



*Astrodynamics Software and Science
Enabling Toolkit (ASSET) Training*

NESC Training – Flight Mechanics Tech. Discipline Team

Astrodynamics and Space Research Laboratory

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Training Overview



➤ Day 1: Introduction to ASSET's core functionality

- Vector Functions - "Basic building blocks used in nearly all ASSET operations"
- ODEs and Integrators - "Defining solution spaces and integrating the dynamics"
- Phases - "Setting up optimization problems"
- Optimal Control Problems (OCPs) - "Configuring complex, multi-phase optimization problems"

➤ Day 2: Using the "Astro Library" for quick astrodynamics modeling

- Two-Body Problem Example
- N-Body Problem Example
- CR3BP Example
- Ephemeris Pulsing Rotating Example



Phases



Phases: Overview

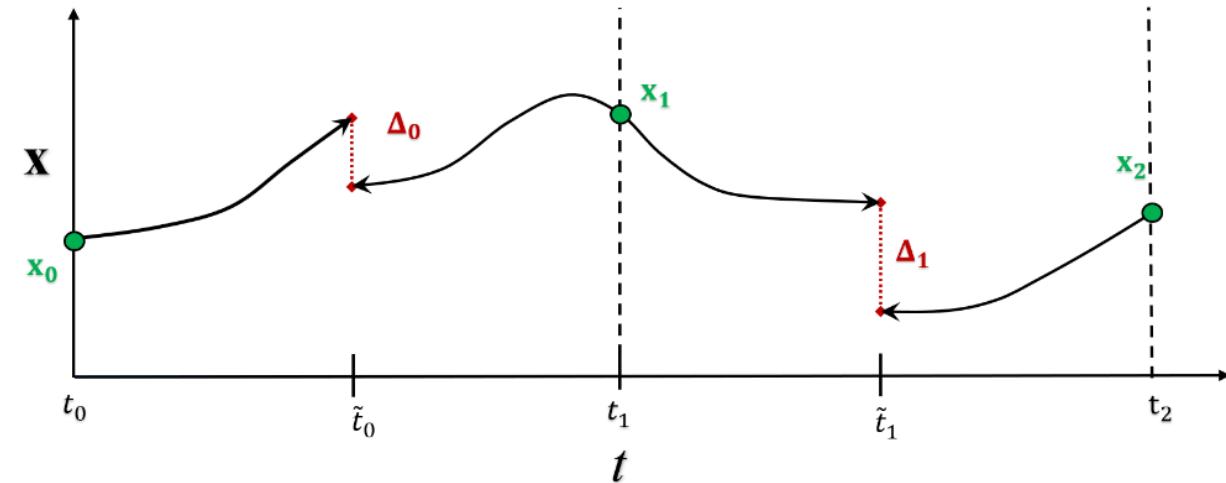
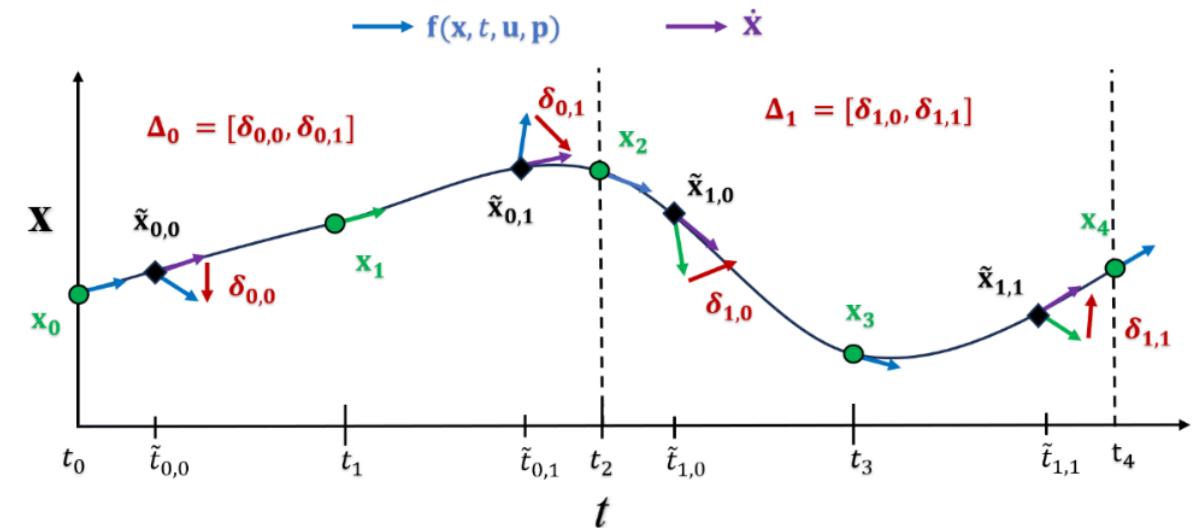
- Interface for solving optimal control and boundary value problems
 - Its extensive, please read tutorial
- Employs a **transcription** to turn dynamics into equality constraints
- Apply additional constraints and objectives to specify problem
- Add additional phase static parameters (e.g. \mathbf{s})

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize: } J = \phi(\mathbf{y}_{0,f}, \mathbf{s}) + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \psi(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{s}) \\ & \text{subject to:} \\ & \quad \text{dynamics: } \dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{p}) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y}) \\ & \quad \text{boundary: } \mathbf{c}_b(\mathbf{x}_{0,f}, t_{0,f}, \mathbf{u}_{0,f}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{s}) = \mathbf{c}_b(\mathbf{y}_{0,f}, \mathbf{s}) = \mathbf{0} \\ & \quad \text{path: } \mathbf{g}_b(\mathbf{x}_{0,f}, t_{0,f}, \mathbf{u}_{0,f}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{s}) = \mathbf{g}_b(\mathbf{y}_{0,f}, \mathbf{s}) \leq \mathbf{0} \\ & \quad \mathbf{c}_p(\mathbf{x}, t, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{p}) = \mathbf{c}_p(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{s}) = \mathbf{0} \\ & \quad \mathbf{g}_p(\mathbf{x}, t, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{s}) = \mathbf{g}_p(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{s}) \leq \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$$



Phases: Transcriptions

- Turns dynamics constraint in equality constraints
- Legendre Gauss Lobatto (LGL) Collocation
 - Orders: 3,5,7
 - **Most robust option, use for most problems**
- Adaptive central shooting scheme
 - Dormand Prince 8(7) method (same as integrator)
 - Error controlled

