MODEL PREDICTIVE CONTROL

LINEAR TIME-VARYING AND NONLINEAR MPC

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http://cse.lab.imtlucca.it/~bemporad/mpc_course.html

IMT SCHOOL FOR ADVANCED STUDIES LUCCA

COURSE STRUCTURE

- ✔ **Basic concepts** of model predictive control (MPC) and **linear MPC**
- **Linear time-varying** and **nonlinear** MPC
- **Quadratic programming** (QP) and **explicit MPC**
- **Hybrid** MPC
- **Stochastic** MPC
- **Learning-based** MPC

LINEAR TIME-VARYING MODEL PREDICTIVE CONTROL

LPV MODELS

- **Linear Parameter-Varying (LPV)** model

$$\begin{cases} x_{k+1} & = & A(p(t))x_k + B(p(t))u_k + B_v(p(t))v_k \\ y_k & = & C(p(t))x_k + D_v(p(t))v_k \end{cases}$$

  that depends on a vector $p(t)$ of parameters (e.g., ambient conditions)

- The weights in the quadratic performance index can also be LPV

- The resulting optimization problem is still a QP

$$\begin{array}{ll} \min\limits_{z} & \frac{1}{2}z'H(p(t))z + \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ r(t) \\ u(t-1) \end{bmatrix}' F(p(t))'z \\ \text{s.t.} & G(p(t))z \leq W(p(t)) + S(p(t)) \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ r(t) \\ u(t-1) \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

- Contrarily to LTI-MPC, the QP matrices, in general, must be constructed online

LTV MODELS

- **Linear Time-Varying (LTV)** model

$$\begin{cases} x_{k+1} &= A_k(t)x_k + B_k(t)u_k \\ y_k &= C_k(t)x_k \end{cases}$$

- At each time t the model can also change over the prediction horizon k

- Possible measured disturbances are embedded in the model

- Online optimization is still a QP

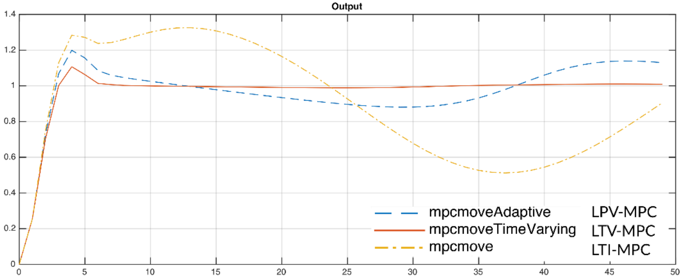
$$\begin{array}{ll} \min\limits_z & \frac{1}{2}z'H(t)z + \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ r(t) \\ u(t-1) \end{bmatrix}' F(t)'z \\ \text{s.t.} & G(t)z \leq W(t) + S(t) \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ r(t) \\ u(t-1) \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

- As for LPV-MPC, the QP matrices must be constructed online, in general

EXAMPLE: MPC OF A TIME-VARYING SYSTEM

- Time-varying process model:

$$\frac{d^3y}{dt^3} + 3\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dt} + (6+\sin(5t))y = 5\frac{du}{dt} + \left(5 + 2\cos\left(\frac{5}{2}t\right)\right)u$$



- LTI-MPC cannot track the setpoint, LPV-MPC tries to catch up with the time-varying model, LTV-MPC has a preview of future models

```
>> openExample('mpc/TimeVaryingMPCControlOfATimeVaryingLinearSystemExample')
```

EXAMPLE: MPC OF A TIME-VARYING SYSTEM

- Define a sequence of linear models (one per simulation step)

```
Ts = 0.1; % sampling time
Models = tf; ct = 1;
for t = 0:Ts:10
    Models(:,:,ct) = tf([5 5+2*cos(2.5*t)],[1 3 2 6+sin(5*t)]);
    ct = ct + 1;
end
Models = ss(c2d(Models,Ts));
```

- Design a baseline LTI-MPC controller

```
sys = ss(c2d(tf([5 5],[1 3 2 6]),Ts)); % nominal model
p = 3; % prediction horizon
m = 3; % control horizon
mpcobj = mpc(sys,Ts,p,m);

mpcobj.MV = struct('Min',-2,'Max',2); % input constraints
mpcobj.Weights = struct('MV',0,'MVRate',0.01,'Output',1);
```

EXAMPLE: MPC OF A TIME-VARYING SYSTEM

- Simulate LTV system with **LTI-MPC** controller

```
for ct = 1:(Tstop/Ts+1)
    real_plant = Models(:,:,ct); % Get the current plant
    y = real_plant.C*x;
    u = mpcmove(mpcobj,xmpc,y,1); % Apply LTI MPC
    x = real_plant.A*x + real_plant.B*u;
end
```

