

# RHC

## Improved Implementation Algorithm for Continuous-time RHC

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**Abstract :** This paper proposes an improved implementation algorithm for the continuous-time receding horizon control (RHC). The proposed algorithm has a feature that it has better control performance than the existing algorithm. Main idea of the proposed algorithm is that we can approximate the original RHC problem better by assuming the predicted input trajectory on the prediction horizon has a continuous form, which is constructed from linear interpolation of finite number of vectors. This, in turn, leads to improved control performance. We derive a predictor such that it takes linear interpolation into account and proposes the method by which we can express the cost exactly. Through simulation study for an inverted pendulum, we illustrate that the proposed algorithm has the better control performance than the existing one.

**Keywords:** receding horizon control, implementation algorithm, linear interpolation, predictor

I. (Receding Horizon Control, RHC)	II. RHC
[1-3].	[9]. $\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t)$ (1)
RHC (convex optimization) (Linear Matrix Inequality, LMI)	$x \in R^n, u \in R^m$ (1)
[4-6]. RHC	$u_{j,\min} \leq u_j(t) \leq u_{j,\max}, t \geq 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$
RHC [7-9]. [7] [8]	$j$ $j$
RHC [9]	$u_{\min} \leq u(t) \leq u_{\max}, t \geq 0$ (2)
LMI RHC	RHC (1) (2)
가 [9]	(cost function)
LMI	$V = \int_t^{t+T_p} [x^T(s)Qx(s) + u^T(s)Ru(s)] ds$ $+ x^T(t+T_p)Hx(t+T_p)$
가	$u(s), s \in [t, t+T_p]$
가	$s = t, u(t)$ $H$ 가 $T_p$
RHC	RHC
가	$\gamma_1 \gamma_2$
RHC	$J_1 = \int_t^{t+T_p} [x^T(s)Qx(s) + u^T(s)Ru(s)] ds \leq \gamma_1$ (3)
	$J_2 = x^T(t+T_p)Hx(t+T_p) \leq \gamma_2$ (4)

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min  $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2$  subject to

$$\dot{x}(s) = Ax(s) + Bu(s), \quad s \in [t, t + T_p] \quad (5)$$

$$S > 0 \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (AS + BY) + (AS + BY)^T & SQ^{\frac{1}{2}} & Y^T R^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ * & -\gamma_2 I & 0 \\ * & * & -\gamma_2 I \end{bmatrix} \leq 0 \quad (7)$$

$$\int_t^{t+T_p} [x^T(s) Q x(s) + u^T(s) R u(s)] ds \leq \gamma_1 \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & x^T(t + T_p) \\ * & S \end{bmatrix} \geq 0 \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} Z & Y \\ * & S \end{bmatrix} \geq 0, \quad Z_{jj} \leq u_{j,\text{lim}}^2 \quad (10)$$

$$u_{\min} \leq u(s) \leq u_{\max}, \quad s \in [t, t + T_p] \quad (11)$$

(Linear Matrix Inequality)

$$\begin{matrix} S, Y, Z, \gamma_1, \gamma_2 \\ Z_{jj} & Z & j & j \\ u_{j,\text{lim}} & u_{\text{lim}} & j & u_{j,\text{lim}} \end{matrix}$$

$$u_{j,\text{lim}} = \min(|u_{j,\text{min}}|, |u_{j,\text{max}}|)$$

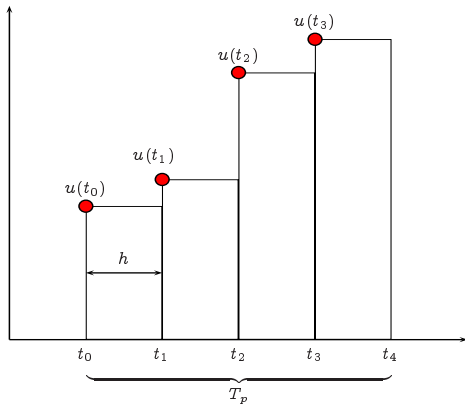
$$H = \gamma_1 S^{-1} \quad \text{RHC} \quad (11)$$