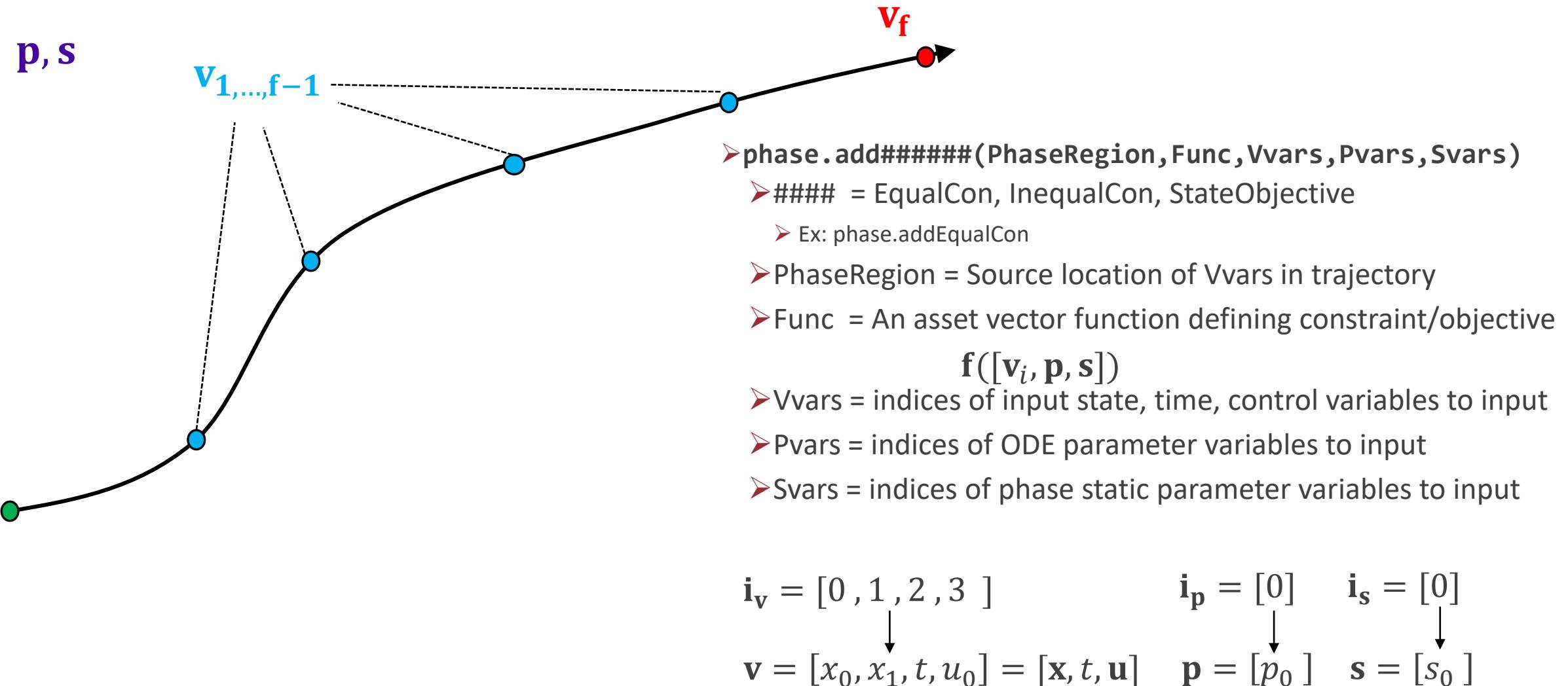


Phases: Initialization

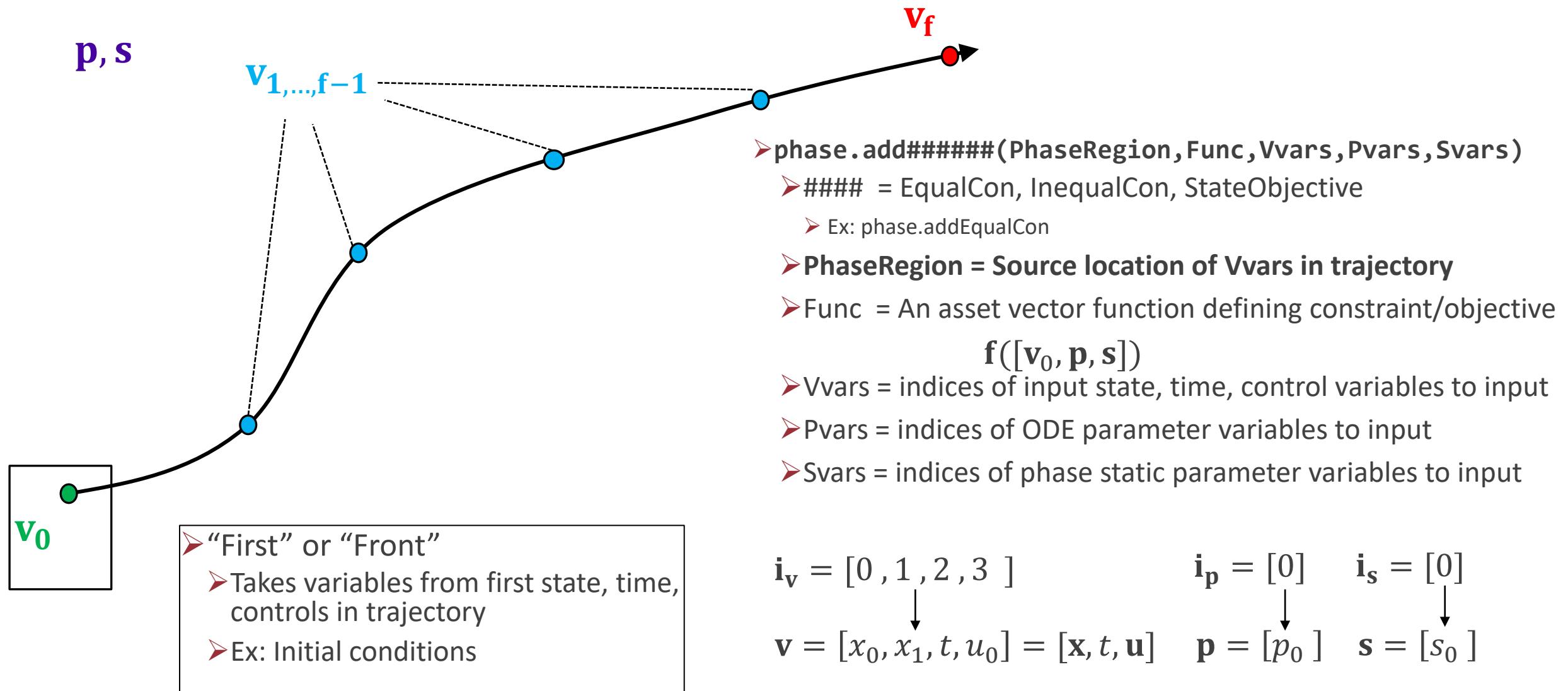
- Must specify the transcription, initial guess for trajectory, and number of segments in the phase
- Internal initial guess will be interpolated
- By default, segments will be evenly spaced in time
- Specify phase static params (if any) by setting their initial values

```
transcription = "LGL3"  
nsegments = 256  
  
phase = ltoe.phase(transcription,traj,nsegments)  
  
phase.setStaticParams([1.0,3.14])#Phase now has 2 static params
```

