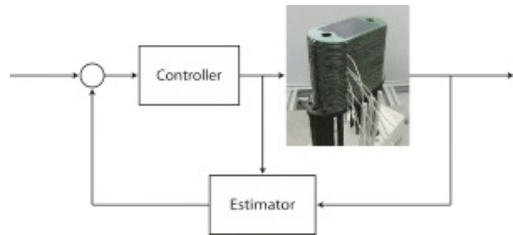
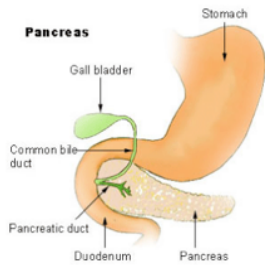


Projets de Master

<http://lawwww.epfl.ch/page1591.html>

Optimal control of Insulin injection for the treatment of diabetes



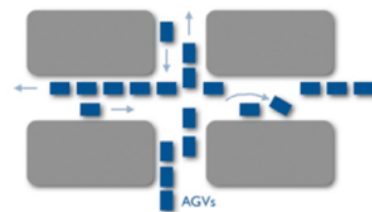
Control scenarios for a solid oxide fuel cell system



Motion planning control for the snake-like robot Amphibot III



Control of an autonomous unicycle

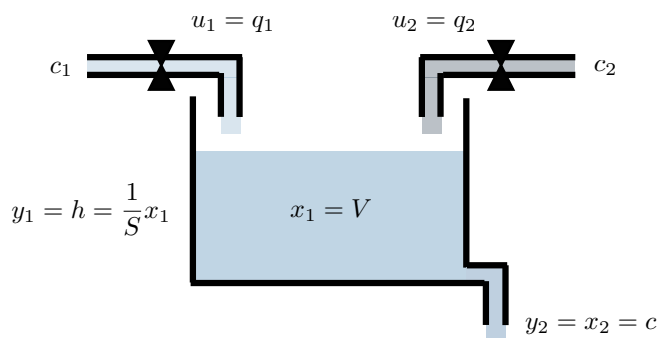


Optimal crossing of automated guided vehicles

We can also define ad hoc projects on demand !

Rappels: Motivation

Cuve de mélange



Modèle linéarisé et discrétisé

$$\tilde{x}(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \beta \end{bmatrix} \tilde{x}(k) + \begin{bmatrix} r & r \\ s & v \end{bmatrix} \tilde{u}(k)$$

Commande d'état

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{u}_1(k) \\ \tilde{u}_2(k) \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & k_2 \\ k_3 & k_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}_1(k) \\ \tilde{x}_2(k) \end{bmatrix}$$

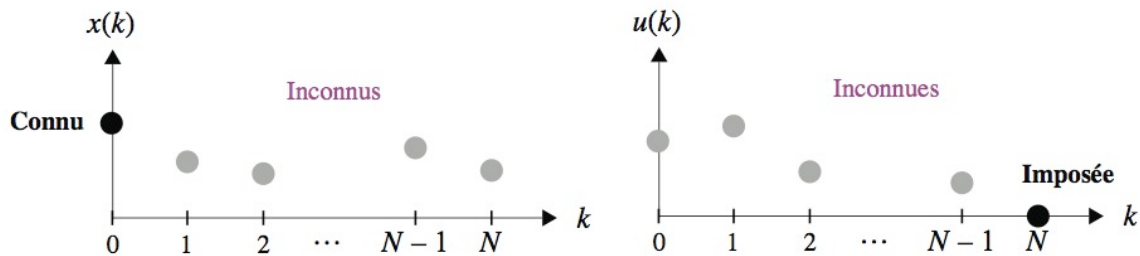
Placement des valeurs propres $\alpha_c(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - \Phi + \Gamma K) = 0$

$$\lambda^2 + \underbrace{[rk_1 + sk_2 + rk_3 + vk_4 - \alpha - \beta]}_0 \lambda + \underbrace{\{\alpha\beta - \alpha(sk_2 + vk_4) - \beta r(k_1 + k_3) + r(v-s)(k_1k_4 - k_2k_3)\}}_0 = \lambda^2$$

7.1.4 Commande MIMO optimale: Principe

Séquence d'état $x(k)$, $k = 1, \dots, N$, $x(0) = x_0$ connu

Séquence de commande $u(k)$, $k = 0, \dots, N-1$, $u(N) = 0$ imposé



Trouver la séquence de commande qui minimise la fonction coût

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^N [x^T(k) Q_1 x(k) + u^T(k) Q_2 u(k)] \text{ avec } Q_1 \text{ et } Q_2 \text{ diagonales}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^N [q_{11}x_1^2(k) + \dots + q_{1n}x_n^2(k) + q_{21}u_1^2(k) + \dots + q_{2r}u_r^2(k)]$$

tout en respectant la dynamique propre du système (contrainte)

$$-x(k+1) + \Phi x(k) + \Gamma u(k) = 0, \quad \forall k$$

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7.1.5 Commande MIMO optimale: Solution