RHC

가 가, (5),(8),(9),(11)

1

$$u(s), \quad s \in [t, t + T_p] \quad 1$$



1. RHC

Fig. 1. Concept of the conventional method.

$$u(s) = u(t_i), \quad t_i \leq s < t_{i+1}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, N-1. \quad (12)$$

$$t_i = t + ih \quad h \quad N \quad u(t_0), \dots, u(t_{N-1}) \quad t \quad t + T_p$$

$$J_1 = \int_t^{t+T_p} [x^T(s) Q x(s) + u^T(s) R u(s)] ds \approx h \left[ \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} x^T(t_i) Q x(t_i) + u^T(t_i) R u(t_i) \right] \quad (13)$$

$$u(s), \quad s \in [t, t + T_p] \quad u(t_0), u(t_1), \dots, u(t_{N-1})$$

$$\text{RHC} \quad u(t_0) \quad t \quad t + h$$

$$t + h \quad (12) \quad (13)$$

$$\text{RHC} \quad u(s), \quad s \in [t, t + T_p] \quad (12) \quad \text{가} \quad (13)$$

$$t_i < s < t_i + h \quad x(s) \quad x(t_i)$$

2가

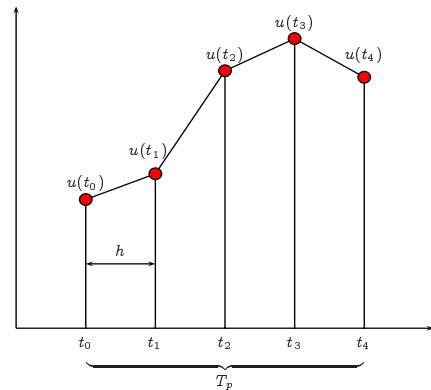
### III.

RHC

2 가 3

가

가



2. RHC

Fig. 2. Concept of the proposed method.

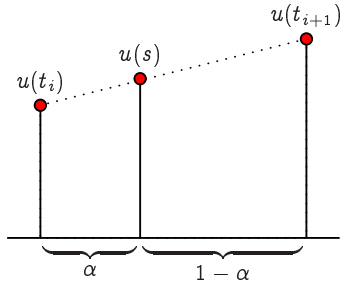


Fig. 3. Linearly interpolated input.

$$u(s) = (1-\alpha)u(t_i) + \alpha u(t_{i+1}), \quad t_i \leq s \leq t_{i+1} \quad (14)$$

$$, i = 0, 1, \dots, N-1.$$

$\alpha$

$$\alpha = \frac{s-t_i}{h}$$

가

$$(12)$$

RHC

4

$$(14)$$

가

1. (predictor)

$$x(t_0) \text{ 가 } x(t_1), x(t_2), \dots, x(t_N)$$

$$x(t_i) \text{ 가}$$

가

$$x(t_{i+1})$$

$$x(t_{i+1}) = e^{Ah} x(t_i) + \int_{t_i}^{t_i+h} e^{A(t_i+h-s)} B u(s) ds$$

$$t_i \leq s \leq t_{i+1} \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1 \quad (14)$$

가

$$x(t_{i+1}) = e^{Ah} x(t_i) + h \int_0^1 e^{(1-\alpha)hA} B [(1-\alpha)u(t_i) + \alpha u(t_{i+1})] d\alpha \quad (15)$$

$$= A_d x(t_i) + B_{1d} u(t_i) + B_{2d} u(t_{i+1}).$$

$$A_d, B_{1d}, B_{2d}$$

$$A_d = e^{Ah}, \quad B_{1d} = \left[ h \int_0^1 (1-\alpha) e^{(1-\alpha)hA} B d\alpha \right] \quad (16)$$

$$B_{2d} = \left[ h \int_0^1 \alpha e^{(1-\alpha)hA} B d\alpha \right]$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x^T(t_0) & x^T(t_1) & \dots & x^T(t_N) \end{bmatrix}^T \quad (17)$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} u^T(t_0) & u^T(t_1) & \dots & u^T(t_N) \end{bmatrix}^T$$

