

# A BRIEF HISTORY OF OPTIMIZATION-BASED ILC. WHAT'S NEXT?

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Core Lab DMMS-M, Decision & Control, Flanders Make, Leuven, Belgium



# OUTLINE

Introduction

Opt-ILC: a brief history

- Filter based an Model-inversion ILC
- Norm-Optimal ILC
- Optimization based ILC
- RoFaLT

Applications and developments

- Applications
- Multi-system ILC
- ECOset-ILC

Conclusion

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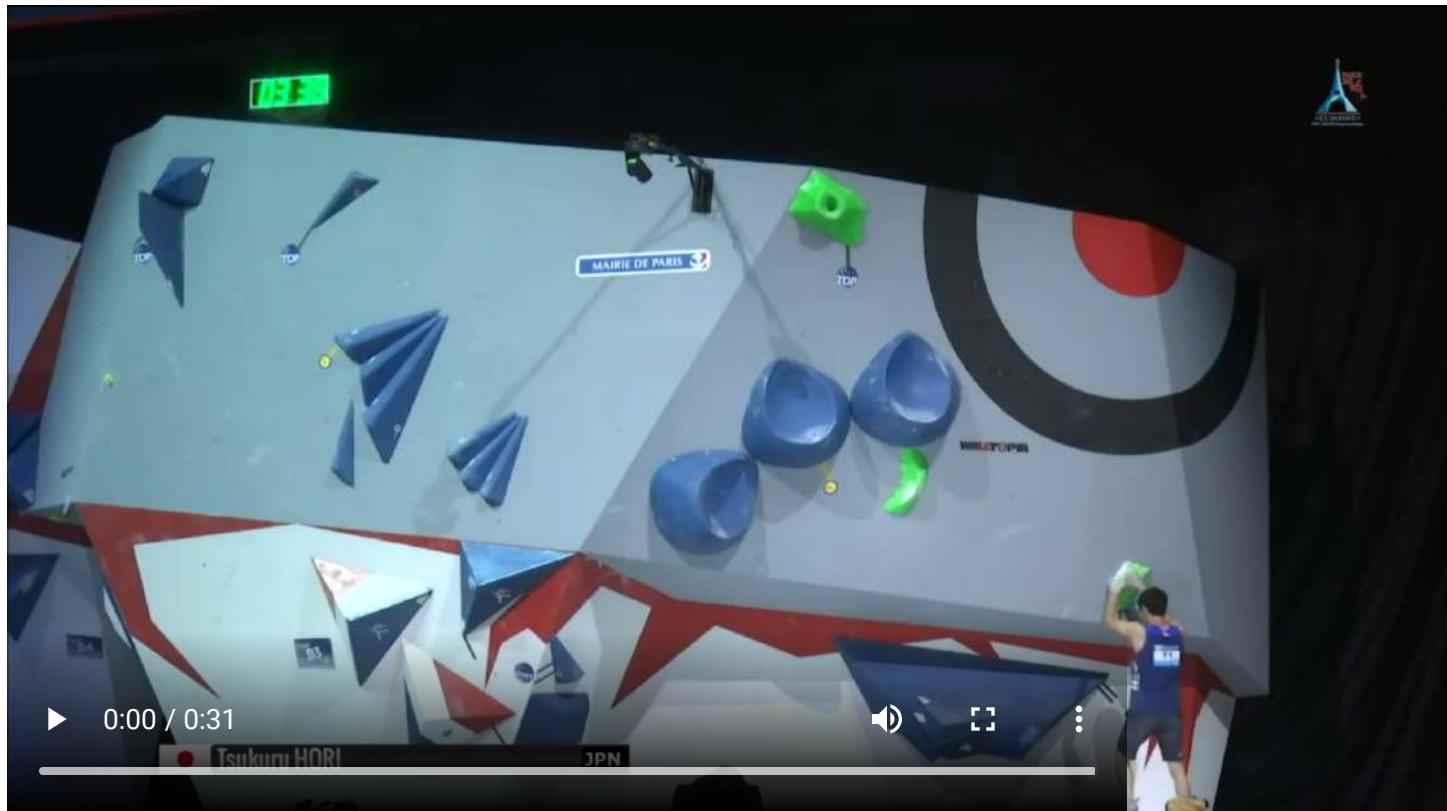
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What is ILC?



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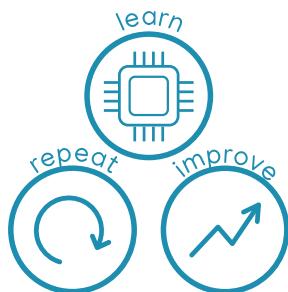
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- learn from previous trials and improve
- offline strategy
- Feed-forward/open-loop
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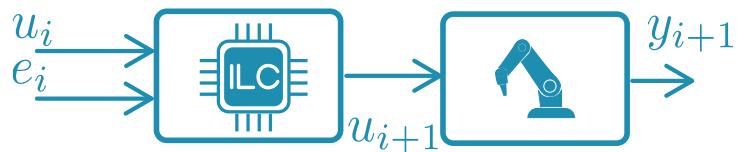
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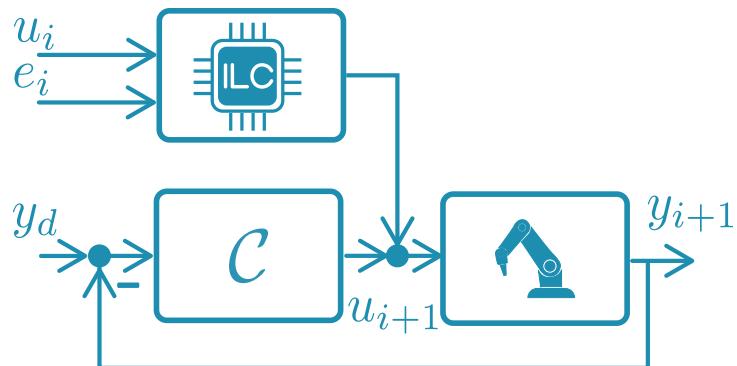
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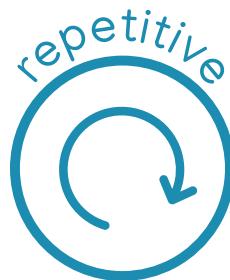
When should I consider using ILC?