- Simulate LTV system with **LPV-MPC** controller

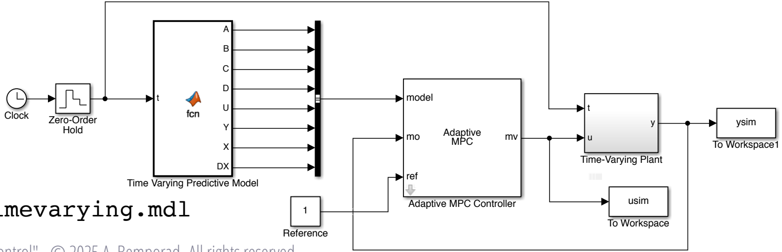
```
for ct = 1:(Tstop/Ts+1)
    real_plant = Models(:,:,ct); % Get the current plant
    y = real_plant.C*x;
    u = mpcmoveAdaptive(mpcobj,xmpc,real_plant,nominal,y,1);
    x = real_plant.A*x + real_plant.B*u;
end
```

EXAMPLE: MPC OF A TIME-VARYING SYSTEM

- Simulate LTV system with **LTV-MPC** controller

```
for ct = 1:(Tstop/Ts+1)
    real_plant = Models(:,:,ct); % Get the current plant
    y = real_plant.C*x;
    u = mpcmoveAdaptive(mpcobj,xmpc,Models(:,:,ct:ct+p), ...
          Nominals,y,1);
    x = real_plant.A*x + real_plant.B*u;
end
```

- Simulate in Simulink

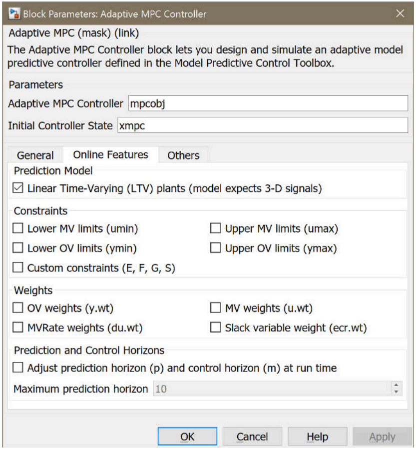


`mpc_timevarying.mdl`

EXAMPLE: MPC OF A TIME-VARYING SYSTEM

- Simulink block

need to provide 3D array
of future models



`mpc_timevarying.mdl`

LPV/LTV MPC BASED ON LINEARIZED MODELS

LINEARIZING A NONLINEAR MODEL: LPV CASE

- An LPV model can be obtained by linearizing the **nonlinear model**

$$\left\{\begin{array}{rcl}\frac{dx_c(t)}{dt} & = & f(x_c(t),u_c(t))\\ y_c(t) & = & g(x_c(t))\end{array}\right.$$

- At time t, let $\bar{x}_c(t)$, $\bar{u}_c(t)$ be **nominal values**, that we assume **constant in prediction**, and linearize

$$\frac{d}{d\tau}(x_c(t+\tau)-\bar{x}_c(t)) = \frac{d}{d\tau}(x_c(t+\tau)) \simeq \underbrace{\left.\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right|_{\bar{x}_c(t),\bar{u}_c(t)}}_{A_c(t)}(x_c(t+\tau)-\bar{x}_c(t)) +$$

$$\underbrace{\left.\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}\right|_{\bar{x}_c(t),\bar{u}_c(t)}}_{B_c(t)}(u_c(t+\tau)-\bar{u}_c(t)) + \underbrace{f(\bar{x}_c(t),\bar{u}_c(t))}_{B_{vc}(t)}\cdot 1$$

- Convert $(A_c, [B_c\ B_{vc}])$ to discrete-time and get prediction model $(A, [B\ B_v])$

- Same thing for the output equation to get matrices C and D_v

LINEARIZING A NONLINEAR MODEL: LTV CASE

- LPV/LTV models can be obtained by linearizing a **nonlinear model**

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_c(t)}{dt} & = & f(x_c(t), u_c(t)) \\ y_c(t) & = & g(x_c(t)) \end{cases}$$

- At time t, consider the **nominal input trajectory**

$$U = \{\bar{u}_c(t), \bar{u}_c(t+T_s), \ldots, \bar{u}_c(t+(N-1)T_s)\}$$

(example: U = shifted previous optimal sequence or input ref. trajectory)

- **Integrate** the model from $\bar{x}_c(t)$ and get nominal state/output trajectories