(15)

$$X = \bar{A}x(t_0) + \bar{B}U \quad (18)$$

$$x(t_N) = \bar{A}_N x(t_0) + \bar{B}_N U \quad (19)$$

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} I & A_d^T & (A_d^2)^T & \dots & (A_d^N)^T \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\bar{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{n \times mN} & 0_{n \times m} \\ \Omega(A_d, B_{1d}, N) & 0_{nN \times m} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0_{n \times m} & 0_{n \times mN} \\ 0_{nN \times m} & \Omega(A_d, B_{2d}, N) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{A}_N = A_d^N$$

$$\bar{B}_N = \begin{bmatrix} A_d^{N-1} B_{1d} & A_d^{N-2} B_{1d} & \dots & B_{1d} & 0_{n \times m} \\ 0_{n \times m} & A_d^{N-1} B_{2d} & A_d^{N-2} B_{2d} & \dots & B_{2d} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Omega(A_d, B_{id}, N)$$

$$A_d, B_{id}$$

$$N$$

$$\Omega(A_d, B_{id}, N) = \begin{bmatrix} B_{id} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ A_d B_{id} & B_{id} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_d^{N-1} B_{id} & A_d^{N-2} B_{id} & \dots & B_{id} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$t_N = t + Nh = t + T_p \text{ 가}$$

2. (cost)

(cost)

$$(3), (4) \quad J_1, J_2$$

$J_1$

2

$$J_1 = J_x + J_u$$

$$J_x \quad J_u$$

$$J_x = \int_t^{t+T_p} x^T(s) R x(s) ds, \quad J_u = \int_t^{t+T_p} x^T(s) R u(s) ds$$

$J_2$

$$J_2 = x^T(t_N) H x(t_N) \quad (20)$$

(17)  $U$

$J_u$

$$J_u = \int_t^{t+T_p} x^T(s) R u(s) ds$$

$$= h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \int_0^1 [(1-\alpha)u(t_i) + \alpha u(t_{i+1})]^T R [(1-\alpha)u(t_i) + \alpha u(t_{i+1})] d\alpha$$

$$= \frac{h}{3} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \{ u^T(i) R u(t_i) + u^T(i) R u(t_{i+1}) + u^T(i+1) R u(t_{i+1}) \} \quad (21)$$

$$= U^T \bar{R} U$$

$$\bar{R} = \frac{h}{3} \begin{bmatrix} R & \frac{1}{2}R & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}R & R & \frac{1}{2}R & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}R & 2R & \frac{1}{2}R & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \frac{1}{2}R & 2R & \frac{1}{2}R \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}R & R \end{bmatrix}$$

$N+1$

$$U \quad (18) \quad (19) \quad J_x \quad s \quad (18) \quad (19) \quad (20) \quad J_2$$

$$r \quad s = t_i + \theta h, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1, \quad r = t_i + \alpha h, 0 \leq \alpha \leq \theta$$

$$(14) \quad u(r) = (1 - \alpha)u(t_i) + \alpha u(t_{i+1})$$

$$x(s) = e^{\theta h A} x(t_i) + \int_{t_i}^{t_i + \theta h} e^{A(t_i + \theta h - r)} B u(r) dr$$

$$= e^{\theta h A} x(t_i) \quad (22)$$

$$+ h \int_0^\theta e^{(\theta - \alpha) h A} B [(1 - \alpha)u(t_i) + \alpha u(t_{i+1})] d\alpha$$

$$(22)$$

$$\int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} x^T(s) Q x(s) ds = h \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} x^T(t_i + \theta h) Q x(t_i + \theta h) d\theta$$