- the task is repetitive
- same initial conditions
- compensate repetitive errors
  - model-plant mismatch
  - exogenous disturbances

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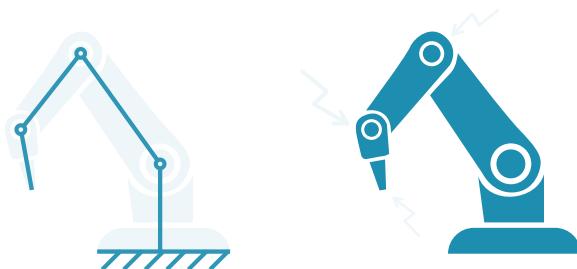
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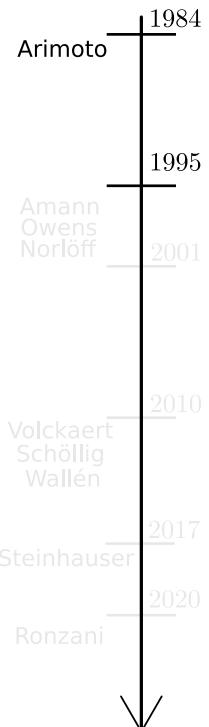
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From  $\mathcal{LQ}$ -filter to norm-optimal ILC

How to get fast convergence and high performance?



Model-inversion



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$$u_{i+1} = \mathcal{Q}(u_i + \mathcal{L} e_i)$$

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↑                      ↑  
robustness            learning filter

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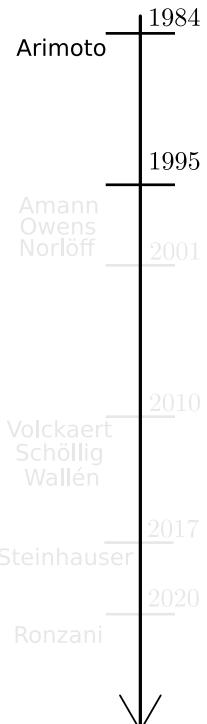
$$u_0 = 0$$

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From  $\mathcal{LQ}$ -filter to norm-optimal ILC

- Optimal control approach
- In practice:
- Equivalence in the filter design framework:

$$\mathcal{Q} = (\hat{P}^T Q \hat{P} + R_1 + R_2)^{-1} (\hat{P}^T Q \hat{P} + R_2)$$
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Can this be generalized even further?



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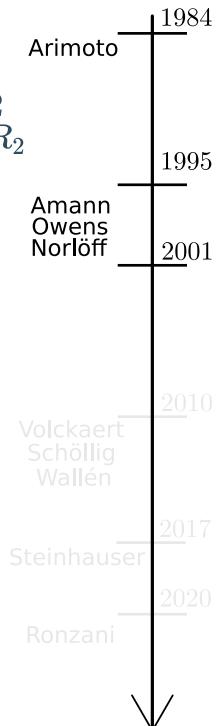
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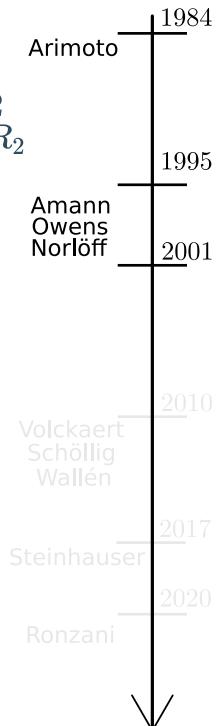
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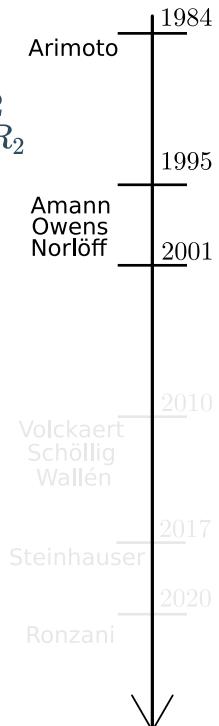
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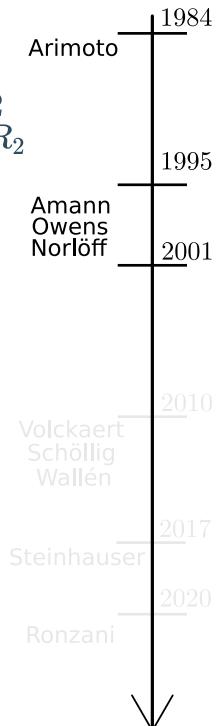
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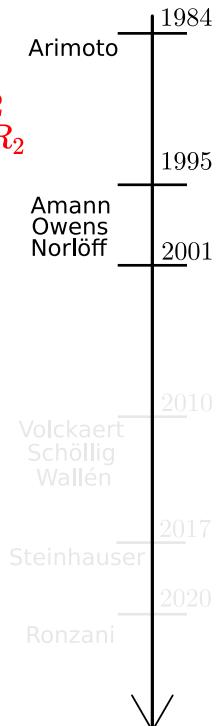
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ocp

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## Optimization-based ILC

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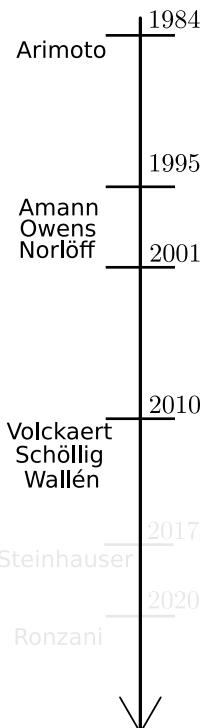
$$\beta_i = \arg \min_{\beta} \|y_i - \hat{\mathcal{P}}(u, \beta)\|_V^2 + \|\beta\|_{W_1}^2 + \|\beta - \beta_{i-1}\|_{W_2}^2$$