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \{\bar{x}_c(t), \bar{x}_c(t+T_s), \ldots, \bar{x}_c(t+(N-1)T_s)\} \\ Y &= \{\bar{y}_c(t), \bar{y}_c(t+T_s), \ldots, \bar{y}_c(t+(N-1)T_s)\} \end{aligned}$$

- Examples: $\bar{x}_c(t) =$ current state / equilibrium state / reference state

LINEARIZATION AND TIME-DISCRETIZATION

- **Linearize** the nonlinear model around the nominal states and inputs at each prediction time $t + kT_s, k = 0, \ldots, N-1$:

$$\frac{dx_c}{dt} = f(x_c, u_c) \approx \underbrace{f(\bar{x}_c, \bar{u}_c)}_{\frac{d\bar{x}_c}{dt}} + \underbrace{\left.\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_c}\right|_{\bar{x}_c, \bar{u}_c}}_{\text{Jacobian matrix } A_c} (x_c - \bar{x}_c) + \underbrace{\left.\frac{\partial f}{\partial u_c}\right|_{\bar{x}_c, \bar{u}_c}}_{\text{Jacobian matrix } B_c} (u_c - \bar{u}_c)$$

$$y = g(x_c) \approx \underbrace{g(\bar{x}_c)}_{\bar{y}_c} + \underbrace{\left.\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_c}\right|_{\bar{x}_c}}_{\text{Jacobian matrix } C} (x_c - \bar{x}_c)$$

- Define $x \triangleq x_c - \bar{x}_c, u \triangleq u_c - \bar{u}_c, y \triangleq y_c - \bar{y}_c$ and get the linear system

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = A_c(t + kT_s)x + B_c(t + kT_s)u \qquad y = C(t + kT_s)x$$

- Convert linear model to **discrete-time** and get matrices $(A_k(t), B_k(t), C_k(t))$

LINEARIZATION AND TIME-DISCRETIZATION

- Finally, we have approximated the NL model as the LTV model

$$\left\{\begin{array}{rcl}\overbrace{x_c(k+1)-\bar{x}_c(k+1)}^{x_{k+1}} & = & A_k(t)\overbrace{(x_c(k)-\bar{x}_c(k))}^{x_k}+B_k(t)\overbrace{(u_c(k)-\bar{u}_c(k))}^{u_k}\\ \underbrace{y_c(k)-\bar{y}_c(k)}_{y_k} & = & C_k(t)\underbrace{(x_c(k)-\bar{x}_c(k))}_{x_k}\end{array}\right.$$

(the notation "(k)" is a shortcut for "$(t+kT_s)$")

- **Alternative**: while integrating, also compute the **sensitivities**

$$\begin{aligned}A_k(t) &= \frac{\partial \bar{x}_c(t+(k+1)T_s)}{\partial \bar{x}_c(t+kT_s)}\\ B_k(t) &= \frac{\partial \bar{x}_c(t+(k+1)T_s)}{\partial \bar{u}_c(t+kT_s)}\\ C_k(t) &= \frac{\partial \bar{y}_c(t+kT_s)}{\partial \bar{x}_c(t+kT_s)}\end{aligned}$$

INTEGRATION, LINEARIZATION, AND TIME DISCRETIZATION

- **Forward Euler method**

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x}_c(k+1) &= \bar{x}_c(k) + T_s f(\bar{x}_c(k), \bar{u}_c(k)) \\ A(k) &= I + T_s A_c(k) \\ B(k) &= T_s B_c(k)\end{aligned}$$

Leonhard Paul Euler (1707-1783)

- For improved accuracy we can use smaller integration steps $\frac{T_s}{N}$, $N \geq 1$:

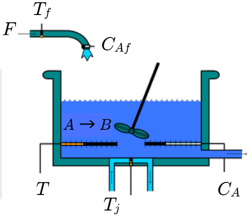
1. $x = \bar{x}_c(k), A = I, B = 0$
2. for $n = 1$ to N do
   - $A \leftarrow \left(I + \frac{T_s}{N}\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_c}(x, \bar{u}_c(k))\right) A$
   - $B \leftarrow \left(I + \frac{T_s}{N}\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_c}(x, \bar{u}_c(k))\right) B + \frac{T_s}{N}\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(x, \bar{u}_c(k))$
   - $x \leftarrow x + \frac{T_s}{N} f(x, \bar{u}_c(k))$
3. return $\bar{x}_c(k+1) \approx x$ and matrices $A(k) = A, B(k) = B$

- Note that integration, linearization, and time-discretization are combined

- See also references in (Gros, Zanon, Quirynen, Bemporad, Diehl, 2020)