$$= x^T(t_i) Q_1 x(t_i) + u^T(t_i) Q_2 u(t_i) + u^T(t_{i+1}) Q_3 u(t_{i+1})$$

$$+ 2u^T(t_i) Q_4 u(t_{i+1}) + 2x^T(t_i) Q_5 u(t_i)$$

$$Q_1, \dots, Q_5$$

$$Q_1 = \left[ h \int_0^1 (e^{\theta h A})^T Q (e^{\theta h A}) d\theta \right] \quad (23)$$

$$Q_2 = h^3 \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^\theta (1 - \alpha) e^{(\theta - \alpha) h A} B d\alpha \right]^T Q \left[ \int_0^\theta (1 - \alpha) e^{(\theta - \alpha) h A} B d\alpha \right] d\theta \quad (24)$$

$$Q_3 = h^3 \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^\theta \alpha e^{(\theta - \alpha) h A} B d\alpha \right]^T Q \left[ \int_0^\theta \alpha e^{(\theta - \alpha) h A} B d\alpha \right] d\theta \quad (25)$$

$$Q_4 = h^3 \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^\theta (1 - \alpha) e^{(\theta - \alpha) h A} B d\alpha \right]^T Q \left[ \int_0^\theta \alpha e^{(\theta - \alpha) h A} B d\alpha \right] d\theta \quad (26)$$

$$Q_5 = h^2 \int_0^1 (e^{\theta h A})^T Q \left[ \int_0^\theta (1 - \alpha) e^{(\theta - \alpha) h A} B d\alpha \right] d\theta \quad (27)$$

$$J_x$$

$$J_x = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} x^T(s) Q x(s) ds \quad (28)$$

$$= X^T Q_x X + 2X^T Q_{xu} U + U^T Q_u U$$

$$Q_x, Q_{xu}, Q_u$$

$$Q_x = \text{diag}\{ \underbrace{Q_1, \dots, Q_1}_N, 0_{n \times n} \}$$

$$Q_{xu} = \text{diag}\{ \underbrace{Q_5, \dots, Q_5}_N, 0_{n \times m} \}$$

$$Q_u = \begin{bmatrix} Q_2 & Q_4 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ Q_4^T & Q_2 + Q_3 & Q_4 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & Q_4^T & Q_2 + Q_3 & Q_4 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & Q_4^T & Q_2 + Q_3 & Q_4 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & Q_4^T & Q_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(21), (28)$$

$$J_1$$

$$J_1 = X^T Q_x X + 2X^T Q_{xu} U + U^T [Q_u + \bar{R}] U$$

$$J_1 = U^T \Phi U + 2x^T(t_0) \Psi U + x^T(t_0) \Lambda x(t_0)$$

$$J_2 = [\bar{A}_N x(t_0) + \bar{B}_N U]^T H [\bar{A}_N x(t_0) + \bar{B}_N U]$$

$$\Lambda, \Phi, \Psi$$

$$\Lambda = \bar{A}^T Q_x \bar{A},$$

$$\Phi = \bar{B}^T Q_x \bar{B} + Q_u + \bar{R} + \bar{B}^T Q_{xu} + Q_{xu}^T \bar{B},$$

$$\Psi = \bar{A}^T [Q_x \bar{B} + Q_{xu}].$$

3.

$$(5) \quad (18),$$

$$(19) \quad (8), (9), (11)$$

LMI

$$\begin{bmatrix} \gamma_1 - x^T(t_0) \Lambda x(t_0) - 2x^T(t_0) \Psi U & U^T \Phi^{1/2} \\ * & -I \end{bmatrix} \geq 0 \quad (29)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & [\bar{A}_N x(t_0) + \bar{B}_N U]^T \\ * & S \end{bmatrix} \geq 0 \quad (30)$$

$$U_{\min} \leq U \leq U_{\max} \quad (31)$$

$$U_{\min} \quad U_{\max}$$

$$U_{\min} = [\underbrace{u_{\min}^T \dots u_{\min}^T}_{N+1}]^T, \quad U_{\max} = [\underbrace{u_{\max}^T \dots u_{\max}^T}_{N+1}]^T.$$