- Observer-based/Kalman filter estimation
- Disturbances/parameter estimation

- Model inversion

$$u_{i+1} = \arg \min_u \|y_d - \hat{\mathcal{P}}(u, \beta_i)\|_Q^2 + \|u\|_{R_1}^2 + \|u - u_i\|_{R_2}^2$$

- other type of tasks can be considered, e.g. time-optimal motion
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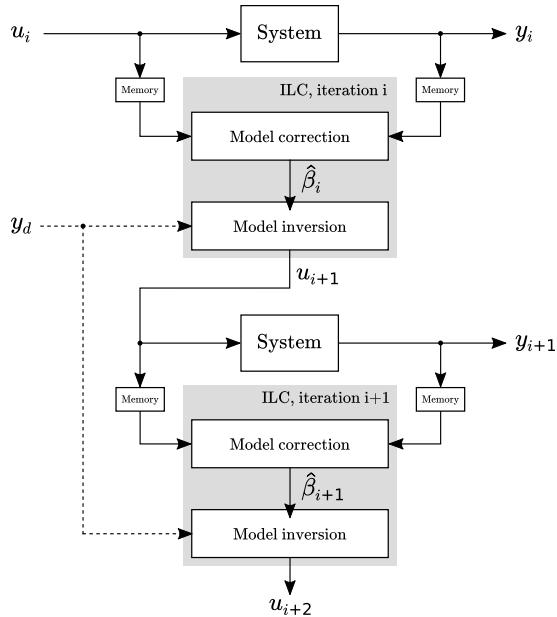
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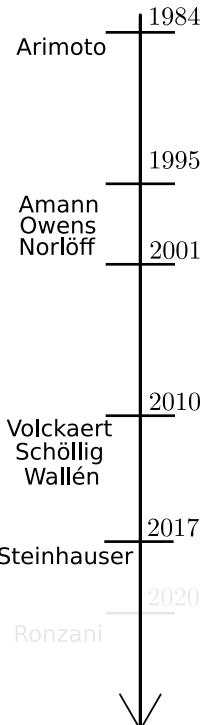


# OPT-ILC: A BRIEF HISTORY

## RoFaLT: two-step nonlinear ILC



```
1 myRoFaLT = rofalt.RoFaLT();
2
3 doc rofalt.RoFaLT
4
5 model = myRoFaLT.setModel('ts', 0.01, ...
6 'ode', odeFcn, ...
7 'output', yFcn);
8
9 ilc = myRoFaLT.setController('ilc');
10
11 ilc.setReference(ref);
12
13 ilc.control.addInequalityConstraints(usym, ...
14 umin, umax)
15
16 for i = 1:nTrials
17
18 umeas = ilc.runIteration(struct('u', umeas, ...
19 'y', ymeas));
20
21 ymeas = executeMeasurements(umeas);
22 end
23
24 results = ilc.getResults();
```



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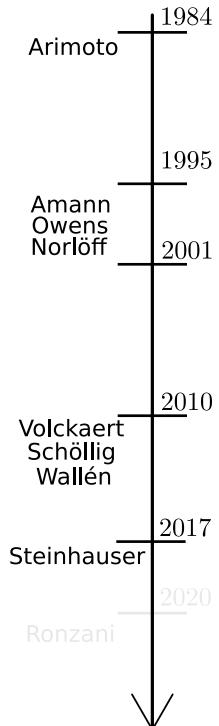
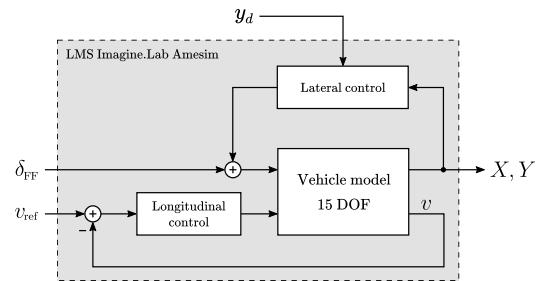
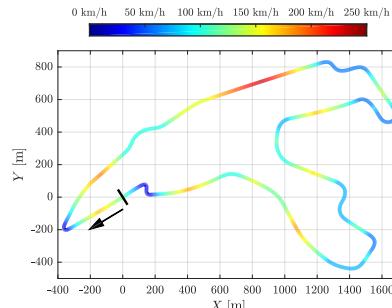
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## Car-race simulation

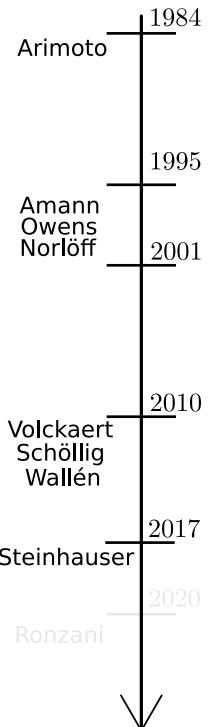
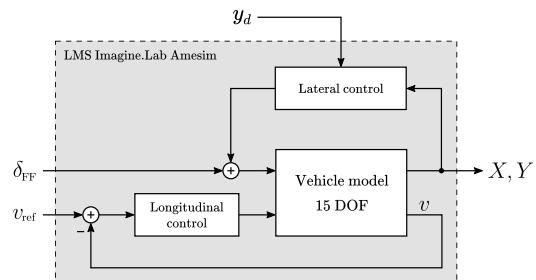
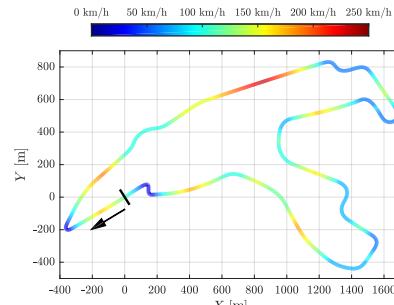
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  - Kinematic bicycle model
  - Input correction
- Model inversion
  - Trajectory tracking
  - Constraints: input saturation