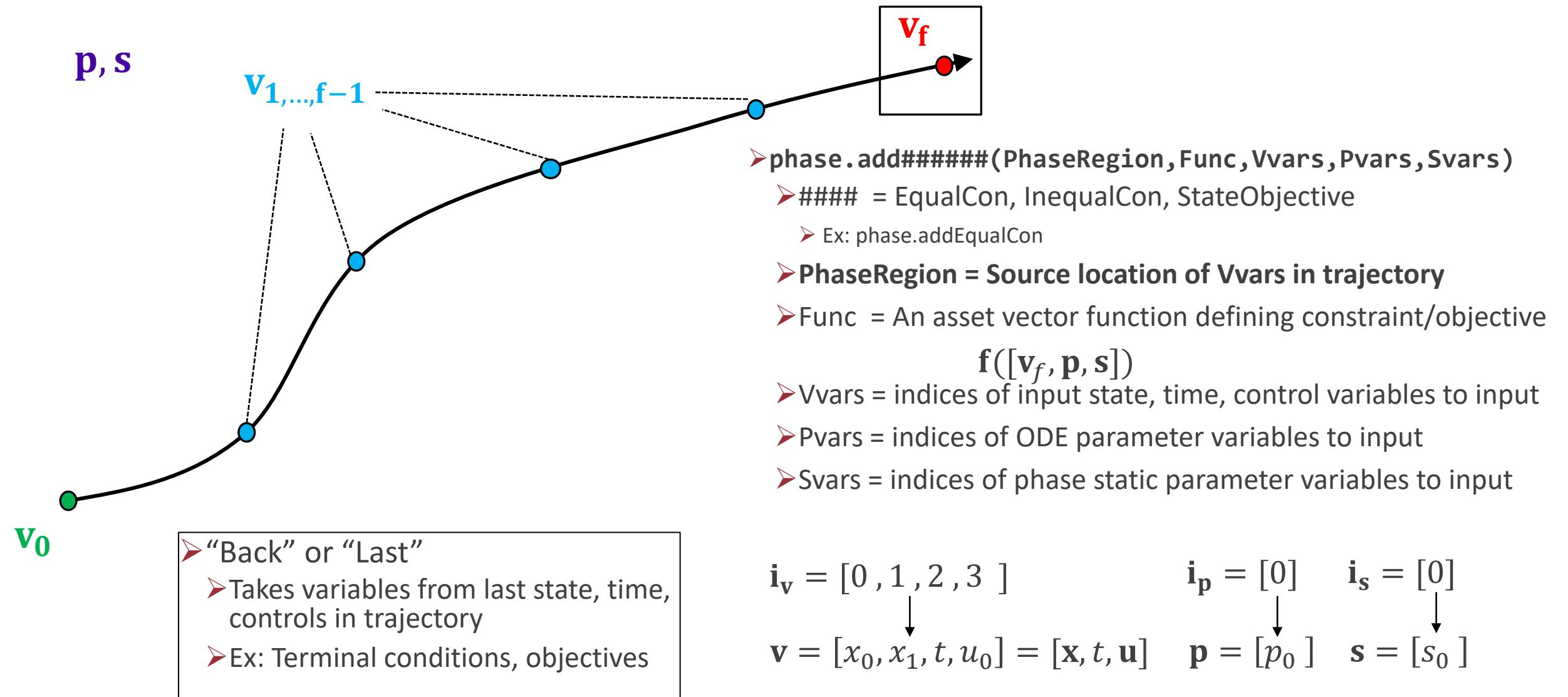
Adding General Constraints & Objectives



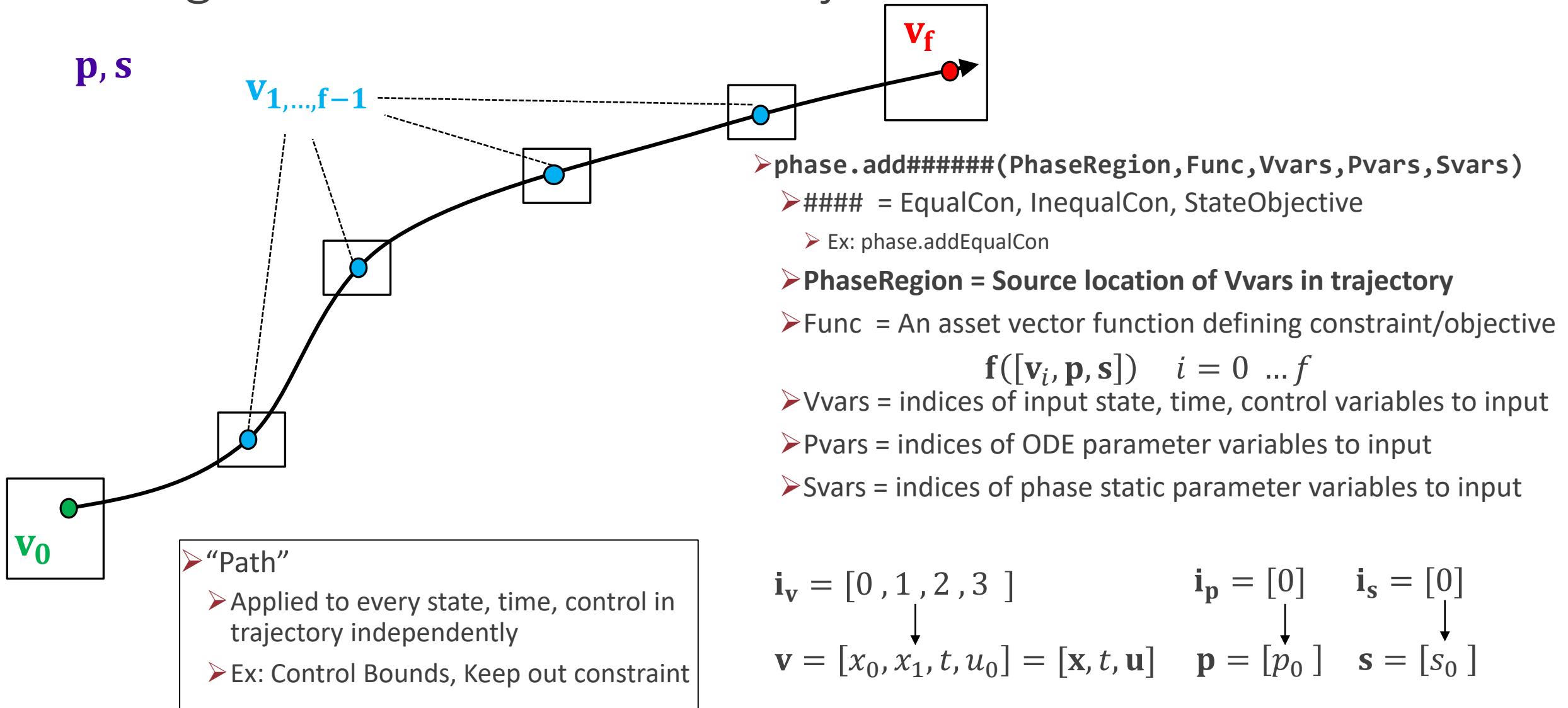
Adding General Constraints & Objectives



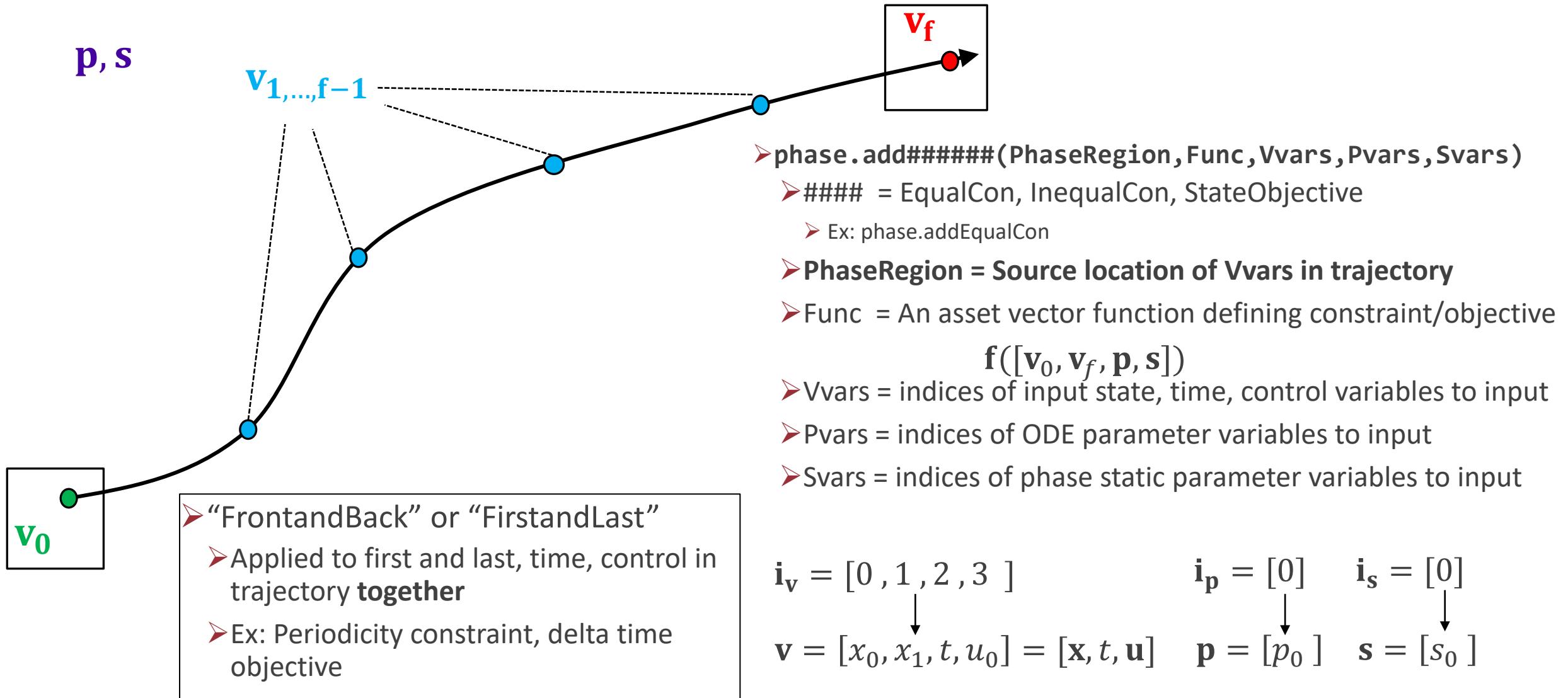
Adding General Constraints & Objectives



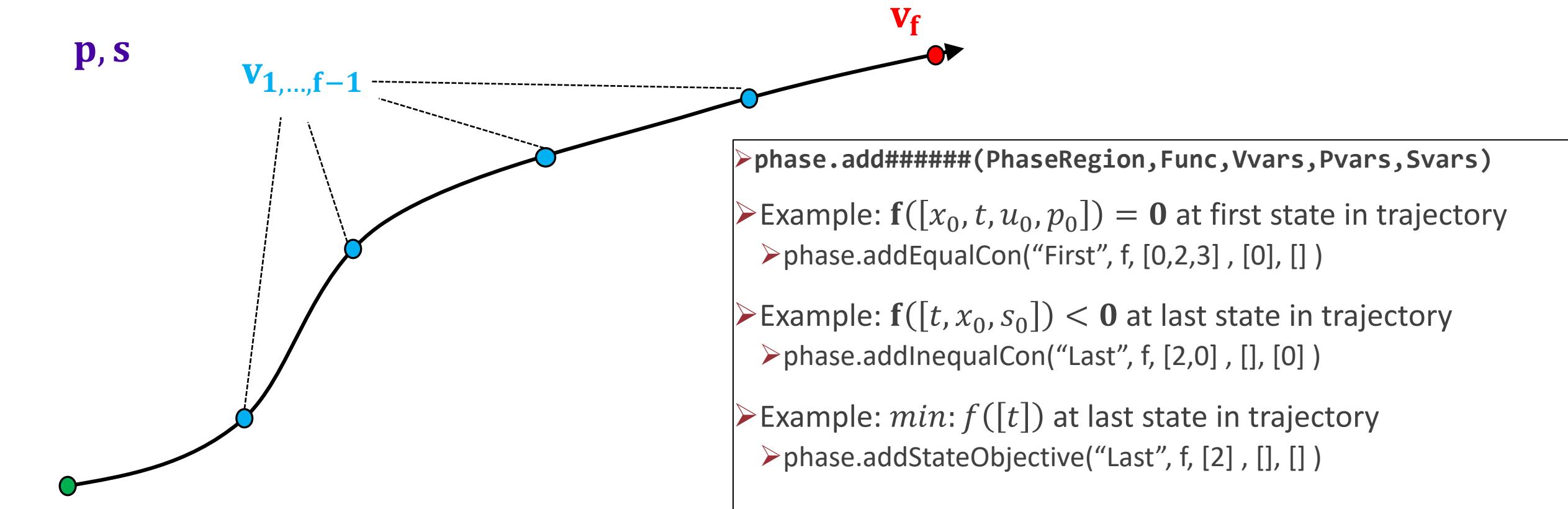
Adding General Constraints & Objectives



Adding General Constraints & Objectives