Multiplicateurs de Lagrange $\lambda(k)$, $k = 0, \dots, N-1$

$$J' = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^N [x^T(k) Q_1 x(k) + u^T(k) Q_2 u(k)] \\ + \sum_{k=0}^N [\lambda^T(k+1) \{-x(k+1) + \Phi x(k) + \Gamma u(k)\}]$$

Solution

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial J'}{\partial u_1(k)} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial J'}{\partial u_r(k)} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\partial J'}{\partial u(k)} = 0, \quad \forall k \quad \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial J'}{\partial x_1(k)} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial J'}{\partial x_n(k)} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\partial J'}{\partial x(k)} = 0, \quad \forall k$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial J'}{\partial \lambda_1(k+1)} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial J'}{\partial \lambda_n(k+1)} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\partial J'}{\partial \lambda(k+1)} = 0, \quad \forall k$$

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7.1.7 Commande MIMO optimale: Riccati

Variable auxiliaire symétrique $\lambda(k) = S(k)x(k)$

$$S(k) = Q_1 + \Phi^T \left\{ S(k+1) - S(k+1)\Gamma [\Gamma^T S(k+1)\Gamma + Q_2]^{-1} \Gamma^T S(k+1) \right\} \Phi$$

Calculée à rebours depuis $S(N) = Q_1$

$$x(k+1) = [I + \Gamma Q_2^{-1} \Gamma^T S(k+1)]^{-1} \Phi x(k) \quad x(0) = x_0$$

$$\lambda(k) = Q_1 x(k) + \Phi^T \lambda(k+1) \quad \begin{aligned} \lambda(N+1) &= 0 \\ \lambda(N) &= Q_1 x(N) \end{aligned}$$

$$u(k) = - \underbrace{[Q_2 + \Gamma^T S(k+1)\Gamma]^{-1} \Gamma^T S(k+1)\Phi}_{K(k)} x(k) \quad u(N) = 0$$

Par construction, la séquence de commande est proportionnelle à l'état !

$$S(k) = Q_1 + \Phi^T M(k+1)\Phi$$

$$M(k+1) = S(k+1) - S(k+1)\Gamma R^{-1}(k+1)\Gamma^T S(k+1)$$

$$R(k+1) = \Gamma^T S(k+1)\Gamma + Q_2$$

7.1.8 Commande optimale: Algorithme

Conditions finales $S(N) = Q_1, K(N) = 0$

Opérations à rebours depuis $k = N$

$$R(k) = Q_2 + \Gamma^T S(k)\Gamma$$

$$M(k) = S(k) - S(k)\Gamma R^{-1}(k)\Gamma^T S(k)$$

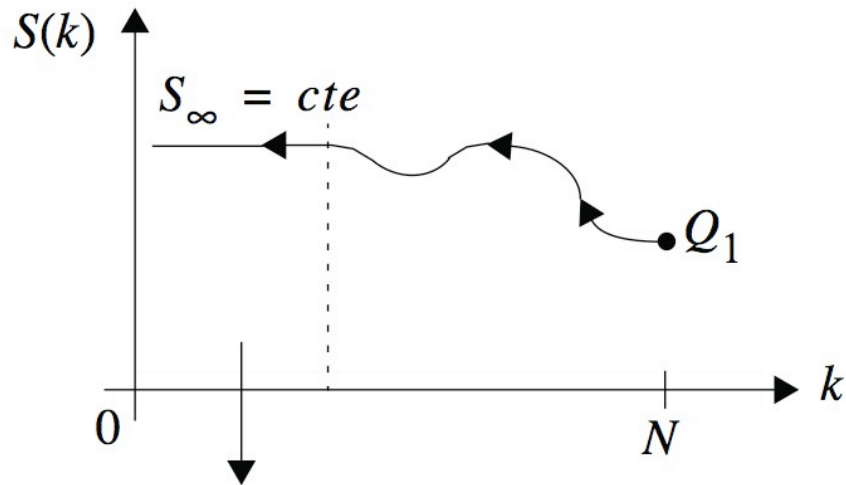
$$K(k-1) = R^{-1}(k)\Gamma^T S(k)\Phi$$

$$S(k-1) = \Phi^T M(k)\Phi + Q_1$$

$$k \rightarrow k-1$$

7.2 Commande optimale: Allure

Cas SISO



$K_\infty = cte$: Gain optimal
 $\det[\lambda I - \Phi + \Gamma K_\infty] = 0$
 valeurs propres optimales!