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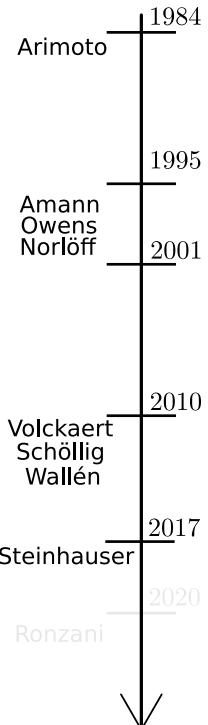
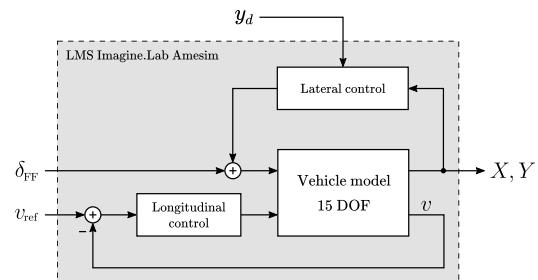
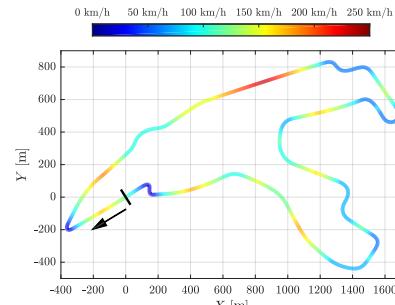
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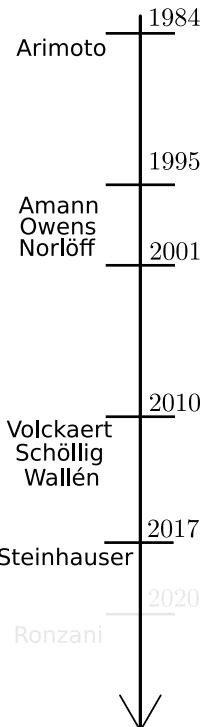
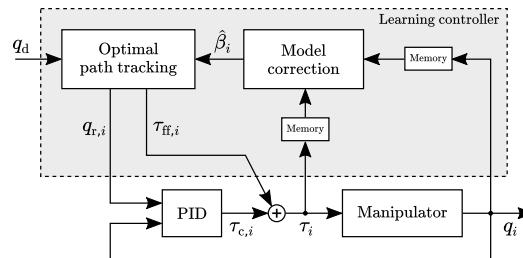
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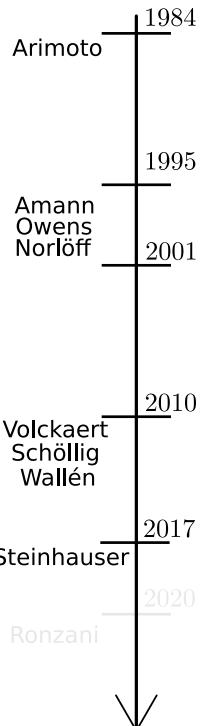
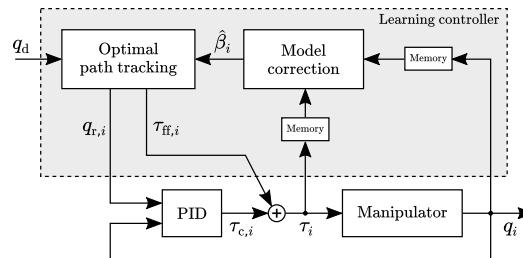
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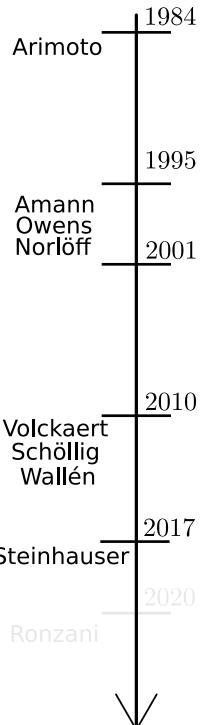
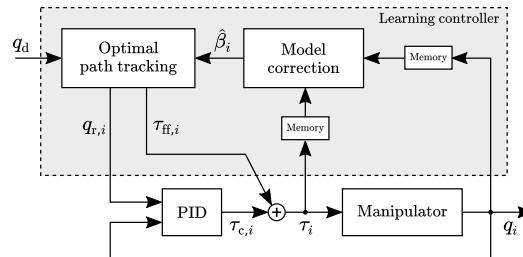
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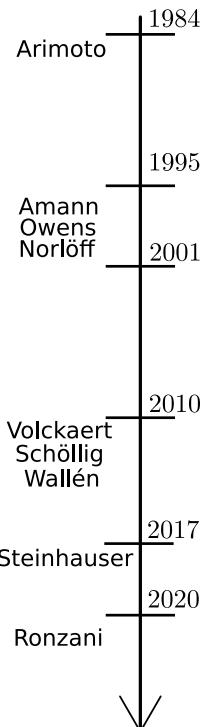
- Fleet of mechatronic systems
- Repetitive task
- Iterative Learning Control



