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# Fast Iterative Learning Control Algorithms Based on Heavy Ball with Adaptive Stepsize

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# 1. Introduction

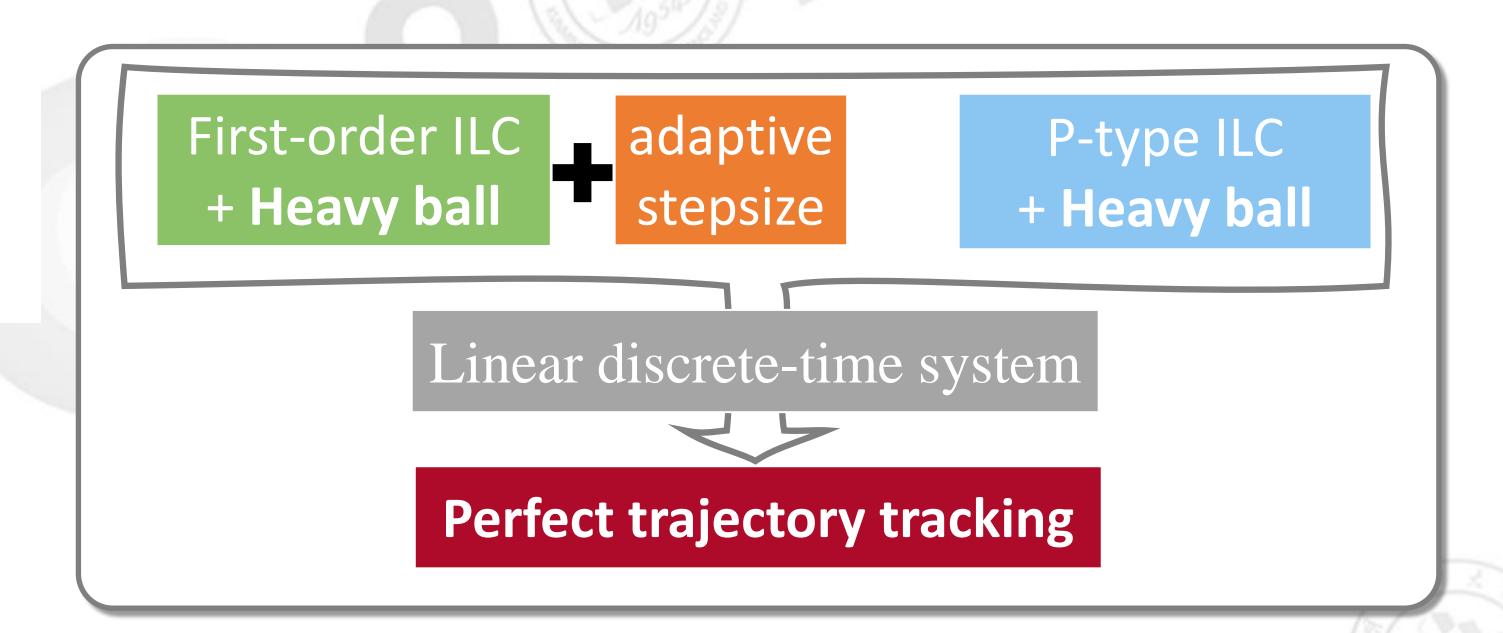
## Iterative Learning Control (ILC): Heavy ball (HB) strategy:

- Repetitive systems
- High transient performance
- Fast convergence

- First-order method
- Reduce oscillation
- Speed up convergence

### Contributions:

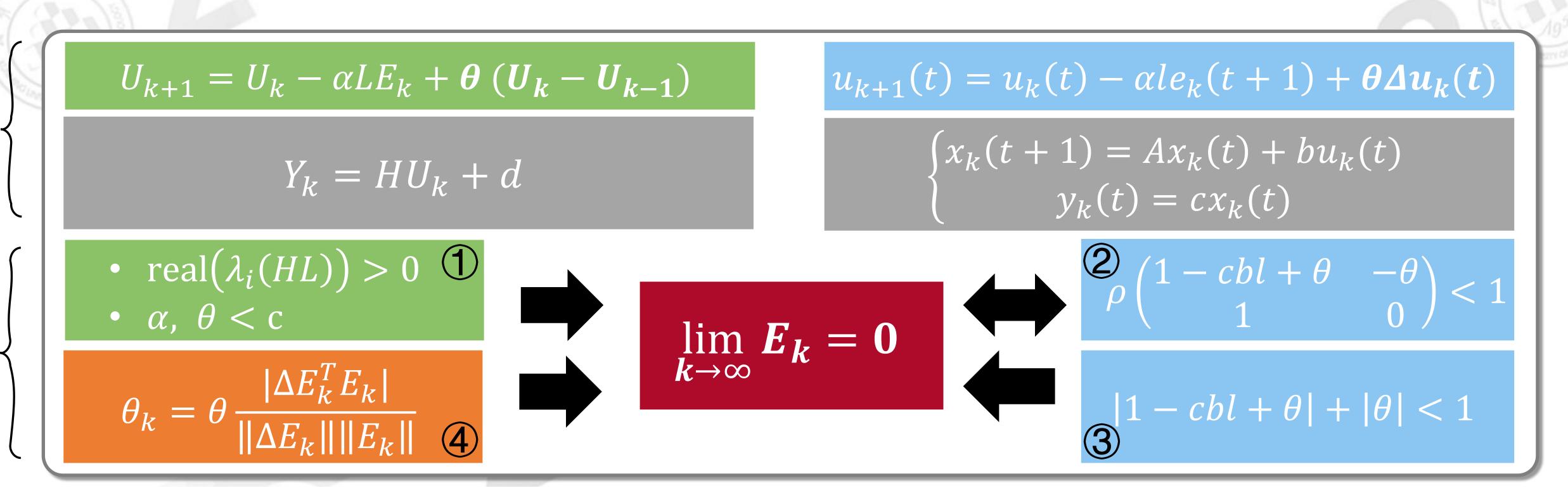
- Apply the HB strategy to first-order ILC
- Modify Proportional (P)-type ILC by HB
- Give an adaptive stepsize for HB



# 2. Method

 Two fast ILC algorithms

Convergence conditions



#### First-order ILC + Heavy ball:

- Sufficient condition (1) for first-order ILC
- The greater  $||I \alpha HL||_Q$ , the smaller  $\theta$  should be. If  $||I - \alpha HL||_Q + ||\alpha HL||_Q < 1$ ,  $\theta < 1/2$  is enough.
- Suitable for MIMO systems.

#### P-type ILC + Heavy ball:

- A necessary and sufficient condition (2)
- An easily verifiable sufficient condition (3)

#### Adaptive stepsize:

- Stepsize  $\theta$  can be replaced by adaptive stepsize  $\theta_k$  (4)
- Mitigate forward direction rotation

# 3. Simulation

P-type ILC, P-type ILC + HB, P-type ILC + HB + adaptive stepsize are tested. Each figure corresponds to a gain and a stepsize. Findings:

- The error linearly converges to zero.
- Condition (3) is not necessary for error convergence, nor for faster speed.
- HB can speed up the P-type ILC.
- Adaptive stepsize does not slow down the speed, and enhances HB.

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