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7.2 Commande optimale: LQR

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^N [x^T(k) Q_1 x(k) + u^T(k) Q_2 u(k)]$$

Linear Quadratic Regulator

Solution stationnaire de l'équation de Riccati

$$N \rightarrow \infty, \quad S(k) = S(k+1) = S_\infty$$

$$S_\infty = \Phi^T \left[S_\infty - S_\infty \Gamma \underbrace{\left(Q_2 + \Gamma^T S_\infty \Gamma \right)^{-1}}_{R_\infty} \Gamma^T S_\infty \right] \Phi + Q_1$$

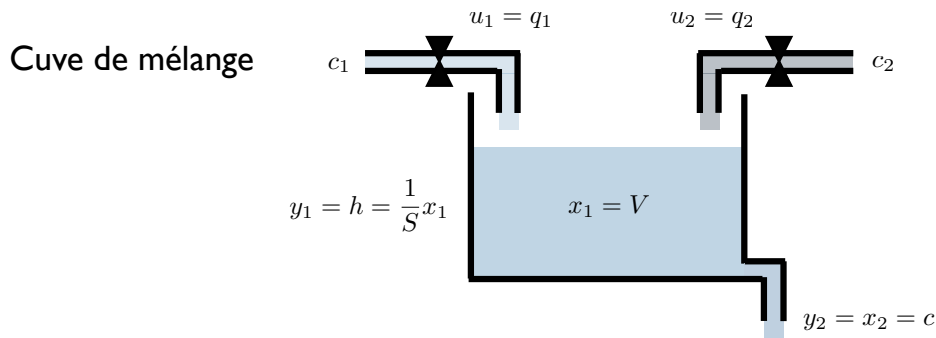
Deux solutions, prendre celle définie positive

$$K_\infty = R_\infty^{-1} \Gamma^T S_\infty \Phi$$

Matlab $[K_\infty, S_\infty, E_\infty] = dlqr(\Phi, \Gamma, Q_1, Q_2)$

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7.3.2 Exemple cuve de mélange



Modèle linéarisé et discrétisé

$$\tilde{x}(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \beta \end{bmatrix} \tilde{x}(k) + \begin{bmatrix} r & r \\ s & v \end{bmatrix} \tilde{u}(k)$$

Commande d'état

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{u}_1(k) \\ \tilde{u}_2(k) \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & k_2 \\ k_3 & k_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}_1(k) \\ \tilde{x}_2(k) \end{bmatrix}$$

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7.3.2 Cuve de mélange optimale

```
clear

% Valeurs nominales
% -----
x1o=1;
x2o=1.25;
u1o=0.015;
u2o=0.005;
c1=1;
c2=2;
S=1;
K=0.02;

% Modèle linéarisé analogique
% -----
A=-[K*sqrt(x1o/S)/2 0 ; 0 u1o+u2o]./x1o;
B=[1 1 ; (c1-x2o)/x1o (c2-x2o)/x1o];
C=[1/S 0 ; 0 1];
D=[0 0 ; 0 0];

% Modèle linéarisé discrétisé
% -----
h=2;
[F,G]=c2d(A,B,h);
CI=[-0.1;0];
a=A(1,1);
b=A(2,2);
p=B(2,1);
q=B(2,2);

% Regulateur optimal
% -----
Q1=[1 0;0 1];
Q2=[10 0;0 100];

N=30;
S(1:2,1:2,N)=Q1;
K(1:2,1:2,N)=[0 0;0 0];

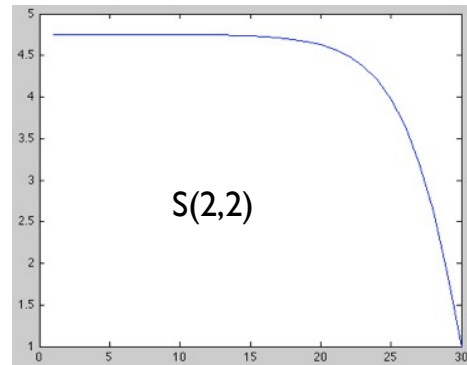
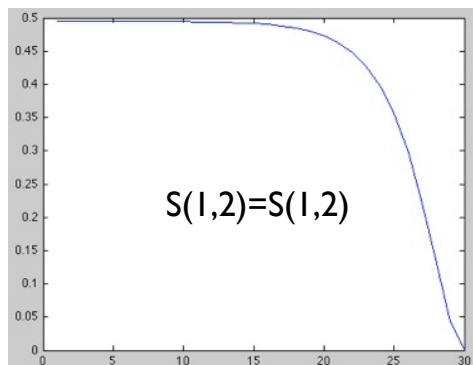
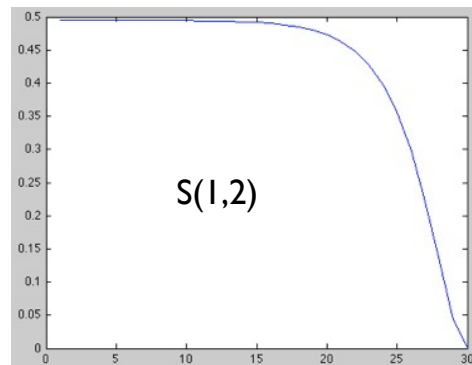
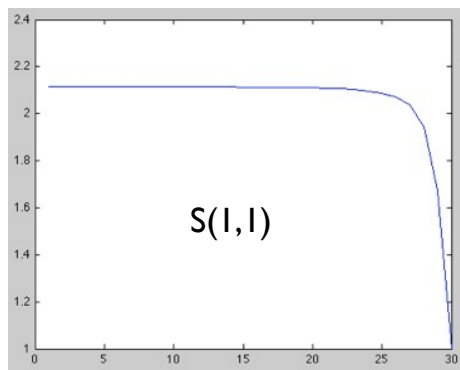
for i=N:-1:2
    Si=S(1:2,1:2,i);
    R(1:2,1:2,i)=Q2+G'*Si*G;
    Ri=R(1:2,1:2,i);
    M(1:2,1:2,i)=Si-Si*G*inv(Ri)*G'*Si;
    K(1:2,1:2,i-1)=inv(Ri)*G'*Si*F;
    S(1:2,1:2,i-1)=F'*M(1:2,1:2,i)*F+Q1;
end

for i=1:N
    s11(i)=S(1,1,i);
    s12(i)=S(1,2,i);
    s21(i)=S(2,1,i);
    s22(i)=S(2,2,i);
end
```