EXAMPLE: LPV-MPC OF A NONLINEAR CSTR SYSTEM

- MPC control of a diabatic **continuous stirred tank reactor (CSTR)**
- Process model is nonlinear (Seborg, Edgar, Mellichamp, 2004)



$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{dC_A}{dt} &= \frac{F}{V}(C_{Af} - C_A) - C_A k_0 e^{-\frac{\Delta E}{RT}} \\
\frac{dT}{dt} &= \frac{F}{V}(T_f - T) + \frac{UA}{\rho C_p V}(T_j - T) - \frac{\Delta H}{\rho C_p} C_A k_0 e^{-\frac{\Delta E}{RT}}
\end{aligned}
$$

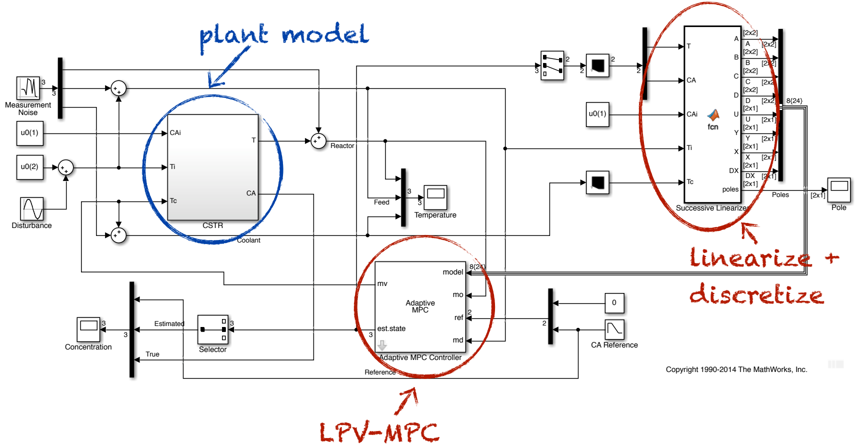
  - T : temperature inside the reactor $[K]$ (state)
  - C_A : concentration of the reactant in the reactor $[kgmol/m^3]$ (state)
  - T_j : jacket temperature $[K]$ (input)
  - T_f : feedstream temperature $[K]$ (measured disturbance)
  - C_{Af} : feedstream concentration $[kgmol/m^3]$ (measured disturbance)
- Objective: **manipulate** T_j to **regulate** C_A on desired setpoint

```
>> openExample("ampccstr_lpv")
```

(MPC Toolbox)

EXAMPLE: LPV-MPC OF A NONLINEAR CSTR SYSTEM

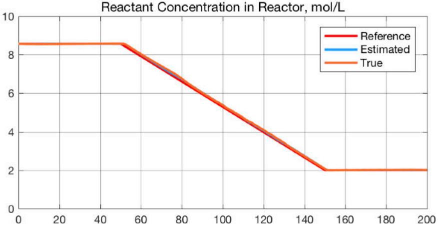
- Simulink diagram

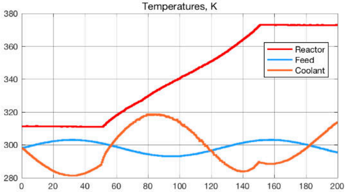


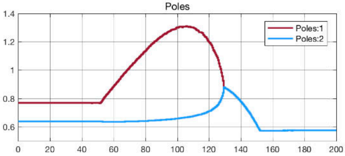

```
>> edit ampc_cstr_linearization
```

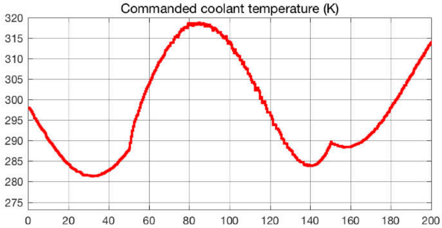
EXAMPLE: LPV-MPC OF A NONLINEAR CSTR SYSTEM