Adding General Constraints & Objectives



$$\mathbf{i}_v = [0, 1, 2, 3]$$

$$v = [x_0, x_1, t, u_0] = [\mathbf{x}, t, \mathbf{u}]$$

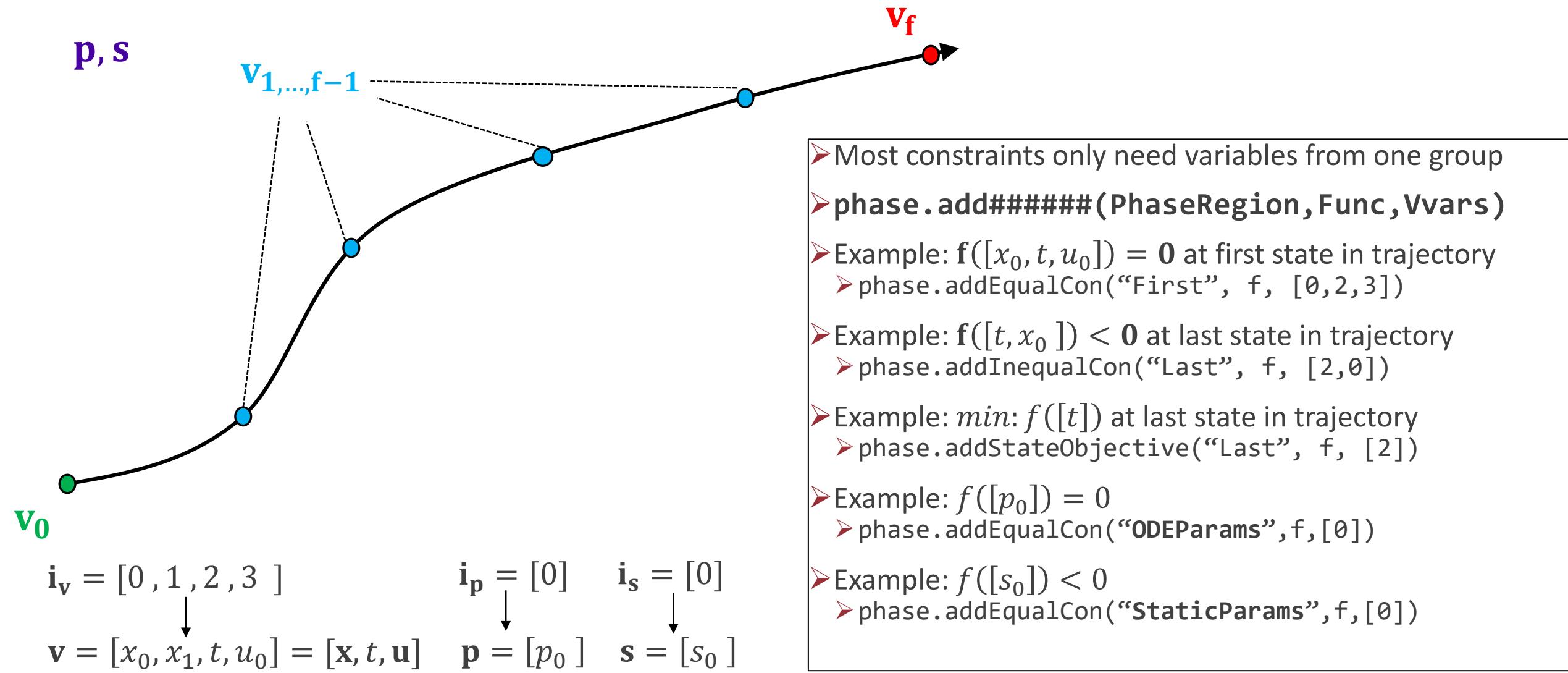
$$\mathbf{i}_p = [0]$$

$$p = [p_0]$$

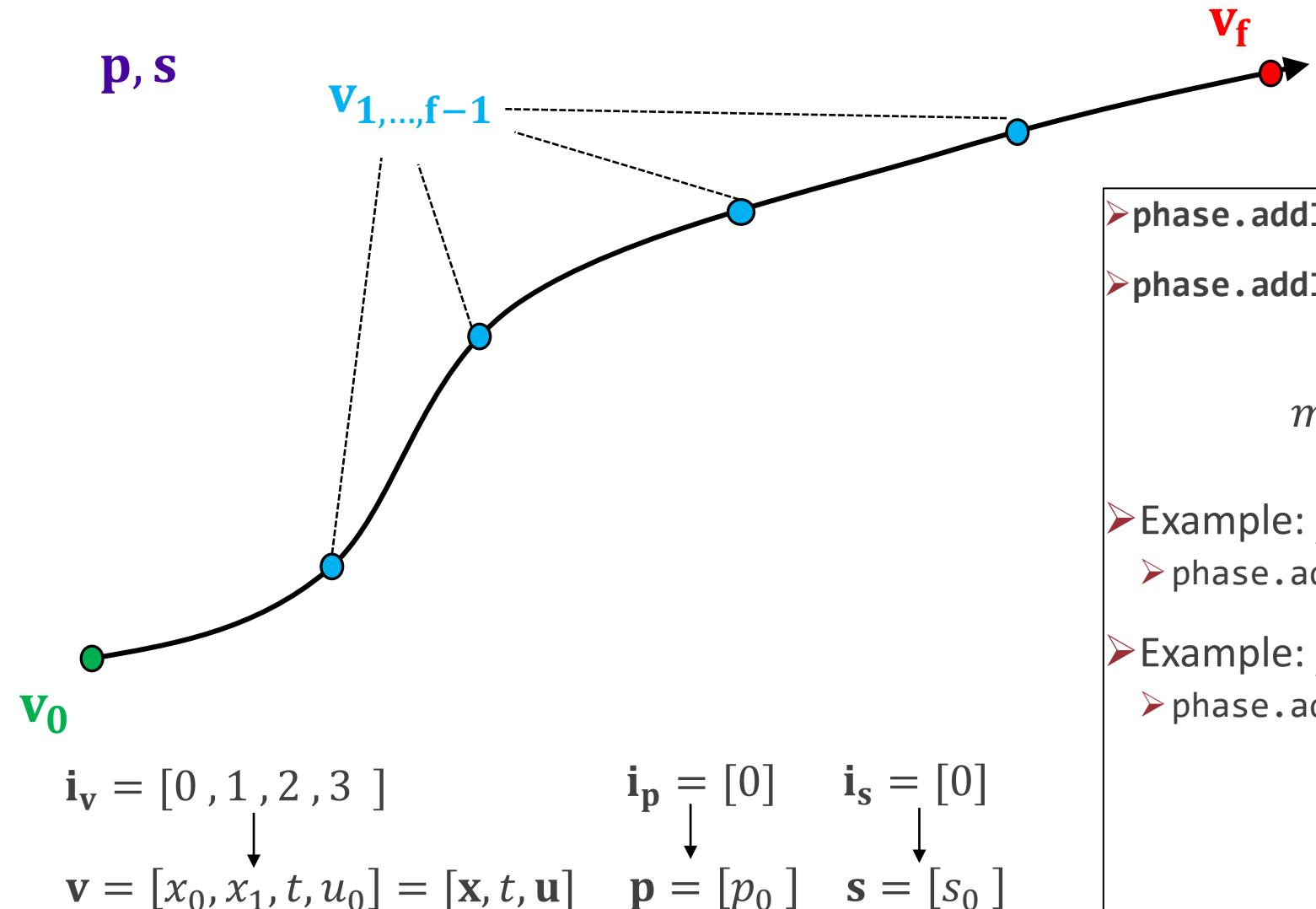
$$\mathbf{i}_s = [0]$$

$$s = [s_0]$$

Adding General Constraints & Objectives



Adding Integral Objectives

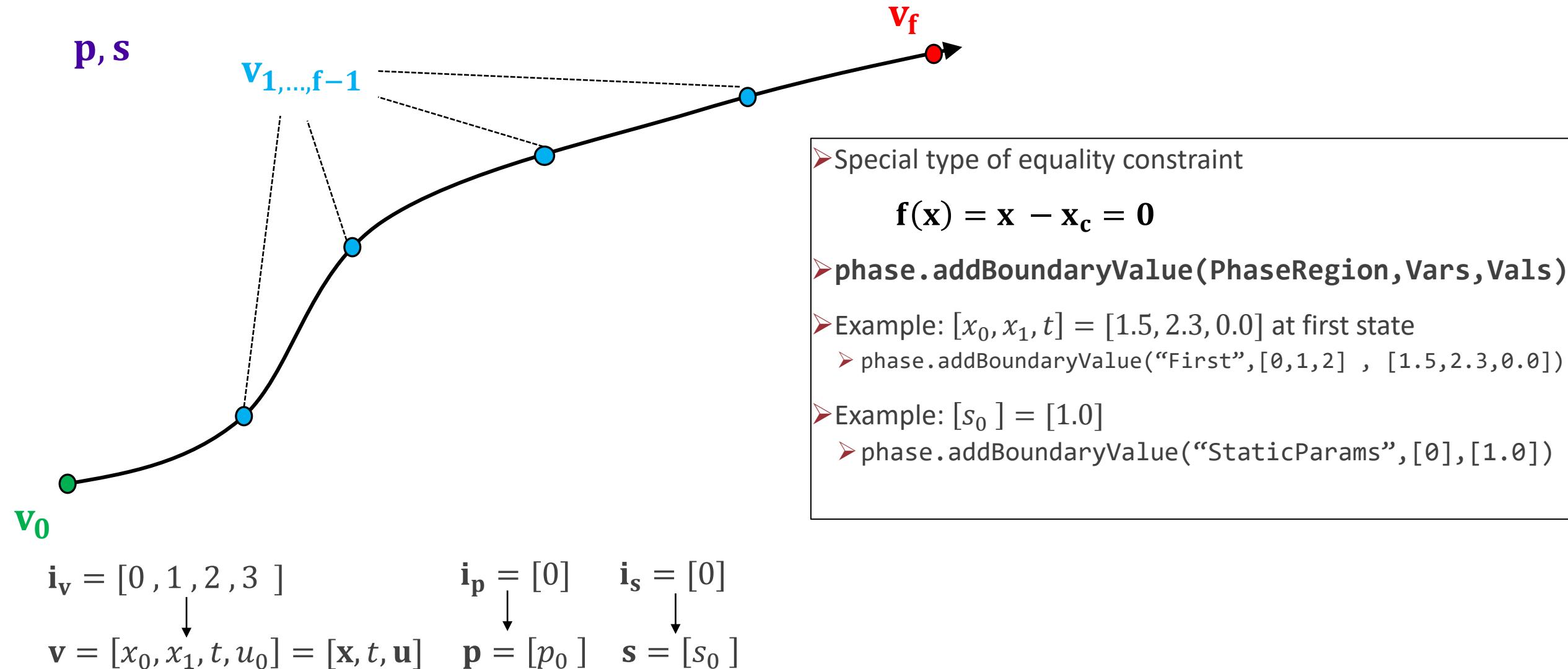