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7.3.2 Cuve de mélange optimale

N=30



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7.3.2 Cuve de mélange optimale

% Valeurs nominales

% -----

```
x1o=1;
x2o=1.25;
u1o=0.015;
u2o=0.005;
c1=1;
c2=2;
S=1;
K=0.02;
```

% Modèle linéarisé analogique

% -----

```
A=-[K*sqrt(x1o/S)/2 0 ; 0 u1o+u2o]/x1o;
B=[1 1 ; (c1-x2o)/x1o (c2-x2o)/x1o];
C=[1/S 0 ; 0 1];
D=[0 0 ; 0 0];
```

% Modèle linéarisé discrétisé

% -----

```
h=2;
[F,G]=c2d(A,B,h);
CI=[-0.1;0];
a=A(1,1);
b=A(2,2);
p=B(2,1);
q=B(2,2);
Fex=[exp(a*h) 0;0 exp(b*h)];
Gex=[(exp(a*h)-1)/a (exp(a*h)-1)/a;
      p*(exp(b*h)-1)/b q*(exp(b*h)-1)/b];
```

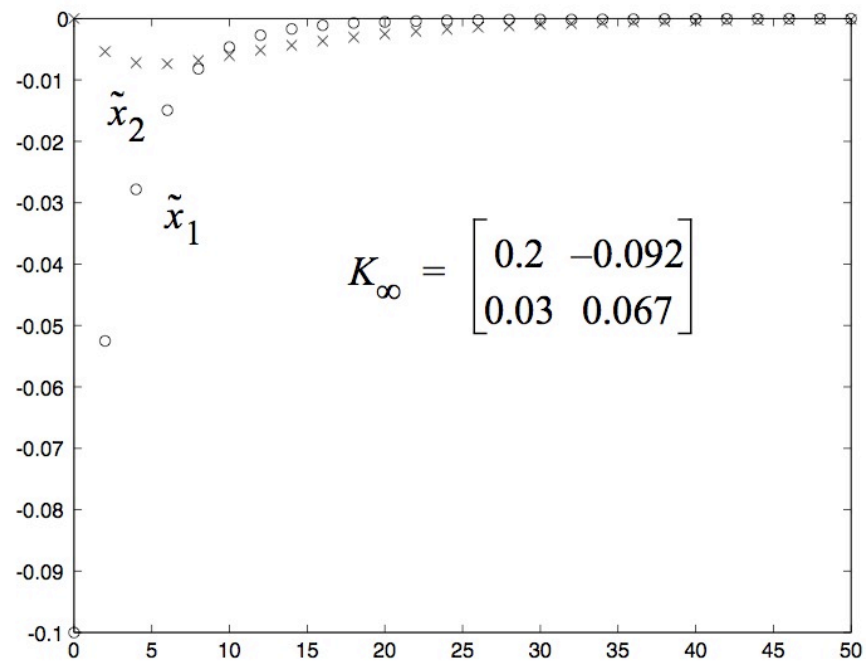
% Régulateur optimal

% -----

```
Q1=[1 0;0 1];
Q2=[10 0;0 100];
[Ks,Ss,E]=dlqr(F,G,Q1,Q2);
[t,x,y]=sim('SimCuve',100);
u=x*Ks';
plot(t,x)
pause
plot(t,u)
```