- Closed-loop results



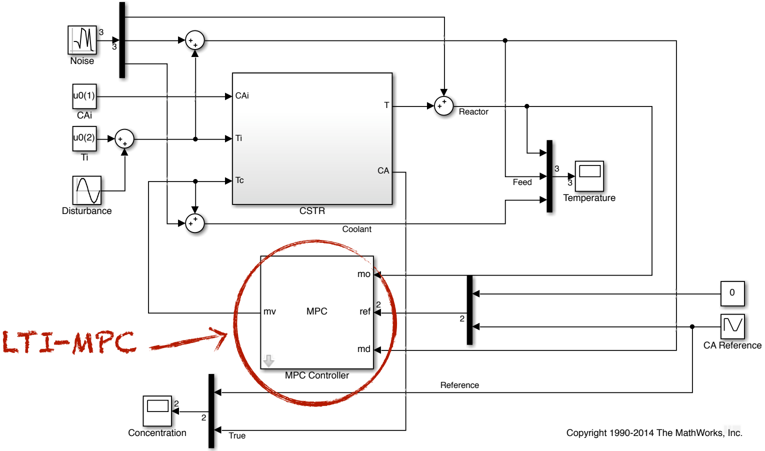




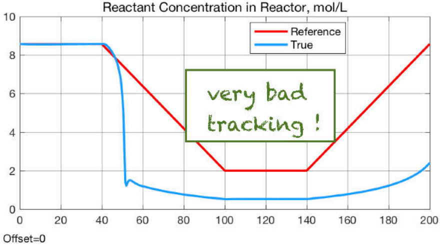


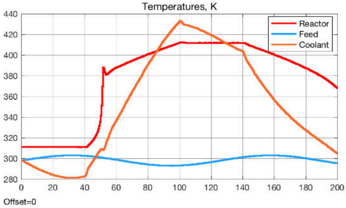
EXAMPLE: LTI-MPC OF A NONLINEAR CSTR SYSTEM

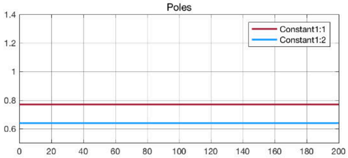
- Closed-loop results with **LTI-MPC**, same tuning

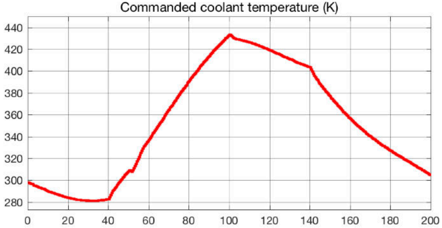


- Closed-loop results



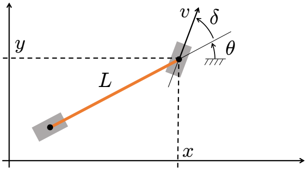






AUTONOMOUS DRIVING EXAMPLE

- **Goal**: Control longitudinal acceleration and steering angle of the vehicle simultaneously for autonomous driving with obstacle avoidance
- **Approach**: MPC based on a bicycle-like kinematic model of the vehicle in Cartesian coordinates



$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = v\cos(\theta+\delta) \\ \dot{y} = v\sin(\theta+\delta) \\ \dot{\theta} = \frac{v}{L}\sin(\delta) \end{cases}$$

(x, y)	Cartesian position of front wheel
θ	vehicle orientation
L	vehicle length = 4.5 m
v	velocity at front wheel
δ	steering input

AUTONOMOUS DRIVING EXAMPLE

- Let $x_n, y_n, \theta_n, v_n, \delta_n$ be nominal state/input trajectories satisfying

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_n \\ \dot{y}_n \\ \dot{\theta}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_n \cos(\theta_n + \delta_n) \\ v_n \sin(\theta_n + \delta_n) \\ \frac{v_n}{L} \sin(\delta_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

feasible nominal trajectory

- Linearize the model around the nominal trajectory:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{\theta} \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_n \\ \dot{y}_n \\ \dot{\theta}_n \end{bmatrix} + A_c \begin{bmatrix} x - x_n \\ y - y_n \\ \theta - \theta_n \end{bmatrix} + B_c \begin{bmatrix} v - v_n \\ \delta - \delta_n \end{bmatrix}$$

linearized model

where A_c, B_c are the **Jacobian matrices**

$$A_c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -v_n \sin(\theta_n + \delta_n) \\ 0 & 0 & v_n \cos(\theta_n + \delta_n) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B_c = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta_n + \delta_n) & -v_n \sin(\theta_n + \delta_n) \\ \sin(\theta_n + \delta_n) & v_n \cos(\theta_n + \delta_n) \\ \frac{1}{L} \sin(\delta_n) & \frac{v_n}{L} \cos(\delta_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

- Use first-order Euler method to discretize model:

$$A = I + T_s A_c, \quad B = T_s B_c, \quad T_s = 50\,\mathrm{ms}$$

AUTONOMOUS DRIVING EXAMPLE

- Constraints on inputs and input variations $\Delta v_k = v_k - v_{k-1}, \Delta\delta_k = \delta_k - \delta_{k-1}$:

$$\begin{array}{lll} -20 \leq v \leq 70 & \text{km/h} & \textit{velocity constraint} \\ -45 \leq \delta \leq 45 & \text{deg} & \textit{steering angle} \\ -5 \leq \Delta\delta \leq 5 & \text{deg} & \textit{steering angle rate} \end{array}$$