- `phase.addIntegralObjective(Func, Vvars, Pvars, Svars)`
- `phase.addIntegralObjective(Func, Vvars)`

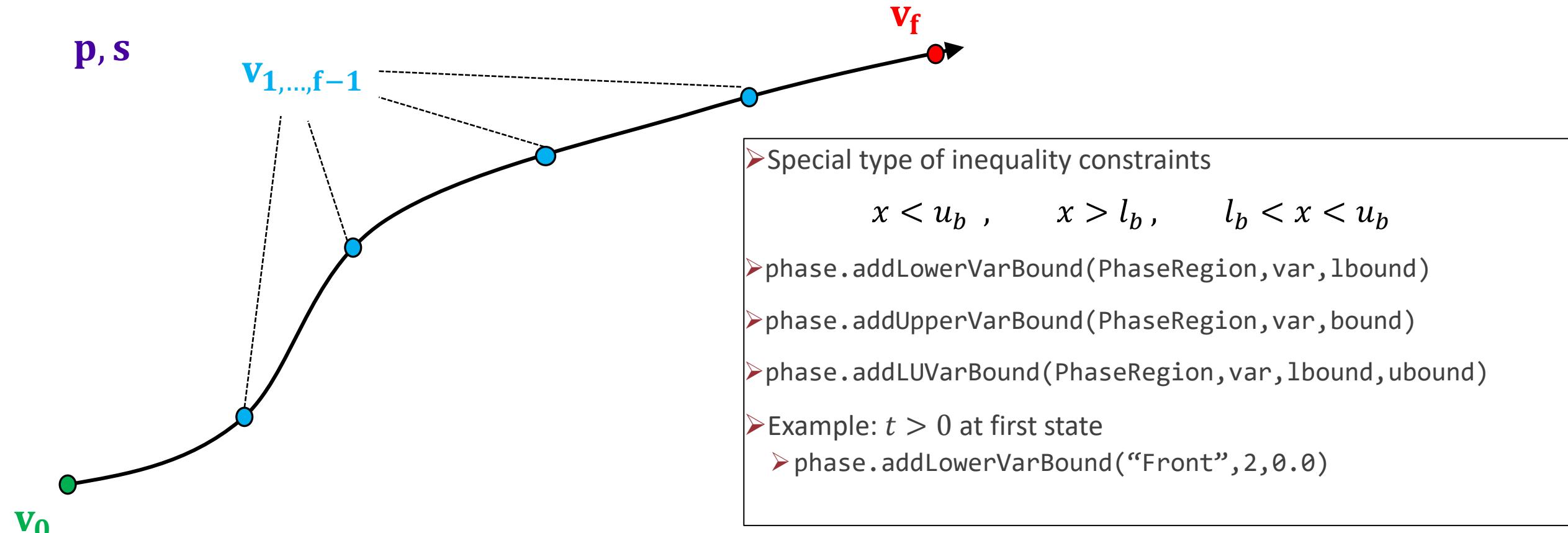
$$\min: \int_{t_0}^{t_f} f([\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{p}]) dt$$

- Example: $f([x_0, x_1, u_0, s_0])$
 - `phase.addIntegralObjective(f, [0,1,3], [], [0])`
- Example: $f([x_0, u_0])$
 - `phase.addIntegralObjective(f, [0,3])`