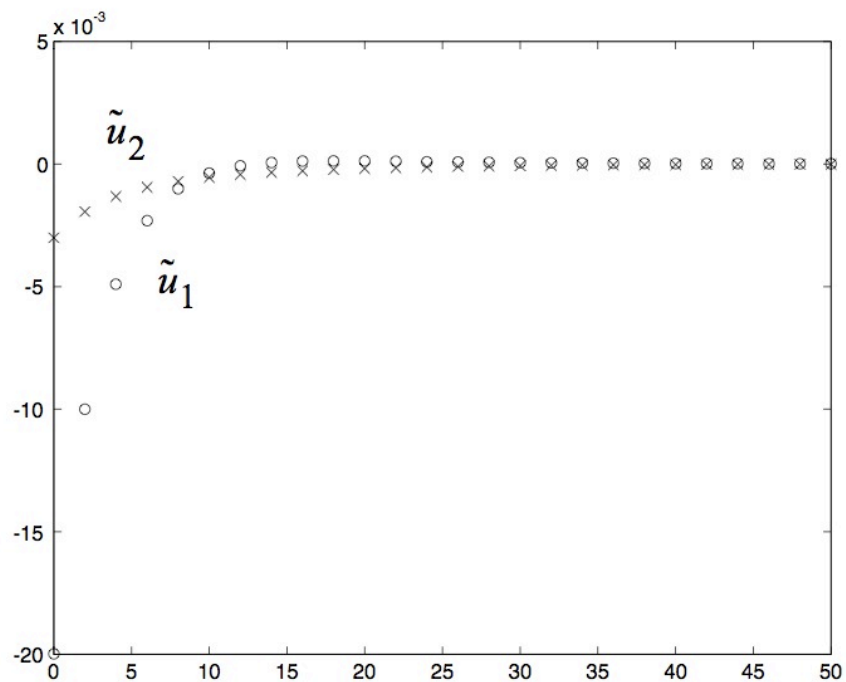
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7.3.2 Cuve de mélange optimale



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7.3.2 Cuve de mélange optimale



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Exemple de solution LQR analytique

Soit le système décrit par:

$$x(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x(k) + \begin{bmatrix} b \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u(k) = \Phi x(k) + \Gamma u(k)$$

La commande optimale stationnaire pour $Q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ et $Q_2 = c$ est

$$R_\infty = Q_2 + \Gamma^T S_\infty \Gamma = c + \begin{bmatrix} b & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s_1 & s \\ s & s_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = c + b^2 s_1$$

$$M_\infty = S_\infty - S_\infty \Gamma R_\infty^{-1} \Gamma^T S_\infty$$

$$M_\infty = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 & s \\ s & s_2 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{\begin{bmatrix} s_1 & s \\ s & s_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s_1 & s \\ s & s_2 \end{bmatrix}}{c + b^2 s_1}$$

$$M_\infty = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} s_1 c + b^2 s_1^2 & s c + b^2 s s_1 \\ s c + b^2 s s_1 & s_2 c + b^2 s_1 s_2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} b^2 s_1^2 & b^2 s s_1 \\ b^2 s s_1 & b^2 s^2 \end{bmatrix}}{c + b^2 s_1}$$

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Exemple de solution LQR analytique

La commande optimale stationnaire pour $Q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ et $Q_2 = c$ est

$$M_\infty = \frac{1}{c + b^2 s_1} \begin{bmatrix} s_1 c & s c \\ s c & s_2 c + b^2 s_1 s_2 - b^2 s^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad S_\infty = \Phi^T M_\infty \Phi + Q_1$$

$$S_\infty - Q_1 = \Phi^T M_\infty \Phi$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} s_1 - 1 & s \\ s & s_2 - 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{c + b^2 s_1} \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s_1 c & s c \\ s c & s_2 c + b^2 s_1 s_2 - b^2 s^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{bmatrix} (s_1 - 1)(c + b^2 s_1) & s(c + b^2 s_1) \\ s(c + b^2 s_1) & (s_2 - 1)(c + b^2 s_1) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} a s_1 c + s c & a s c + s_2 c + b^2 s_1 s_2 - b^2 s^2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} a^2 s_1 c + 2 a s c + s_2 c + b^2 s_1 s_2 - b^2 s^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

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Exemple de solution LQR analytique