- Industry 4.0: interconnected systems

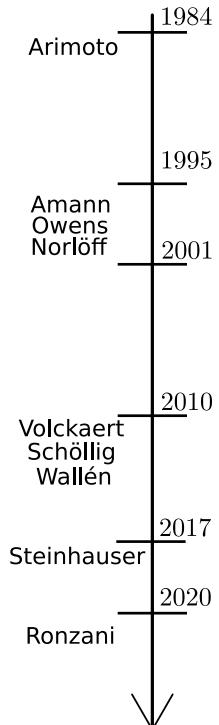
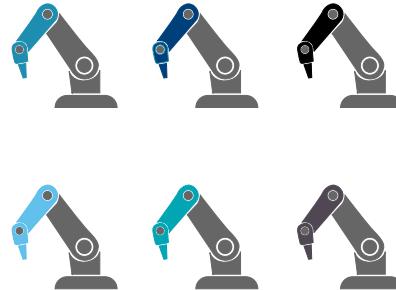


- Multi-System Learning Control



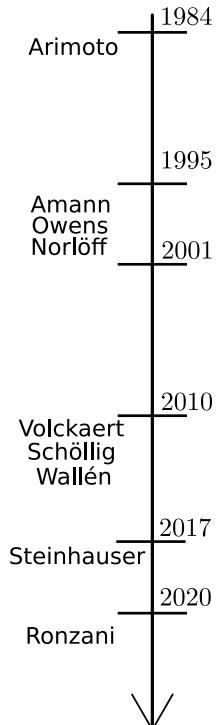
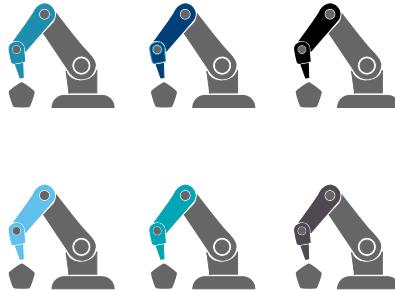
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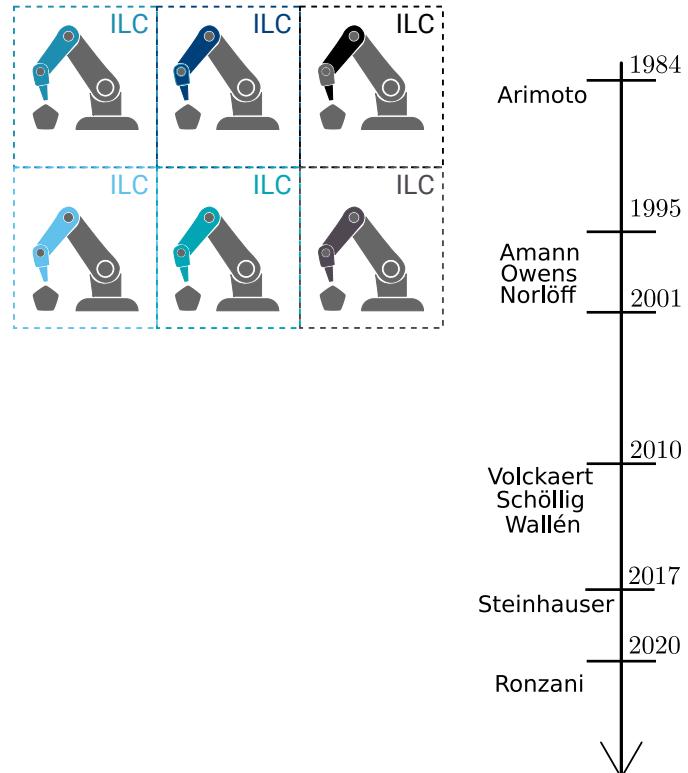
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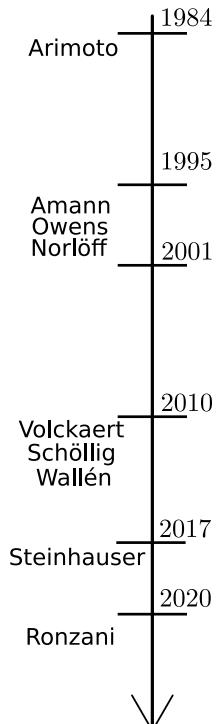
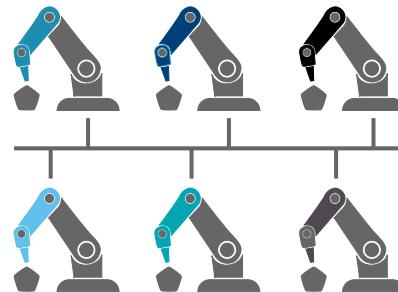
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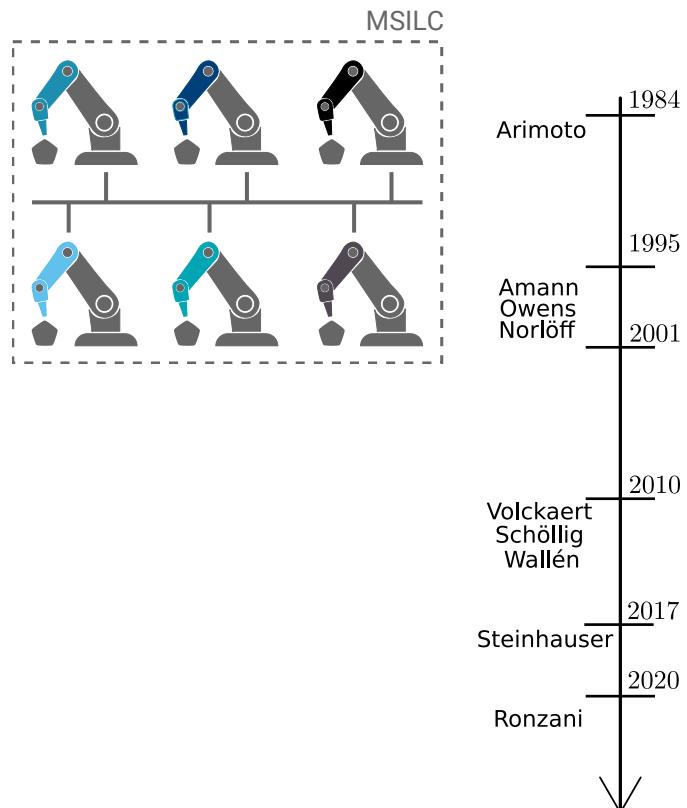
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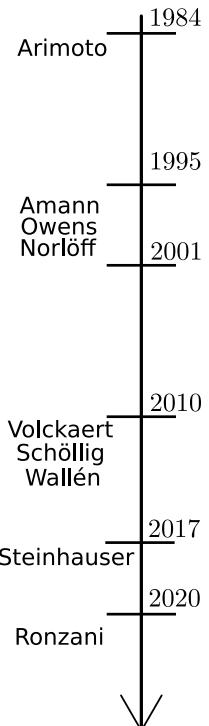
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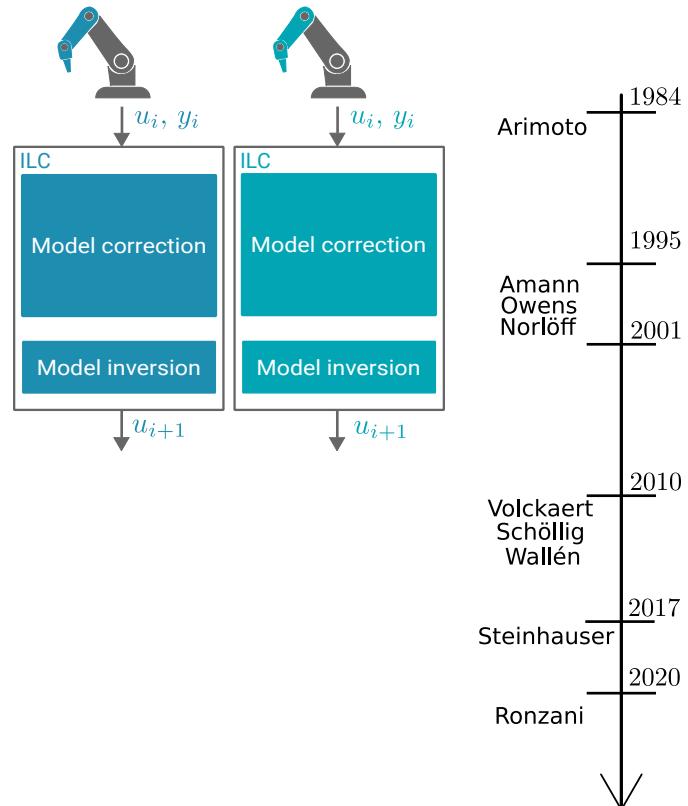
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- Common ILC vs. Single ILC update
- Performances:
  - $\propto$  similarity of fleet
  - Common ILC reduces iteration-varying disturbances



