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Optimal Control of Switched DAEs

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From LTIs to switched DAEs

Classical linear systems:

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}, x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n, u(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

Include **algebraic constraints** (e.g. Kirchhoff laws)

$$E\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

$E \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ singular

Consider **sudden structural changes (switches)**

$$E_\sigma \dot{x} = A_\sigma x + B_\sigma u$$

$\sigma : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ piecewise-constant switching signal

Challenges for switched DAEs

Inconsistent state values when switching

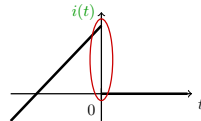
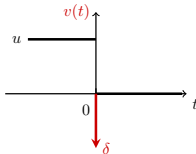
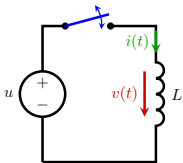
At a switching time $t_s \in \mathbb{R}$ the state value $x(t_s^-)$ may be **inconsistent** with algebraic constraints of mode $\sigma(t_s^+)$.

⇒ **state jump necessary**: $x(t_s^-) \rightarrow x(t_s^+)$

Dirac impulses in response to switches

In addition to jumps, switches may also induce **Dirac impulses** in the state.

Example:

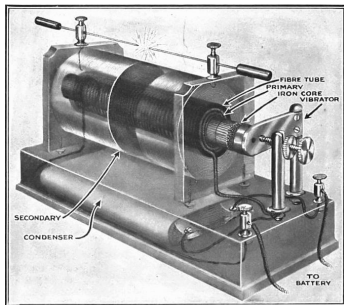


Dirac impulse is “real”

Dirac impulse

Not just a mathematical artefact!

Induction coil



Drawing: Harry Winfield Secor, public domain

Spark plug

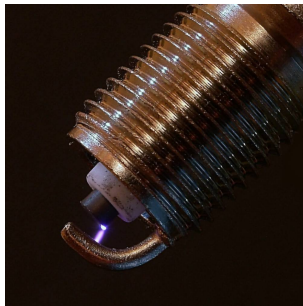


Photo: Ralf Schumacher, CC-BY-SA 3.0

Different (optimal) control setups

$$u(t) \longrightarrow \boxed{E_\sigma \dot{x} = A_\sigma x + B_\sigma u} \quad \Rightarrow \text{time-varying, linear}$$

$$\sigma(t) \longrightarrow \boxed{E_\sigma \dot{x} = A_\sigma x + B_\sigma u} \quad \Rightarrow \text{optimal switching sequence} \\ + \text{optimal switching times}$$

$$\begin{matrix} u(t) \\ \sigma(t) \end{matrix} \longrightarrow \boxed{E_\sigma \dot{x} = A_\sigma x + B_\sigma u} \quad \Rightarrow \text{combined continuous} \\ \text{and discrete optimization}$$

Available results for time-varying case

$$E(t)\dot{x} = A(t)x + B(t)u$$

Treated in e.g. Kunkel & Mehrmann 1997, Kurina & März 2004, ...

BUT: Continuity assumption

Existing results restricted to (at least) **continuous** coefficient matrices $E(\cdot)$, $A(\cdot)$.

In particular:

- › no jumps considered
- › avoiding of Dirac impulses not addressed
- › role of switches for guaranteeing controllability not relevant

Illustrative Example

Minimize $\int_0^{t_f} (x_1^2 + u^2)$ subject to

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{on } [0, 1) : & \begin{array}{l} \dot{x}_1 = u \\ \dot{x}_2 = 0 \end{array} \\ \text{on } [1, t_f) : & \begin{array}{l} \dot{x}_1 + \dot{x}_2 = 0 \\ 0 = x_2 \end{array} \end{array}$$

Trivial optimal control $u^* \equiv 0$ on $[1, t_f)$ with corresponding solution:

$$x_1(t) \stackrel{\dot{x}_1+0=0}{=} x_1(1^+) \stackrel{x_2=0}{=} x_1(1^+) + x_2(1^+) \stackrel{\frac{d}{dt}(x_1+x_2)|_{t=1}=0}{=} x_1(1^-) + x_2(1^-)$$

Two competing control objectives

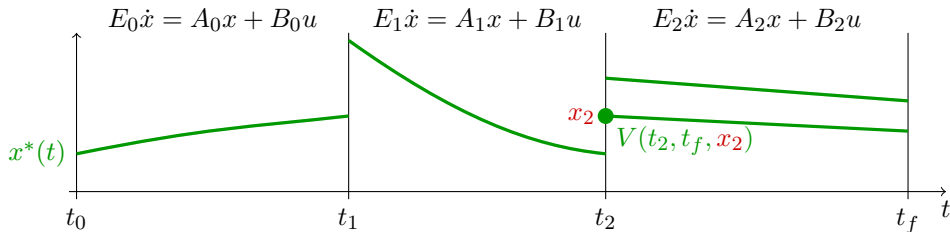
1. Make x_1 small with minimal control effort on $[0, 1)$
2. Steer $x_1(1^-)$ close to $-x_2(1^-) = -x_2(0)$