- Stage cost to minimize:

$$(x - x_{\text{ref}})^2 + (y - y_{\text{ref}})^2 + \Delta v^2 + \Delta\delta^2$$

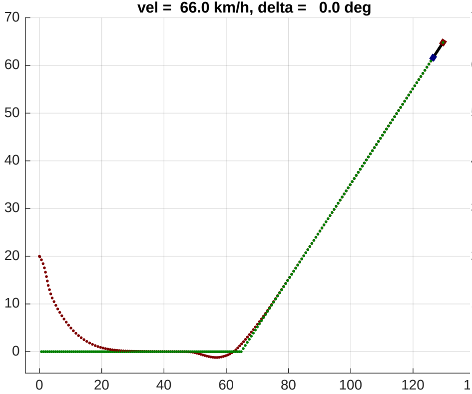
- Prediction horizon: $N = 30$ (prediction distance = $NT_s v$, for example 25 m at 60 km/h)

- Control horizon: $N_u = 4$

- Preview on reference signals available

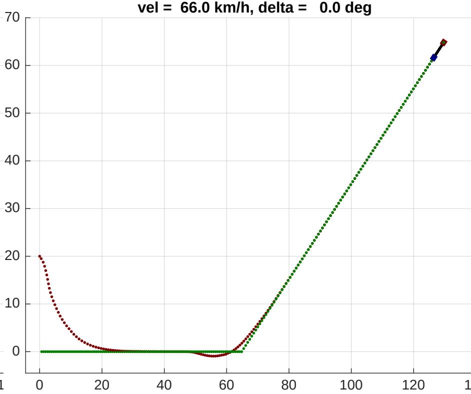
AUTONOMOUS DRIVING EXAMPLE

- Closed-loop simulation results



Linear Parameter-Varying (LPV) MPC

Model linearized @t and used @$t+k, \forall k$

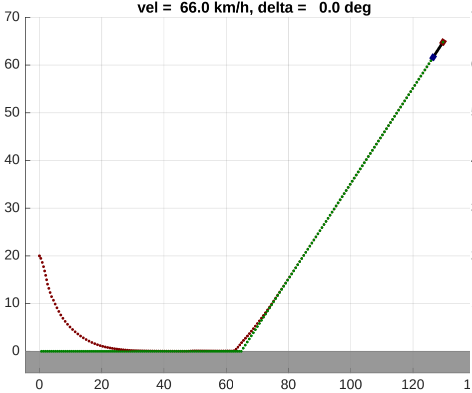


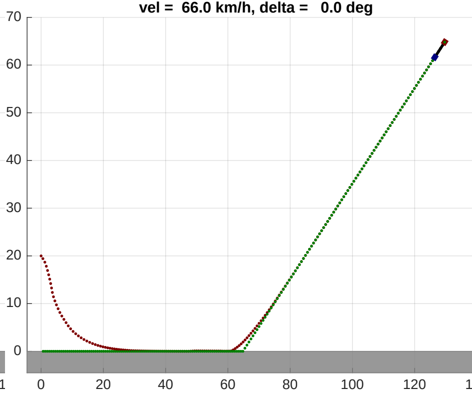
Linear Time-Varying (LTV) MPC

Model linearized @$t+k, \forall k$

AUTONOMOUS DRIVING EXAMPLE

- Add position constraint $y \geq 0\,\mathrm{m}$





Linear Parameter-Varying (LPV) MPC

Model linearized @t

Linear Time-Varying (LTV) MPC

Model linearized @$t+k$, $k = 0, \ldots, N-1$

LTV KALMAN FILTER

- Process model = **LTV model with noise**

$$
\begin{aligned}
x(k+1) &= A(k)x(k) + B(k)u(k) + G(k)\xi(k) \\
y(k) &= C(k)x(k) + \zeta(k)
\end{aligned}
$$

$\xi(k) \in \mathbb{R}^q$ = zero-mean white **process noise** with covariance $Q(k) \succeq 0$

$\zeta(k) \in \mathbb{R}^p$ = zero-mean white **measurement noise** with covariance $R(k) \succ 0$

- **measurement update**:

$$
\begin{aligned}
M(k) &= P(k|k-1)C(k)'[C(k)P(k|k-1)C(k)' + R(k)]^{-1} \\
\hat{x}(k|k) &= \hat{x}(k|k-1) + M(k)\left(y(k) - C(k)\hat{x}(k|k-1)\right) \\
P(k|k) &= (I - M(k)C(k))P(k|k-1)
\end{aligned}
$$