La commande optimale stationnaire pour $Q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ et $Q_2 = c$ est

$$S_\infty - Q_1 = \Phi^T M_\infty \Phi$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (s_1 - 1)(c + b^2 s_1) & s(c + b^2 s_1) \\ s(c + b^2 s_1) & (s_2 - 1)(c + b^2 s_1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a^2 s_1 c + 2asc + s_2 c + b^2 s_1 s_2 - b^2 s^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c + b^2 s_1 &= 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad s = 0 \\ s_1 &= -\frac{c}{b^2} \quad \text{pas définie} \\ &\text{positive car } c > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s_2 c + b^2 s_1 s_2 - c - b^2 s_1 &= 0 \\ (s_2 - 1)(c + b^2 s_1) &= 0 \\ s_2 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (s_1 - 1)(c + b^2 s_1) &= a^2 s_1 c + 2asc + s_2 c + b^2 s_1 s_2 - b^2 s^2 \\ b^2 s_1^2 - c + s_1 c - b^2 s_1 &= a^2 s_1 c + c + b^2 s_1 \\ b^2 s_1^2 + (c - 2b^2 - a^2 c)s_1 - 2c &= 0 \\ s_1 &= \frac{-(c - 2b^2 - a^2 c) \pm \sqrt{(c - 2b^2 - a^2 c)^2 + 8b^2 c}}{2b^2} \end{aligned}$$

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Dualité Commande & Estimation MIMO

$$\begin{aligned} x(k+1) &= \Phi x(k) + \Gamma u(k) \\ y(k) &= Cx(k) \\ u(k) &= -Kx(k) \\ x(k+1) &= (\Phi - \Gamma K)x(k) \\ \Phi_{BF} &= \Phi - \Gamma K \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K &= R^{-1} \Gamma^T S \Phi \\ R &= \Gamma^T S \Gamma + Q_2 \\ S &= \Phi^T [S - S \Gamma R^{-1} \Gamma^T S] \Phi + Q_1 \end{aligned}$$

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Dualité Commande & Estimation MIMO

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(k+1) &= \Phi x(k) + \Gamma u(k) & \hat{x}(k+1) &= \Phi \hat{x}(k) + \Gamma u(k) + L [y(k) - \hat{y}(k)] \\
 y(k) &= Cx(k) & \delta(k) &= \hat{x}(k) - x(k) \\
 u(k) &= -Kx(k) & \delta(k+1) &= (\Phi - LC) \delta(k) \\
 x(k+1) &= (\Phi - \Gamma K) x(k) & \Phi_e &= \Phi - LC \\
 \Phi_{BF} &= \Phi - \Gamma K & \Phi_e^T &= \Phi^T - C^T L^T
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi &\leftrightarrow \Phi^T \\
 \Gamma &\leftrightarrow C^T \\
 K &\leftrightarrow L^T
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 K &= R^{-1} \Gamma^T S \Phi & L^T &= R^{-1} C S \Phi^T \\
 R &= \Gamma^T S \Gamma + Q_2 \quad (r \times r) & L &= \Phi S C^T R^{-1} \\
 S &= \Phi^T [S - S \Gamma R^{-1} \Gamma^T S] \Phi + Q_1 & R &= C S C^T + Q_2 \quad (p \times p) \\
 & & S &= \Phi [S - S C^T R^{-1} C S] \Phi^T + Q_1 \\
 & & & (n \times n)
 \end{aligned}$$

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Dualité Commande & Estimation MIMO

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi &\leftrightarrow \Phi^T \\
 \Gamma &\leftrightarrow C^T \\
 K &\leftrightarrow L^T
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 K &= R^{-1} \Gamma^T S \Phi & L^T &= R^{-1} C S \Phi^T \\
 R &= \Gamma^T S \Gamma + Q_2 & L &= \Phi S C^T R^{-1} \\
 S &= \Phi^T [S - S \Gamma R^{-1} \Gamma^T S] \Phi + Q_1 & R &= C S C^T + Q_2 \\
 & & S &= \Phi [S - S C^T R^{-1} C S] \Phi^T + Q_1
 \end{aligned}$$

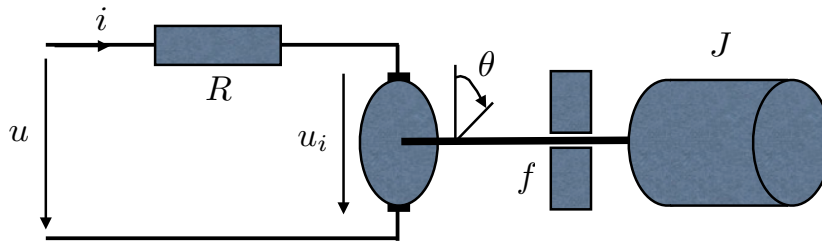
$$G^T = [\Gamma \quad \Phi \Gamma \quad \dots \quad \Phi^{n-1} \Gamma]^T$$

$$G^T = \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma^T \\ \Gamma^T \Phi^T \\ \vdots \\ \Gamma^T (\Phi^T)^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ C \Phi \\ \vdots \\ C \Phi^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = Q$$

Gouvernabilité \leftrightarrow Observabilité

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Entraînement avec observateur optimal



