 min	$10^{-1.0}$	$10^{-3.8}$
Pattern Search	10^{-11}	6500	17 min	$10^{-1.3}$	$10^{-3.7}$
Genetic Algorithm	10^{-4}	5500	14 min	$10^{-0.5}$	$10^{-1.0}$
Simulated Annealing	10^{-3}	4200	11 min	$10^{-0.3}$	$10^{-0.6}$

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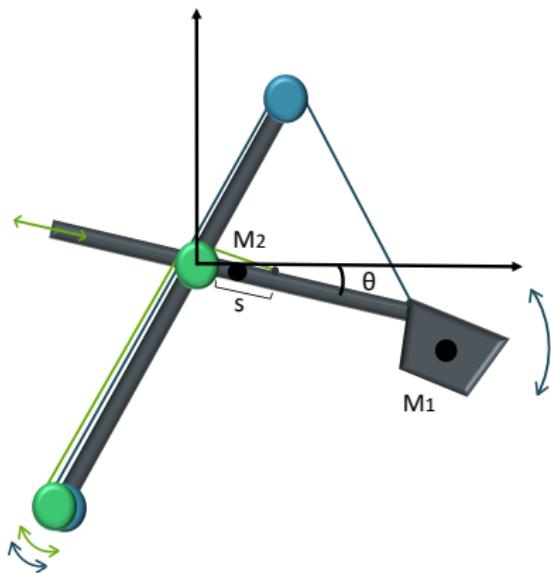
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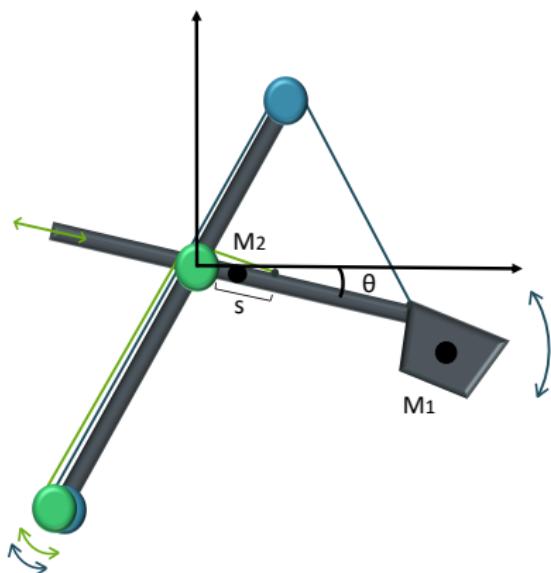
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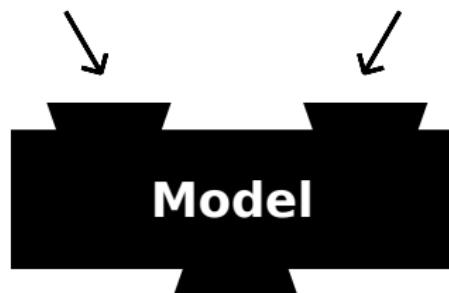
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Summary



Control **Parameters?**



Motion