- **time update**:

$$
\hat{x}(k+1|k) = A(k)\hat{x}(k|k) + B(k)u(k)
$$

$$
P(k+1|k) = A(k)P(k|k)A(k)' + G(k)Q(k)G(k)'
$$

- Note that here the observer gain $L(k) = A(k)M(k)$

EXTENDED KALMAN FILTER

- For **state estimation**, an **Extended Kalman Filter** (EKF) can be used based on the same nonlinear model (with additional noise)

$$
\begin{aligned}
x(k+1) &= f(x(k), u(k), \xi(k)) \\
y(k) &= g(x(k)) + \zeta(k)
\end{aligned}
$$

- **measurement update**:

$$
\begin{aligned}
C(k) &= \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(\hat{x}(k|k-1)) \\
M(k) &= P(k|k-1)C(k)'[C(k)P(k|k-1)C(k)' + R(k)]^{-1} \\
\text{consumed by MPC} \rightarrow \hat{x}(k|k) &= \hat{x}(k|k-1) + M(k)\left(y(k) - g(\hat{x}(k|k-1))\right) \\
P(k|k) &= (I - M(k)C(k))P(k|k-1)
\end{aligned}
$$

- **time update**:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\hat{x}(k+1|k) &= f(\hat{x}(k|k), u(k)) \\
A(k) &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\hat{x}(k|k), u(k), E[\xi(k)]), \quad G(k) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi}(\hat{x}(k|k), u(k), E[\xi(k)]) \\
P(k+1|k) &= A(k)P(k|k)A(k)' + G(k)Q(k)G(k)'
\end{aligned}
$$

NONLINEAR MODEL PREDICTIVE CONTROL

NONLINEAR MPC

(Mayne, Rawlings, Diehl, 2017)

- Nonlinear prediction model

$$\begin{cases} x_{k+1} = f(x_k, u_k) \\ y_k = g(x_k, u_k) \end{cases}$$

- Nonlinear constraints $h(x_k, u_k) \leq 0$
- Nonlinear performance index $\min\ \ell_N(x_N) + \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \ell(x_k, u_k)$
- Optimization problem: **nonlinear programming problem (NLP)**

$$\begin{array}{rl} \min_z & F(z, x(t)) \\ \text{s.t.} & G(z, x(t)) \leq 0 \\ & H(z, x(t)) = 0 \end{array} \qquad z = \begin{bmatrix} u_0 \\ \vdots \\ u_{N-1} \\ x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_N \end{bmatrix}$$

NONLINEAR OPTIMIZATION

- (Nonconvex) NLP is harder to solve than QP

- Convergence to a **global optimum** may not be guaranteed

- Several NLP solvers exist (such as **Sequential Quadratic Programming (SQP)**)

  (Nocedal, Wright, 2006)

- NLP can be useful to deal with strong dynamical nonlinearities and/or nonlinear constraints/costs

- NL-MPC is less used in practice than linear MPC

FAST NONLINEAR MPC

(Lopez-Negrete, D'Amato, Biegler, Kumar, 2013)

- **Fast MPC**: exploit **sensitivity analysis** to compensate for the computational delay caused by solving the NLP
- **Key idea**: pre-solve the NLP between step $t-1$ and t based on the predicted state $x^*(t) = f(x(t-1), u(t-1))$ in background
- Get $u^*(t)$ and sensitivity $\left.\frac{\partial u^*}{\partial x}\right|_{x^*(t)}$ within sample interval $[(t-1)T_s, tT_s)$
- At time t, get $x(t)$ and compute

$$u(t) = u^*(t) + \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial x}(x(t) - x^*(t))$$

- A.k.a. **advanced-step MPC** (Zavala, Biegler, 2009)
- Note that still one NLP must be solved within the sample interval

FROM LTV-MPC TO NONLINEAR MPC

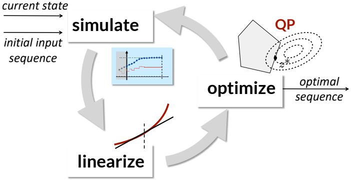
- How to use the LTV-MPC machinery to handle nonlinear MPC ?
- **Key idea**: Solve a **sequence of LTV-MPC** problems at each time t

  (Li, Biegler, 1989) (Lee, Ricker, 1994)

For $h = 0$ to $h_{\max} - 1$ do:

1. **Simulate** from $x(t)$ with inputs U_h and get state trajectory X_h
2. **Linearize** around (X_h, U_h) and **discretize** in time
3. Get U^*_{h+1} = **QP solution** of corresponding LTV-MPC problem
4. **Line search**: find optimal step size $\alpha_h \in (0, 1]$;
5. Set $U_{h+1} = (1 - \alpha_h)U_h + \alpha_h U^*_{h+1}$;