Proposed optimization method

(OPT) Minimize $J(t_0, t_f, x_0, u) := \int_{t_0}^{t_f} (x^\top Qx + u^\top Ru)$ subject to

$$E_\sigma \dot{x} = A_\sigma x + B_\sigma u, \quad x(t_0^-) = x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad u \in \mathcal{U}$$

Value function: $V(\tau_1, \tau_2, x_1) = \inf_{u \in \mathcal{U}} J(\tau_1, \tau_2, x_1, u)$



New opt. problem on $[t_0, t_2]$: Minimize $J(t_0, t_2, x_0, u) + V(t_2, t_2, x_2)$

↪ **Dynamic programming**

Recursive solution approach

(OPT) Minimize $\int_0^{t_f} (x^\top Qx + u^\top Ru)$ subject to

$$E_\sigma \dot{x} = A_\sigma x + B_\sigma u, \quad x(t_0^-) = x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad u \in \mathcal{U}$$

with switching times $t_0, t_1, t_2, \dots, t_N = t_f$.

Optimization “Algorithm”

Step N :

Solve (OPT) on $[t_{N-1}, t_N]$ with **variable initial value** x_{N-1}

↪ cost function $V_{N-1}(x_{N-1}) := V(t_{N-1}, t_N, x_{N-1})$

↪ optimal u on $[t_{N-1}, t_N]$ parametrized by x_{N-1}

Step $k = N - 1, N - 2, \dots, 1$:

Solve (OPT) on $[t_{k-1}, t_k]$ with **additional terminal costs** $V_k(x(t_k^-))$ and **variable initial value** x_{k-1}

↪ cost function $V_{k-1}(x_{k-1})$

↪ optimal u $[t_{k-1}, t_k]$ parametrized by x_{N-1}

Open issues with recursive algorithm

Recursive algorithm summary: For any $x_{k-1} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ solve

$$\min_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} (x^\top Qx + u^\top Ru) + V_k(x(t_k^-)), \text{ subj. to } \begin{cases} E_{k-1} \dot{x} = A_{k-1}x + B_{k-1}u \\ x(t_{k-1}^-) = x_{k-1} \end{cases}$$

where $V_k(x_k) := \min_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \int_{t_k}^{t_f} x^\top Qx + u^\top Ru, \quad x(t_k^-) = x_k$

Questions and challenges

- › Is it true that $V_k(x_k) = x_k^\top M_k x_k$ for some pos. semi-def. M_k ?
- › Can M_k be calculated efficiently and numerically?
- › How to take into account that x_k is restricted to some subspace?
- › Optimal control u^* in state-feedback form?
- › Avoiding Dirac-impulses?
- › More global result, e.g. in terms of adjoint system?

Different optimization setups

$$u(t) \longrightarrow \boxed{E_\sigma \dot{x} = A_\sigma x + B_\sigma u}$$

⇒ time-varying, linear

$$\sigma(t) \longrightarrow \boxed{E_\sigma \dot{x} = A_\sigma x + B_\sigma u}$$

⇒ **optimal switching sequence**
 + **optimal switching times**

$$\begin{matrix} u(t) \\ \sigma(t) \end{matrix} \longrightarrow \boxed{E_\sigma \dot{x} = A_\sigma x + B_\sigma u}$$

⇒ combined continuous
 and discrete optimization

Optimal switching

$$E_\sigma \dot{x} = A_\sigma x$$

Possible setup

$$\boxed{E\dot{x} = Ax + Bu} \quad + \quad \boxed{u = F_\sigma x} \quad = \quad \boxed{E\dot{x} = (A + BF_\sigma)x}$$

↪ In general: **Mixed integer programming problem** → NP-hard

↪ Relaxations, Heuristics, Branch & Bound methods, ...

Fix switching sequence: Optimize switching times only

↪ Available results for ODEs: Egerstedt et al. 2006, Xu et al. 2004, ...

DAE-specific

Costs for induced jumps / Dirac impulses

Different optimization setups

$$u(t) \longrightarrow E_{\sigma} \dot{x} = A_{\sigma} x + B_{\sigma} u$$

⇒ time-varying, linear

$$\sigma(t) \longrightarrow E_{\sigma} \dot{x} = A_{\sigma} x + B_{\sigma} u$$

⇒ optimal switching sequence
 + optimal switching times

$$\begin{matrix} u(t) \\ \sigma(t) \end{matrix} \longrightarrow E_{\sigma} \dot{x} = A_{\sigma} x + B_{\sigma} u$$

⇒ **combined continuous
 and discrete optimization**

Most general problem

$$\min_{u, \sigma} J(x, u, \sigma) \text{ subject to } E_{\sigma} \dot{x} = A_{\sigma} x + B_{\sigma} u$$

Surprisingly ...

Maximum principle available for ODE case (Sussmann 1999)

- ↪ DAE-generalization seems possible (jumps already included in ODE case)
- ↪ However: role of induced Dirac impulses unclear
- ↪ Implementability?

Summary

Optimal Control for switched DAEs

- › **Given switching signal** (\rightarrow time-varying case)
 - Seems most tractable (via dynamic programming)
 - Some DAE-specifics still unclear (in particular role of Diracs)
 - Role of state and input constraints?
- › **Switching signal is also an input**
 - Costs for induced jumps and Dirac impulses
 - NP-hard
 - DAE-specific heuristics