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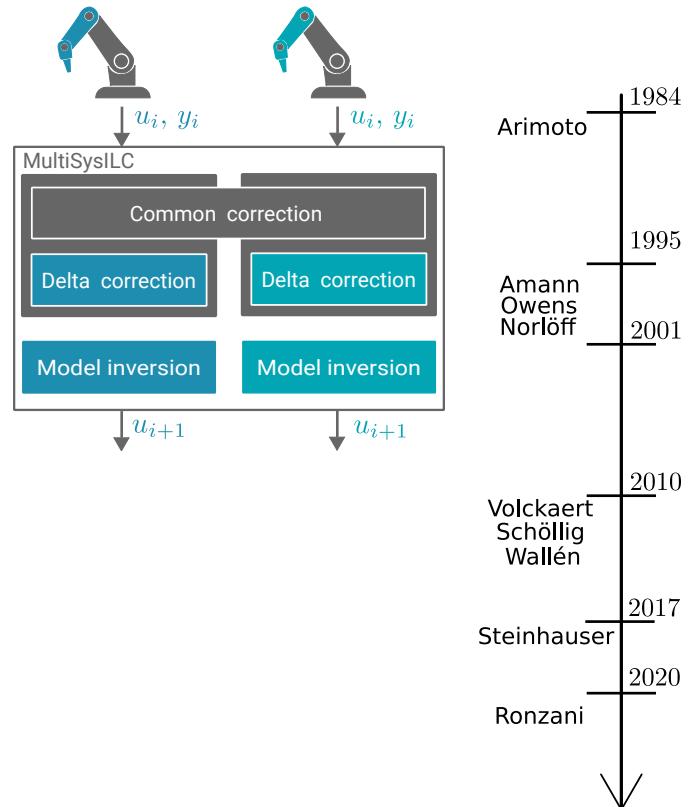
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  - Common ILC reduces iteration-varying disturbances