Return solution $U_{h_{\max}}$

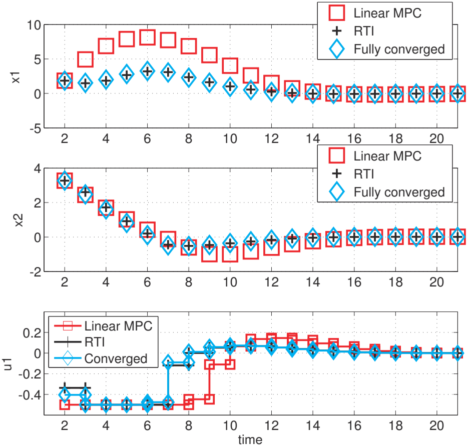


- Special case: just solve one iteration with $\alpha = 1$ (a.k.a. **Real-Time Iteration**)

  (Diehl, Bock, Schloder, Findeisen, Nagy, Allgower, 2002) = LTV-MPC

(Gros, Zanon, Quirynen, Bemporad, Diehl, 2020)

- Example



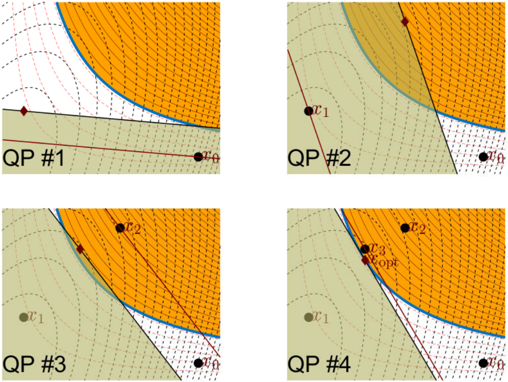
ADVANTAGES OF NONLINEAR MPC

- Better exploits **nonlinear prediction models** than LTV-MPC
  - **Physics-based** models (= white-box models)
  - **Machine-learned** models (= black-box models, e.g., neural networks)

- Can handle **nonlinear inequality constraints** (and nonlinear cost functions)

$$g(x) \leq 0$$

$$g(x_k) + \nabla g(x_k)(x - x_k) \leq 0$$



ODYS EMBEDDED MPC TOOLSET

- **ODYS Embedded MPC** is a software toolchain for design and deployment of MPC solutions in industrial production

ODYS
Advanced Controls & Optimization

- Support for **linear & nonlinear MPC** and **extended Kalman filtering**
- Extremely flexible, all MPC parameters can be changed at runtime (models, cost function, horizons, constraints, ...)
- Integrated with **ODYS QP Solver** for max speed, low memory footprint, and robustness (also in single precision)

`odys.it/qp`

- Library-free C code, **MISRA-C 2012 compliant**
- Currently used worldwide by several automotive OEMs in R&D and production
- Support for **neural networks** as prediction models (**ODYS Deep Learning**)

`odys.it/embedded-mpc`

ODYS EMBEDDED MPC TOOLSET

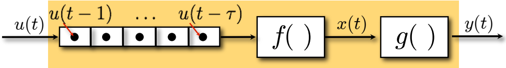
- Models/control specs can be specified either in **C-code** or **MATLAB code**
- Built-in automatic integration, discretization, and differentiation of prediction models (optional)
- Efficient handling of sparsity in the prediction models
- User-friendly **performance assessment tool** for in-depth visualization and detailed analysis of MPC results
- Support for **neural networks** as prediction models (**ODYS Deep Learning**)
- Currently used worldwide by several automotive OEMs in R&D and production

See more on: (video tutorial) (slides)

HANDLING DELAYS IN NLMPC

- Nonlinear prediction model with input **delay**:

$$\begin{cases} x(t+1) &= f(x(t), u(t-\tau)) \\ y(t) &= g(x(t)) \end{cases}$$



- Design MPC for **delay-free** model: $u(t) = f_{\mathrm{MPC}}(\bar{x}(t))$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{x}(t+1) &= f(\bar{x}(t), u(t)) \\ \bar{y}(t) &= g(\bar{x}(t)) \end{cases}$$

subject to constraints on u, y

- **Simulate** the prediction model to estimate the future state:

$$\bar{x}(t) = \hat{x}(t+\tau) = f(x(t+\tau-1), u(t-1)) = \ldots = \underbrace{f(f(\ldots f(x(t), u(t-\tau))))}_{\text{only depends on past inputs!}}$$

- Compute the MPC control move $u(t) = f_{\mathrm{MPC}}(\hat{x}(t+\tau))$