Adding Boundary Value Constraints



Adding Variable Bounds



$$i_v = [0, 1, 2, 3]$$

$$v = [x_0, x_1, t, u_0] = [x, t, u]$$

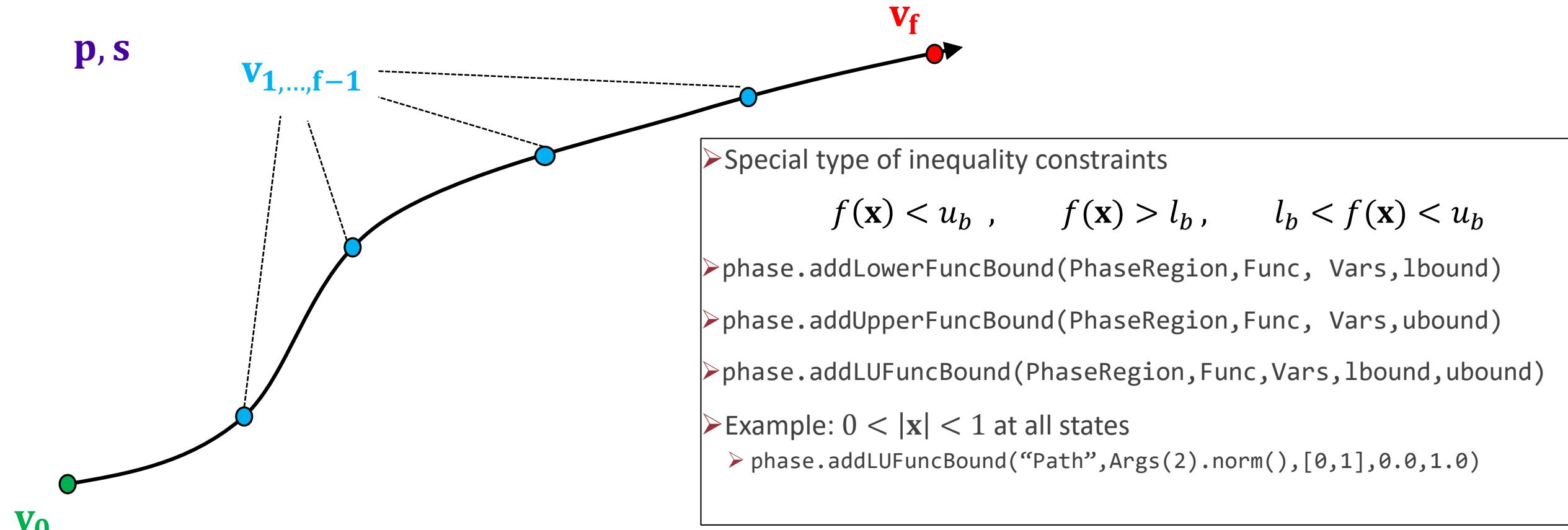
$$i_p = [0]$$

$$p = [p_0]$$

$$i_s = [0]$$

$$s = [s_0]$$

Adding Function Bounds

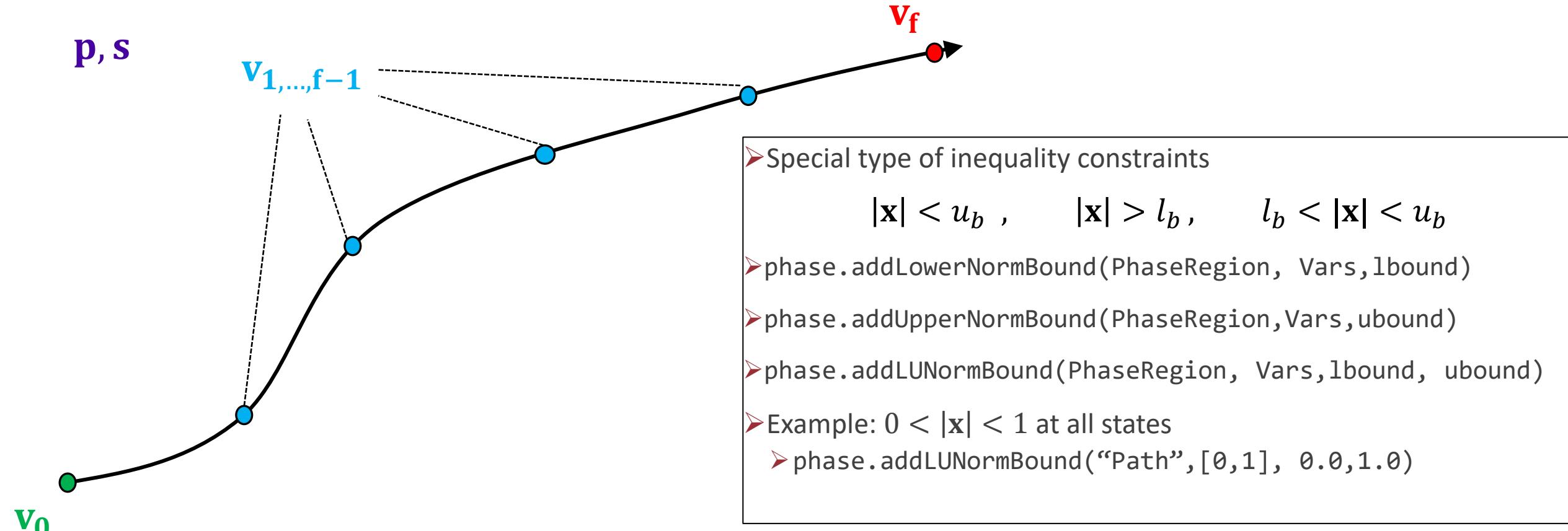


$$\mathbf{i}_v = [0, 1, 2, 3]$$

$$\mathbf{v} = [x_0, x_1, t, u_0] = [\mathbf{x}, t, \mathbf{u}] \quad \mathbf{i}_p = [0] \quad \mathbf{i}_s = [0]$$

$$\mathbf{p} = [p_0] \quad \mathbf{s} = [s_0]$$

Adding Norm Bounds



$$i_v = [0, 1, 2, 3]$$

$$v = [x_0, x_1, t, u_0] = [x, t, u]$$

$$i_p = [0]$$

$$p = [p_0]$$

$$i_s = [0]$$

$$s = [s_0]$$

Solving and Optimizing

- Invoke optimizer using phase/ocp object
 - `phase.optimize()`
 - Optimize objective subject to constraints
 - `phase.solve()`
 - Solve just the constraints
 - `phase.solve_optimize()`
 - Calls .solve then .optimize
 - `phase.solve_optimize_solve()`
 - Same as above but calls solve if optimize fails
 - `phase.optimize_solve()`
 - Call optimize then solve if optimize fails
- Retrieve trajectory from phase
 - `phase.returnTraj()`
- All calls return a convergence flag

```
ode = ShuttleReentry()

phase = ode.phase("LGL3",TrajIG,40)

phase.addBoundaryValue("Front",range(0,6),TrajIG[0][0:6])
phase.addLUVarBound("Path",6,np.deg2rad(-90.0),np.deg2rad(90.0))
phase.addLUVarBound("Path",7,np.deg2rad(-90.0),np.deg2rad(1.0))
phase.addUpperDeltaTimeBound(tmax,1.0)
phase.addBoundaryValue("Back", [0,2,3], [htf,vtf,gammatf])
phase.addDeltaVarObjective(1,-1.0)

## IG is bad, solve first before optimize
flag1 = phase.solve_optimize()
Traj1 = phase.returnTraj()

## Add in Heating Rate Constraint, scale so rhs is order 1
phase.addUpperFuncBound("Path",QFunc(),[0,2,6],Qlimit)
flag2 = phase.optimize()
Traj2 = phase.returnTraj()

phase.addUpperFuncBound("Path",QFunc(),[0,2,6],WayToLow)
flag3 = phase.optimize()
Traj3 = phase.returnTraj()

print(flag1)          ConvergenceFlags.CONVERGED
print(flag2)          ConvergenceFlags.CONVERGED
print(flag3)          ConvergenceFlags.NOTCONVERGED
```

Optimizer Scroll

- Prints optimization progress
 - Color coded convergence criteria

```

=====
{ } { } { } { } { } { }
=====

Parallel Sparse Interior-point Optimizer
=====

Problem Statistics
=====

Primal Variables      : 123
Equality Constraints   : 101
Inequality Constraints : 0

KKT-Matrix DIM (P+E+2*I) : 224
KKT-Matrix NNZs          : 1863
KKT-Matrix NNZ%          : 3.712930%

=====

Beginning: PSIOPT
Beginning: KKT-Matrix Analysis
LDLT Factor NNZs      : 3793
LDLT Factor MFLOPs    : 0 MFLOPs
Analysis/Reorder Time : 3.209 ms
Finished : KKT-Matrix Analysis
Beginning: Optimization Algorithm
=====

|Iter| Mu Val | Prim Obj | Bar Obj | KKT Inf | Bar Inf | ECons Inf| ICols Inf| AlphaP | AlphaD |LS| PPS |HF| HPert |
|0  | 1.00e-03| 1.250e+00| 0.000e+00| 6.9469e-02| 0.0000e+00| 1.3265e-02| 0.0000e+00| 1.00e+00| 1.00e+00| 0| 0| 0| 0.0e+00|
|1  | 1.00e-03| 7.616e-01| 0.000e+00| 1.6594e+00| 0.0000e+00| 4.2633e-14| 0.0000e+00| 1.00e+00| 1.00e+00| 0| 0| 0| 0.0e+00|
|2  | 1.00e-03| 7.616e-01| 0.000e+00| 4.4409e-16| 0.0000e+00| 1.9895e-13| 0.0000e+00| 1.00e+00| 1.00e+00| 0| 0| 0| 0.0e+00|


Optimal Solution Found
Iterations : 3
Prim Obj   : 7.61594166e-01
KKT Inf     : 4.44089210e-16
Bar Inf     : 0.00000000e+00
ECons Inf   : 1.98951966e-13
ICols Inf   : 0.00000000e+00

NLP Function Evaluation Time : 1.025 ms      0.342 ms/iter
KKT Matrix Factor/Solve Time : 0.343 ms      0.114 ms/iter
Console Print Time          : 0.851 ms      0.284 ms/iter
Total Time (NLP+KKT+Print)   : 2.219 ms      0.740 ms/iter

Finished : Optimization Algorithm
PSIOPT Total Time : 9.027 ms
Finished : PSIOPT
=====
```

Optimizer Settings

- Each phase has an optimizer instance as member variable
 - Use to modify optimizer related settings
 - See PSIOPT tutorial for more details on settings

```
phase = ode.phase("LGL5",IG,32)
phase.addBoundaryValue("Front",range(0,3),[0,1,0])
phase.addUpperVarBound("Path",0,1/9)
phase.addIntegralObjective(Args(1)[0]**2)/2,[3])
phase.addBoundaryValue("Back",range(0,3) ,[0,-1,1])
```