# DEVELOPMENTS

## Multi-system ILC

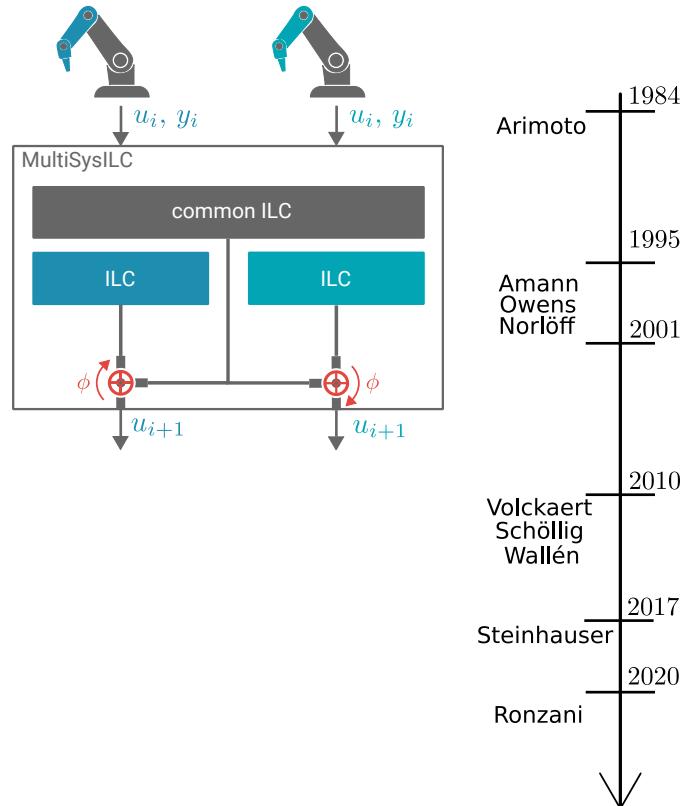
- Model correction: common+delta
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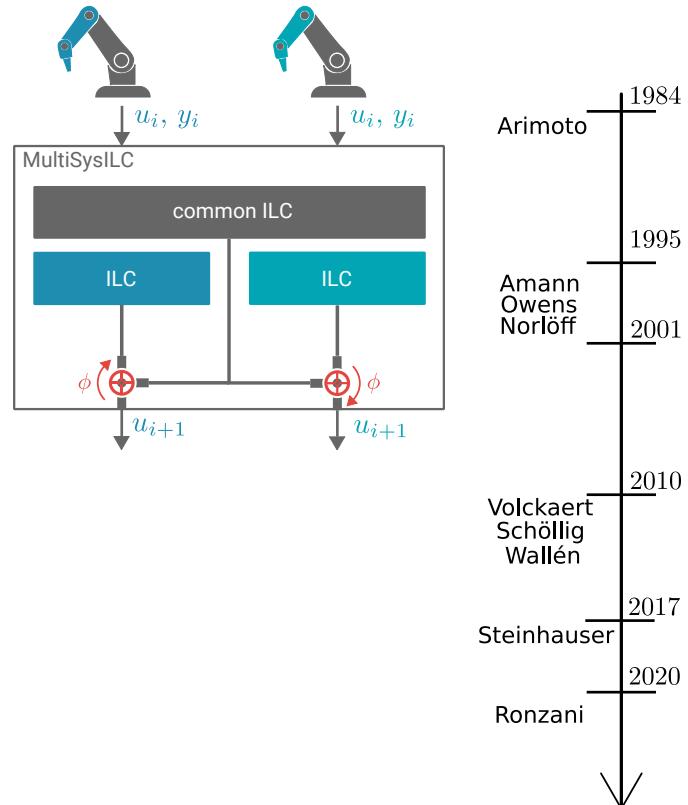
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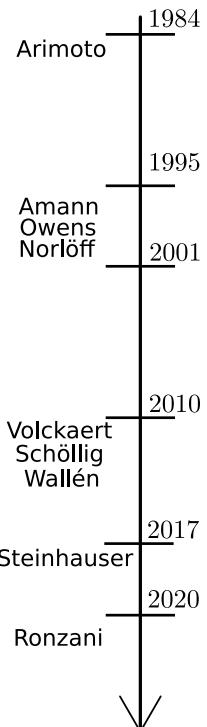
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## ECOset-ILC

- Mechatronic system
- Repetitive task
- Iterative Learning Control



- Low-informative sensor  
(binary/multi-valued)
  - Hall-effect sensors
  - Photoelectric sensors



