

# Advanced Model Predictive Control

## Recitation 2

### Introduction to Code Framework & Nominal Nonlinear MPC

Alexandre Didier and Jérôme Sieber

ETH Zurich

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# MATLAB Code Framework for AMPC 2021

For all recitations we will use a unified MATLAB code framework, which consists of the following parts:

- **Parameter File:** `rec_02.m` defines system, control, and simulation parameters; `get_params.m` loads these parameters to the main file.
- **Main File:** `main.m` initializes and simulates the complete control loop. You will only execute this file.
- **System Class:** `System.m` implements the dynamics, constraints, and disturbance descriptions of a segway system.
- **Control Class:** `Controller.m` is an abstract parent class of all controllers implemented in the recitations.
- **Parameter Estimator Class:** `Parameter_Estimator.m` is an abstract parent class of all parameter estimators implemented in the recitations.

```
code/  
├── controllers/  
│   ├── MPC.m  
│   └── Nonlinear_MPC.m  
├── estimators/  
├── parameters/  
│   ├── get_params.m  
│   └── rec_02.m  
├── plotting/  
├── Controller.m  
├── Parameter_Estimator.m  
├── System.m  
├── main.m  
└── setup.m
```

# Main File

- This file performs the following actions:
  - load system and control parameters from parameter file,
  - initialize the system and controller objects,
  - simulate a defined number of closed-loop trajectories with a defined number of time steps,
  - plot the results of the closed-loop simulations.
- Execute only this file.

## MATLAB Pseudocode:

```
1  % get parameters and define ...  
    system & controller  
2  params = get_params('rec_02');  
3  sys = System(params.sys);  
4  ctrl = MPC(sys, params.ctrl);  
5  
6  % control loop  
7  x(1) = params.sim.x_0;  
8  for i=1:nrTraj  
9      for j=1:nrSteps  
10         u = ctrl.solve();  
11         x(j+1) = sys.step(x(j),u);  
12     end  
13 end  
14  
15 % plot results  
16 plot(x); plot(u);
```

# System Class

- `System` implements a linear and a nonlinear model of a segway.
- The class defines the interfaces between the system and any controller derived from the `Controller` class.
- You should not modify this class.
- However, feel free to go through the code and play with it.

## MATLAB Pseudocode:

```
1  classdef System
2  %System class for segway system
3  properties
4      % class variables
5  end
6
7  methods
8      % class methods
9      function obj = System(params)
10         %Class Constructor
11     end
12     function x1 = step(obj,x,u)
13         %advance system from ...
14         %state x with input u
15     end
16     function update_params(obj, ...
17         params)
18         %update system parameters
19     end
20 end
21 end
```

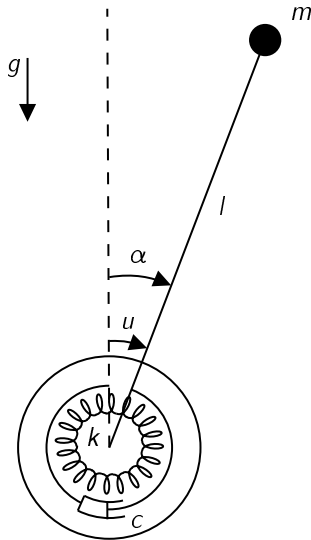
# Segway System



[freepik.com]

We only consider the rotational dynamics of the segway and discretize the dynamics using Euler forward:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha(k+1) \\ \dot{\alpha}(k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha(k) + \delta t \cdot \dot{\alpha}(k) \\ \dot{\alpha}(k) + \delta t [-k\alpha(k) - c\dot{\alpha}(k) + g/l \cdot \sin \alpha(k) + u(k)] \end{bmatrix}$$



# Controller Class

- All controllers you will implement in the recitations inherit from this class.
- We provide you with a nominal MPC implementation as a reference.
- All controller classes need to define the property `prob`.
- The `solve` method works for both Yalmip and CasADi `prob` objects.

## MATLAB Pseudocode:

```
1  classdef Controller
2  %Parent controller class
3  properties
4      % class variables
5      prob % optimizer/solver object
6  end
7
8  methods
9      % class methods
10     function obj = ...
11         Controller(params)
12         %Class Constructor
13     end
14     function [u, out, info] = ...
15         solve(obj, x, vars, verbose)
16         %solve optimization ...
17         problem with initial ...
18         state x and auxilliary ...
19         variables vars
20
21     end
22 end
23 end
```

# Parameter Estimator Class

- All parameter estimators you will implement in the recitations inherit from this class.
- We will use this class only in the second part of the course.

## MATLAB Pseudocode:

```
1  classdef Parameter_Estimator
2  %Parent parameter estimator class
3  properties
4      % class variables
5  end
6
7  methods
8      % class methods
9      function obj = ...
10         Parameter_Estimator(sys)
11         %Class Constructor
12     end
13 end
```

# Nominal Nonlinear MPC

Nominal Nonlinear MPC Problem:

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{x, u} \quad & l_f(x_N) + \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} l(x_i, u_i) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \forall i = 0, \dots, N-1 \\ & x_{i+1} = f(x_i, u_i) \\ & x_i \in \mathcal{X}, \quad u_i \in \mathcal{U} \\ & x_N \in \mathcal{X}_f, \quad x_0 = x(k) \end{aligned}$$

**Homework (PS2):** Make yourself familiar with the code base. Then, implement the nominal nonlinear MPC problem in the provided `Nonlinear_MPC.m` file. Use the following choices of cost function, dynamics, constraints, and terminal ingredients:

$$l(x, u) = x^\top Q x + u^\top R u$$

$$f(x, u) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + \delta t \cdot x_2 \\ x_2 + \delta t [-kx_1 - cx_2 + g/l \cdot \sin x_1 + u] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{X} = \{x \mid A_x x \leq b_x\}$$

$$\mathcal{U} = \{u \mid A_u u \leq b_u\}$$

$$l_f(x) = 0$$

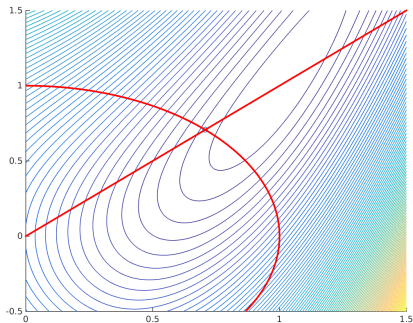
$$\mathcal{X}_f = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$



# Nonlinear Programming using CasADi

Nonlinear Programming (NLP) Example:

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{x,y} \quad & (1-x)^2 + (y-x^2)^2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ & x \leq y \end{aligned}$$



MATLAB Code:

```
1 % initialize Opti stack
2 prob = casadi.Opti();
3
4 % define decision variables
5 x = prob.variable();
6 y = prob.variable();
7
8 % objective
9 prob.minimize((1-x)^2+(y-x^2)^2);
10
11 % constraints
12 prob.subject_to(x^2+y^2==1);
13 prob.subject_to(y>=x);
14
15 % solve NLP
16 prob.solver('ipopt');
17 sol = prob.solve();
```

[Source: CasADi Opti Stack Documentation]

# Robustness of Nominal Nonlinear MPC

**Homework (PS2):** Consider now the same nonlinear segway system but with additive disturbances.

1. Run the cell labelled "Exercise 3a" in `main.m` and observe how the initial state and the disturbance affect the feasibility of the closed-loop trajectories.
2. Run the cell labelled "Exercise 3b" in `main.m` with different choices of initial states and disturbance sizes. Observe how these two parameters affect the closed-loop trajectories and the cost decrease.