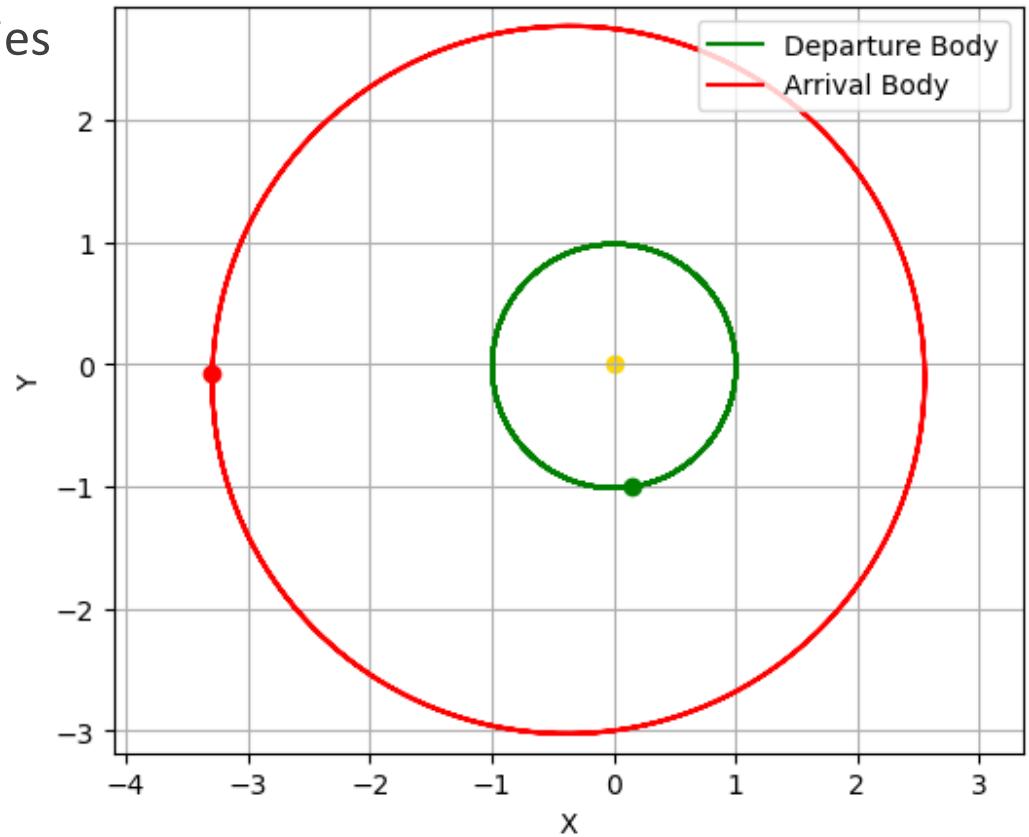
```
phase.optimizer.set_OptLSMode("L1")
phase.optimizer.set_KKTtol(1.0e-10)
phase.optimizer.set_PrintLevel(0)
```

```
phase.optimize()
```

```
Traj = phase.returnTraj()
```

Practical Example

- Compute Low-thrust minimum mass transfer between two bodies
 - Bounded departure v_∞ : $\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_d(t) = \mathbf{0}$, $|\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_d(t)| < v_\infty$
 - Rendezvous with target: $\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_a(t) = \mathbf{0}$, $\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_a(t) = \mathbf{0}$
 - Bound Throttle Vector: $0.001 < |\mathbf{u}| < 1$
 - Mass optimal: $\min: \int_{t_0}^{t_f} |\mathbf{u}| dt$
- Requires:
 - TwoBody
 - TwoBodyLTODE



Practical Example

- Setup almost same as integrator example

```
tmax = 100.0 ## Max epoch time
mu = 1.0
alpha = .02 ## Low-thrust acceleration
ig_throttle = 0.5 ## throttle Level for our ig
vinf = .066

## Initial conditions of departare arrival bodies at initial epoch
dep_ig = [ 1.567e-01, -1.004e+00,  4.690e-05, 9.722e-01, 1.505e-01, -2.510e-05,  0]
arr_ig = [-3.28938729, -0.07394068,  0.09236258, -0.01214116, -0.51471216,  0.02445342, 0.]


tbode = TwoBody(mu)
tbint = tbode.integrator(.1)

ltode = TwoBodyLT(mu, alpha)
ltig_int = ltode.integrator(.1,TanLaw(ig_throttle),range(0,6))

#####
## Integrate out ics to generate body data
dep_body_traj = tbint.integrate_dense(dep_ig,tmax,20000)
arr_body_traj = tbint.integrate_dense(arr_ig,tmax,20000)

## Load into table for vector functions
dep_body_tab = vf.InterpTable1D(dep_body_traj,tvar = 6)
arr_body_tab = vf.InterpTable1D(arr_body_traj,tvar = 6)
#####
```

Practical Example

➤ Generate initial guess using modified search

```
t0s = np.linspace(4*np.pi,10*np.pi,1000)

x0t0U0s = []

for t0 in t0s:
    x0t0U0 = np.zeros(10)
    x0t0U0[0:6] = dep_body_tab(t0)

    v0dir = x0t0U0[3:6]/np.linalg.norm(x0t0U0[3:6])
    x0t0U0[3:6]+=v0dir*vinf # add vinf to IC

    x0t0U0[6]=t0
    x0t0U0s.append(x0t0U0)

tfs = [tmax]*len(t0s)

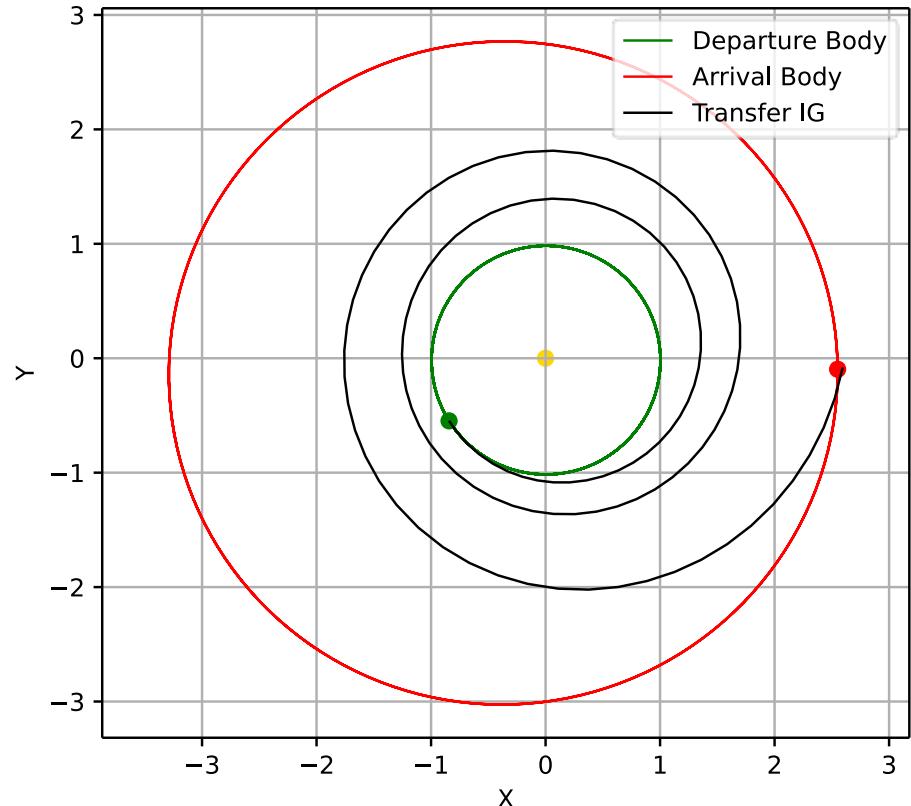
nthreads = 8
trajs_events = ltig_int.integrate_dense_parallel(x0t0U0s,tfs,
                                                [(CrossEvent(arr_body_tab),0,True)],
                                                nthreads)

trajs = [t[0] for t in trajs_events]

def keyfunc(traj):
    Rf = traj[-1][0:3]
    Rftarg = arr_body_tab(traj[-1][6])[0:3]
    return np.linalg.norm(Rf-Rftarg)

## sort for min distance to target at crossing
trajs.sort(key=keyfunc)

traj = trajs[0]
```



Practical Example

- Setup phase object and add constraints/objectives

```
transcription = "LGL3"
nsegments = 128

phase = lode.phase(transcription,traj,nsegments)

phase.addEqualCon("First",PosCon(dep_body_tab),[0,1,2,6])
phase.addUpperFuncBound("First",VinfFunc(dep_body_tab),[3,4,5,6],vinf)

phase.addLUNormBound("Path",range(7,10),.001,1.0,1)

phase.addEqualCon("Last",RendCon(arr_body_tab),range(0,7))

phase.addIntegralObjective(Args(3).norm(),range(7,10))

phase.addLowerVarBound("First",6,traj[0][6]-1.1)
phase.addUpperVarBound("First",6,traj[0][6]+1.1)

phase.addUpperDeltaTimeBound((traj[-1][6]-traj[0][6])*1.5)
phase.addLowerDeltaTimeBound(1.0)

phase.addLowerVarBound("Last",6,0)
phase.addUpperVarBound("Last",6,tmax)

phase.optimize_solve()

traj = phase.returnTraj()
```

Practical Example

- Setup phase object and add constraints/objectives

$$\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_d(t) = \mathbf{0}$$

```
def PosCon(rvtab):
    Rt = Args(4)
    R = Rt.head(3)
    t = Rt[3]
    return R-rvtab(t).head(3)
```

$$\mathbf{i}_v = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]$$

$$\mathbf{v} = [r_x, r_y, r_z, v_x, v_y, v_z, t, u_x, u_y, u_z] = [\mathbf{x}, t, \mathbf{u}]$$

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transcription = "LGL3"
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phase = lode.phase(transcription,traj,nsegments)