Modèle physique

$$\dot{\omega}(t) = -\frac{1}{J} \left(\frac{k^2}{R} + f \right) \omega(t) + \frac{k}{JR} u(t)$$

$$\omega(t) = \dot{\theta}(t)$$

Choix des variables d'état

$$x_1(t) = \theta(t)$$

$$x_2(t) = \omega(t)$$

$$y(t) = \theta(t)$$

Modèle d'état: équation d'état

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t)$$

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = -\frac{1}{J} \left(\frac{k^2}{R} + f \right) x_2(t) + \frac{k}{JR} u(t)$$

Modèle d'état: équation de sortie

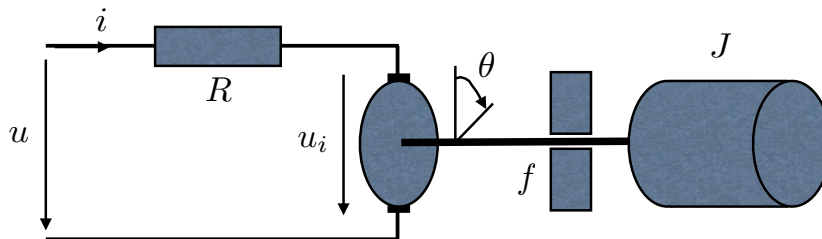
$$y_1(t) = x_1(t)$$

$$y_2(t) = x_2(t)$$

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Entraînement avec observateur optimal



Modèle d'état: équation d'état

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t)$$

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = \underbrace{-\frac{1}{J} \left(\frac{k^2}{R} + f \right)}_a x_2(t) + \underbrace{\frac{k}{JR}}_b u(t)$$

Modèle d'état: équation de sortie

$$y_1(t) = x_1(t)$$

$$y_2(t) = x_2(t)$$

Modèle d'état: équation d'état

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

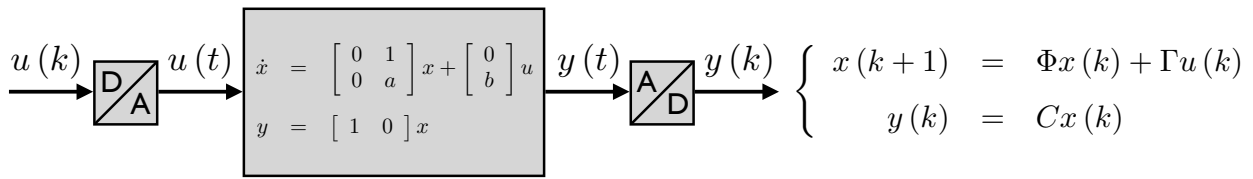
Modèle d'état: équation de sortie

$$y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

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Entraînement avec observateur optimal



$$\Phi = e^{Ah} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{a}(e^{ah} - 1) \\ 0 & e^{ah} \end{bmatrix} \quad \Gamma = \frac{b}{a} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{a}(e^{ah} - 1) - h \\ (e^{ah} - 1) \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{exemple: 4.1.12}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi &\leftrightarrow \Phi^T \\ \Gamma &\leftrightarrow C^T \\ K &\leftrightarrow L^T \end{aligned}$$

Commande $[K_\infty, S_\infty, E_\infty] = dlqr(\Phi, \Gamma, Q_1, Q_2)$

Observation $[L_\infty^T, S_\infty, E_\infty] = dlqr(\Phi^T, C^T, Q_1, Q_2)$

Bloc observateur
pour Simulink

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x}(k+1) &= \Phi \hat{x}(k) + \Gamma u(k) + L[y(k) - C \hat{x}(k)] \\ \hat{x}(k+1) &= (\Phi - LC) \hat{x}(k) + [\Gamma \quad L] \begin{bmatrix} u(k) \\ y(k) \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