RHC

 $h$ 

$$\begin{array}{c} \min \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 \\ \text{subject to (6), (7), (10), (29), (30), (31)} \end{array} \quad (32)$$

$$U$$

$$u(t_0)$$

$$u(t_1)$$

$$t$$

$$t + h$$

RHC

$$u(s) = (1 - \alpha)u(t_0) + \alpha u(t_1), \quad \alpha = \frac{s - t_0}{h}, \quad s \in [t, t + h]$$

$$t + h$$

$$u(t_0)$$

RHC

$$u(t_0)$$

$$u(t_1)$$

$$\text{Remark 1: (16)} \quad B_{1d}, B_{2d} \quad (23) \sim (27) \quad Q_1, \dots, Q_5$$

Simpson

$$[10].$$

$$h$$

Remark 2:

$$T_p$$

가

$$\cdots, u(t_{N-1}), \quad u(t_0), \cdots, u(t_N)$$

$h$  RHC  
(cost monotonicity)

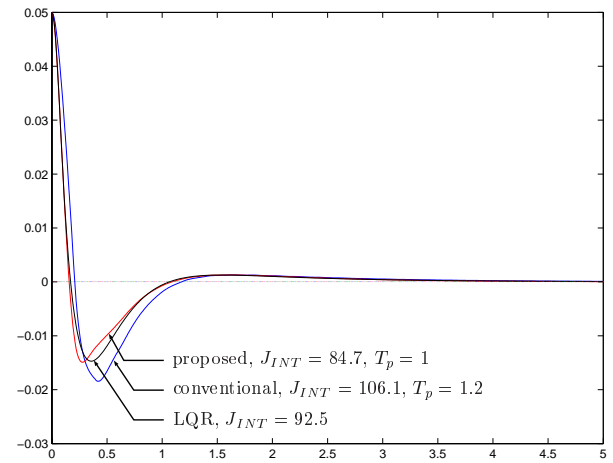
4.  $(\theta)$ .

Fig. 4. Angle of a pendulum.

Remark 3: RHC

(LMI) 가  
(32) LMI 가

#### IV.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \\ \dot{x}_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 29.43 & 0 & 0 & 0.3075 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -196.2 & 0 & 0 & -12.3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -0.9547 \\ 0 \\ 38.1875 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$x_1 = \theta, \quad x_2 = \dot{\theta}, \quad x_3 = x, \quad x_4 = \dot{x}$$

$\theta$  가  
 $x$  가  
 $h = 0.2$

$$T_p = 1.2, \quad T_p = 1$$

$$J_{INT} = \int_0^5 [x^T(t)Qx(t) + u^T(t)Ru(t)] dt$$

$$x(0) = [0.05 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0]^T$$

$$u_{\min} = -10, \quad u_{\max} = 10$$

4

LQR (LQ Regulator)

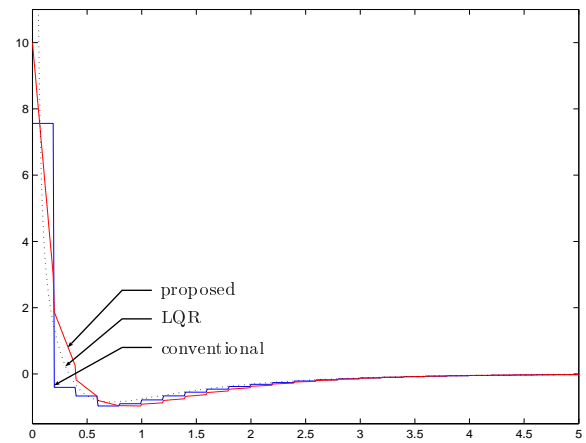
 $\theta$ 5.  $(u)$ .

Fig. 5. Control input.

$J_{INT}$   
20%  $J_{INT}$   
RHC  $T_p$  가  
가  
 $T_p = 1.2$

LQR

 $J_{INT}$ 

. LQR

5

$\pm 10$ 

LQR

가

Remark 4:

 $h = 0.2$  $h$  $h$ 가

V.

RHC

가

가

RHC

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1997

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2002

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