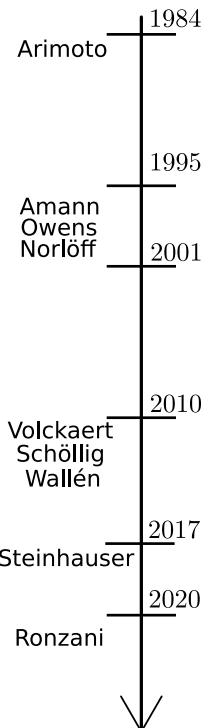
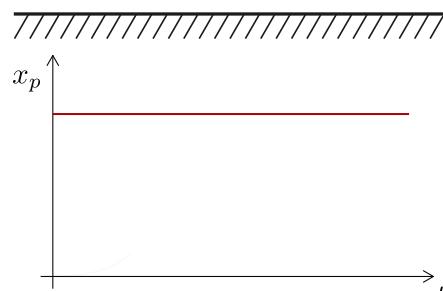
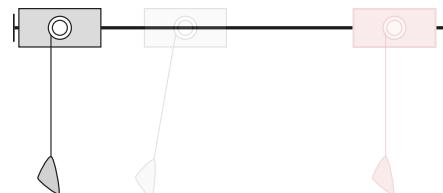
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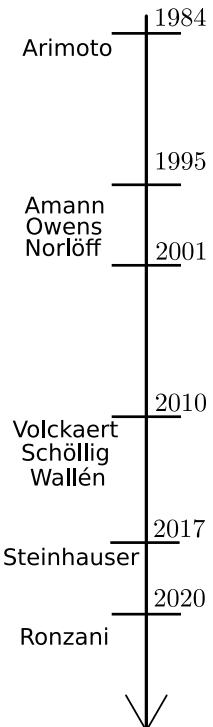
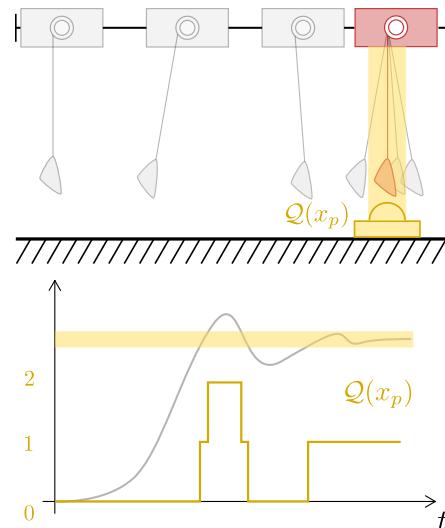
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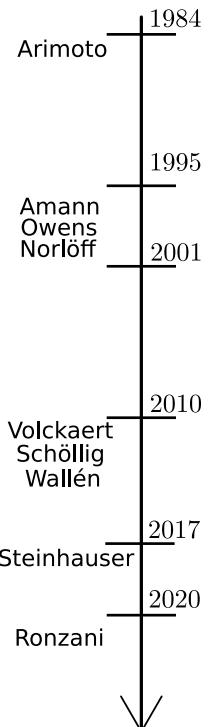
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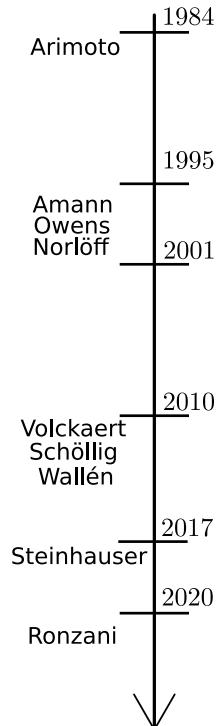
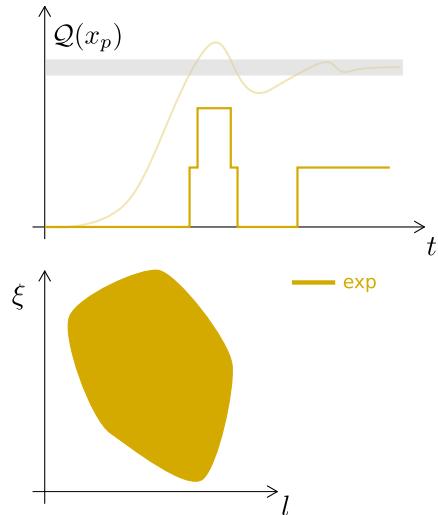
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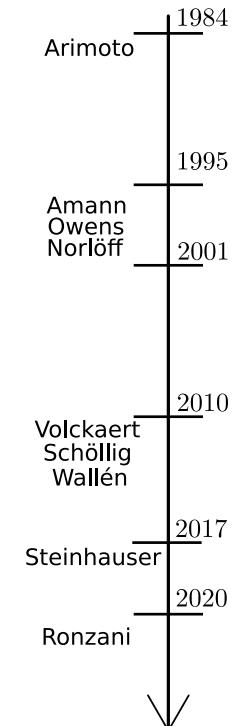
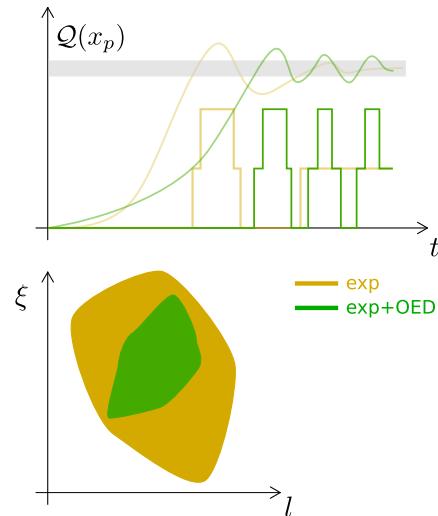
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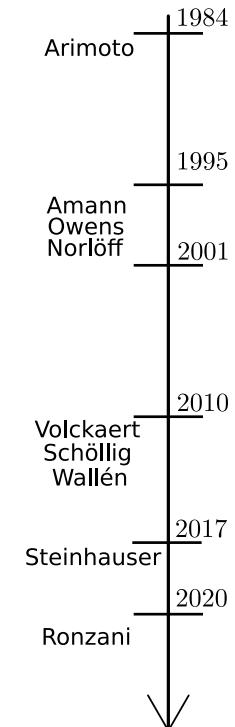
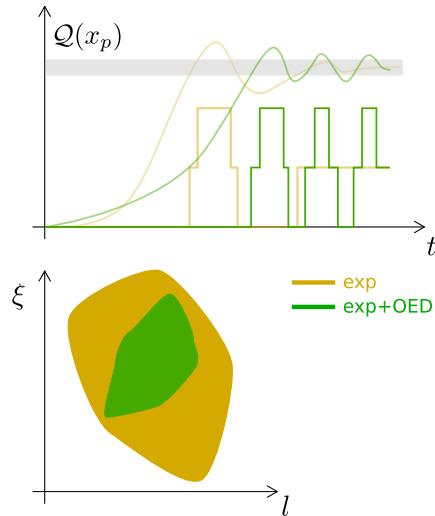
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# NEXT?

## Task flexibility in ILC

- Model
- Explicit corrections terms
  - non-parametric corrections:  $\beta$  represents a disturbance
  - parametric corrections:  $\beta$  adapts physical parameters
- How to combine this correction to trade-off performance vs flexibility?

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$$\hat{\mathcal{P}} : \begin{cases} x(k+1) = f(x(k), u(k)) \\ y(t) = h(x(k), u(k)) \end{cases}$$

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- Norm-Optimal ILC
- Optimization based ILC
- RoFaLT

Applications and developments

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- Flexible formulation for nonlinear systems  $\Rightarrow$  NLPs

What about stability and convergence?

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Stability and convergence analysis

- Model correction: additive disturbance (no optimization problem)
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$\mathcal{LQ}$  framework analysis

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Stability and convergence analysis

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ZOO-ILC (Baumgärtner, Diehl 2020)

# CONCLUSION

Stability and convergence analysis

- Model correction: Disturbance/parameter Estimation (NLP)
- Model inversion: Optimal Control Problem (NLP)
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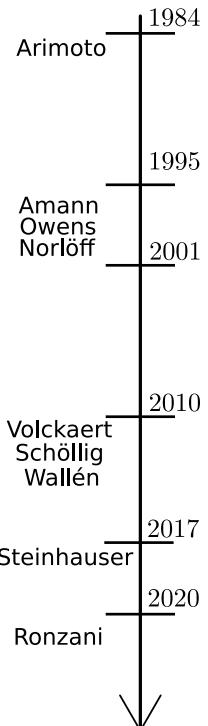


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Thank you for your attention.

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