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Entraînement avec observateur optimal

```
clear

% Modèle analogique
% -----

a=-5;
b=1;
A=[0 1;0 a];
B=[0;b];
C=[1 0;0 1];
D=[0;0];

% Modèle discret
% -----

h=25e-3;
e=exp(a*h);
F=[1 (e-1)/a;0 e];
G=[-b*(h-e/a+1/a)/a;b*(e-1)
a];

% Commande
% -----

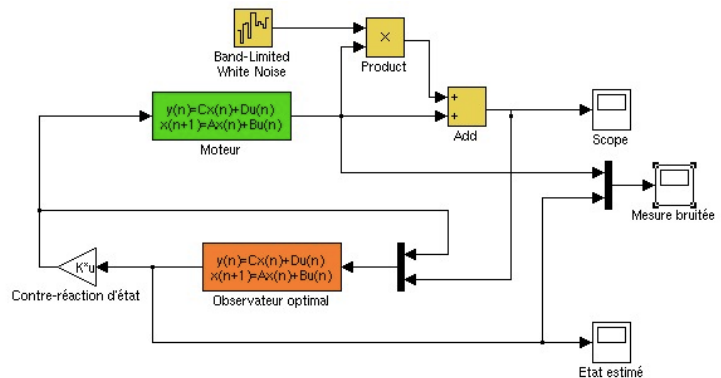
s = -1.8+3.12*j;
z1 = exp(h*s);
z2 = exp(h*s');

K = acker(F,G,[z1,z2]);

% Observateur optimal
% -----

Q1=[1 0;0 1]
Q2=100*[1 0;0 1]

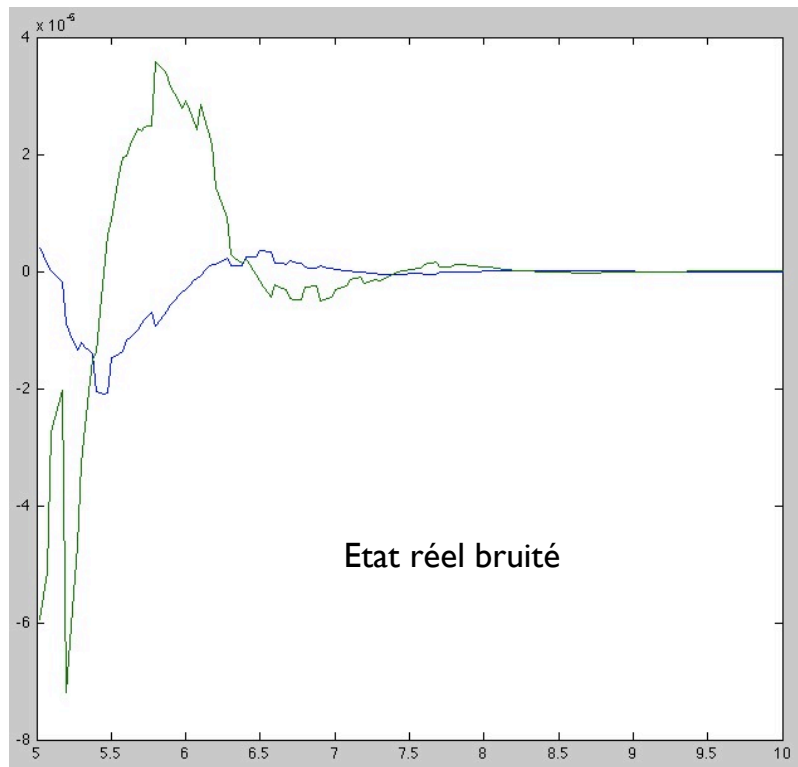
[M,S,R]=dlqr(F',C',Q1,Q2);
L = M';
```



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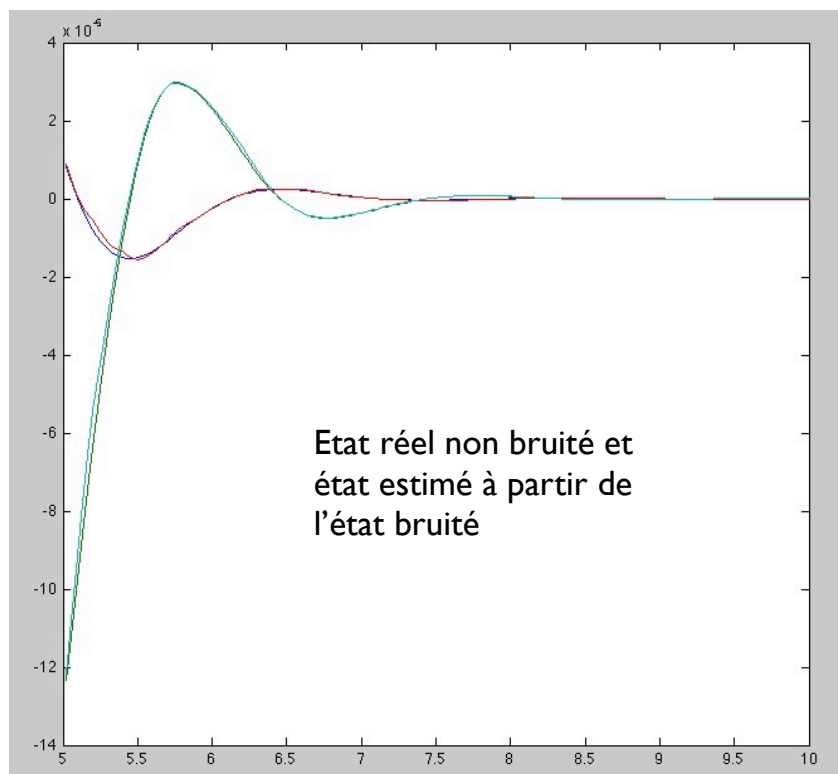
Entraînement avec observateur optimal



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Entraînement avec observateur optimal



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