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phase.addUpperVarBound("First",6,traj[0][6]+1.1)

phase.addUpperDeltaTimeBound((traj[-1][6]-traj[0][6])*1.5)
phase.addLowerDeltaTimeBound(1.0)

phase.addLowerVarBound("Last",6,0)
phase.addUpperVarBound("Last",6,tmax)

phase.optimize_solve()

traj = phase.returnTraj()
```

Practical Example

- Setup phase object and add constraints/objectives

$$|\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_d(t)| < v_\infty$$

```
def VinfFunc(rvtab):
    Vt = Args(4)
    V = Vt.head(3)
    t = Vt[3]
    return (V-rvtab(t).segment(3,3)).norm()
```

$$\mathbf{i}_v = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]$$

$$\mathbf{v} = [r_x, r_y, r_z, v_x, v_y, v_z, t, u_x, u_y, u_z] = [\mathbf{x}, t, \mathbf{u}]$$

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traj = phase.returnTraj()
```

Practical Example

- Setup phase object and add constraints/objectives

$$0.001 < |\mathbf{u}| < 1$$

$$\mathbf{i}_v = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]$$

$$\mathbf{v} = [r_x, r_y, r_z, v_x, v_y, v_z, t, u_x, u_y, u_z] = [\mathbf{x}, t, \mathbf{u}]$$

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phase.optimize_solve()

traj = phase.returnTraj()
```

Practical Example

- Setup phase object and add constraints/objectives

$$\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_a(t) = \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_a(t) = \mathbf{0}$$

```
def RendCon(rvtab):
    RVt = Args(7)
    RV = RVt.head(6)
    t = RVt[6]
    return RV-rvtab(t)
```

$$\mathbf{i}_v = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]$$

$$\mathbf{v} = [r_x, r_y, r_z, v_x, v_y, v_z, t, u_x, u_y, u_z] = [\mathbf{x}, t, \mathbf{u}]$$

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phase.addUpperDeltaTimeBound((traj[-1][6]-traj[0][6])*1.5)
phase.addLowerDeltaTimeBound(1.0)

phase.addLowerVarBound("Last",6,0)
phase.addUpperVarBound("Last",6,tmax)

phase.optimize_solve()

traj = phase.returnTraj()
```

Practical Example

- Setup phase object and add constraints/objectives

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_f} |\mathbf{u}| dt$$

$$\mathbf{i_v} = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]$$

$$\mathbf{v} = [r_x, r_y, r_z, v_x, v_y, v_z, t, u_x, u_y, u_z] = [\mathbf{x}, t, \mathbf{u}]$$

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phase.addLowerDeltaTimeBound(1.0)

phase.addLowerVarBound("Last",6,0)
phase.addUpperVarBound("Last",6,tmax)

phase.optimize_solve()

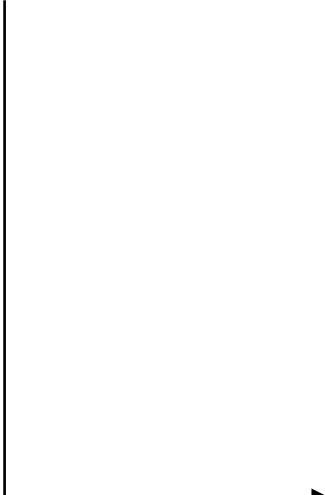
traj = phase.returnTraj()
```

Practical Example

- Setup phase object and add constraints/objectives
- Place bounds on time to make problem well posed

$$\mathbf{i}_v = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]$$

$$\mathbf{v} = [r_x, r_y, r_z, v_x, v_y, v_z, t, u_x, u_y, u_z] = [\mathbf{x}, t, \mathbf{u}]$$



```
transcription = "LGL3"
nsegments = 128

phase = lode.phase(transcription,traj,nsegments)

phase.addEqualCon("First",PosCon(dep_body_tab),[0,1,2,6])
phase.addUpperFuncBound("First",VinfFunc(dep_body_tab),[3,4,5,6],vinf)

phase.addLUNormBound("Path",range(7,10),.001,1.0,1)

phase.addEqualCon("Last",RendCon(arr_body_tab),range(0,7))

phase.addIntegralObjective(Args(3).norm(),range(7,10))

phase.addLowerVarBound("First",6,traj[0][6]-1.1)
phase.addUpperVarBound("First",6,traj[0][6]+1.1)

phase.addUpperDeltaTimeBound((traj[-1][6]-traj[0][6])*1.5)
phase.addLowerDeltaTimeBound(1.0)

phase.addLowerVarBound("Last",6,0)
phase.addUpperVarBound("Last",6,tmax)

phase.optimize_solve()

traj = phase.returnTraj()
```

Practical Example

- Setup phase object and add constraints/objectives
- Optimize and retrieve trajectory

```
transcription = "LGL3"
nsegments = 128

phase = lode.phase(transcription,traj,nsegments)

phase.addEqualCon("First",PosCon(dep_body_tab),[0,1,2,6])
phase.addUpperFuncBound("First",VinfFunc(dep_body_tab),[3,4,5,6],vinf)

phase.addLUNormBound("Path",range(7,10),.001,1.0,1)

phase.addEqualCon("Last",RendCon(arr_body_tab),range(0,7))

phase.addIntegralObjective(Args(3).norm(),range(7,10))

phase.addLowerVarBound("First",6,traj[0][6]-1.1)
phase.addUpperVarBound("First",6,traj[0][6]+1.1)

phase.addUpperDeltaTimeBound((traj[-1][6]-traj[0][6])*1.5)
phase.addLowerDeltaTimeBound(1.0)

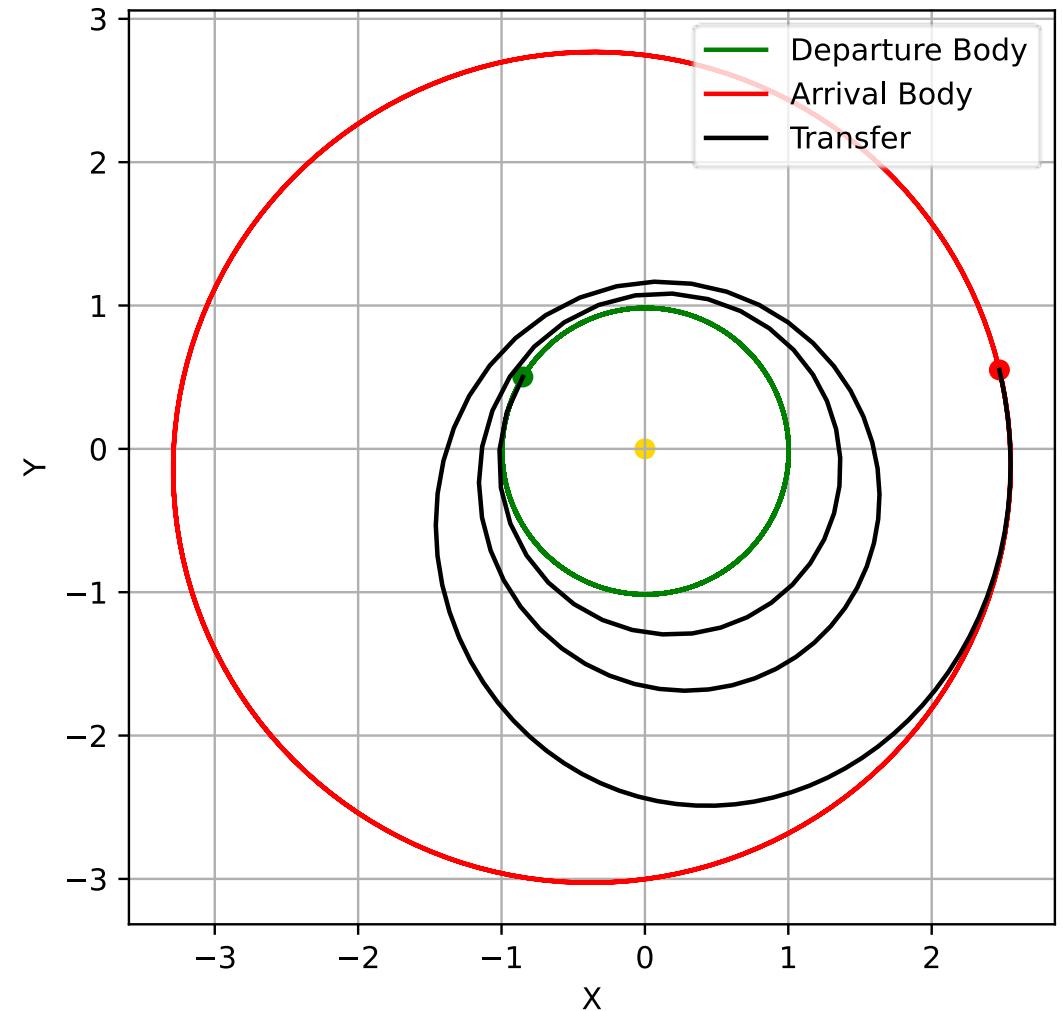
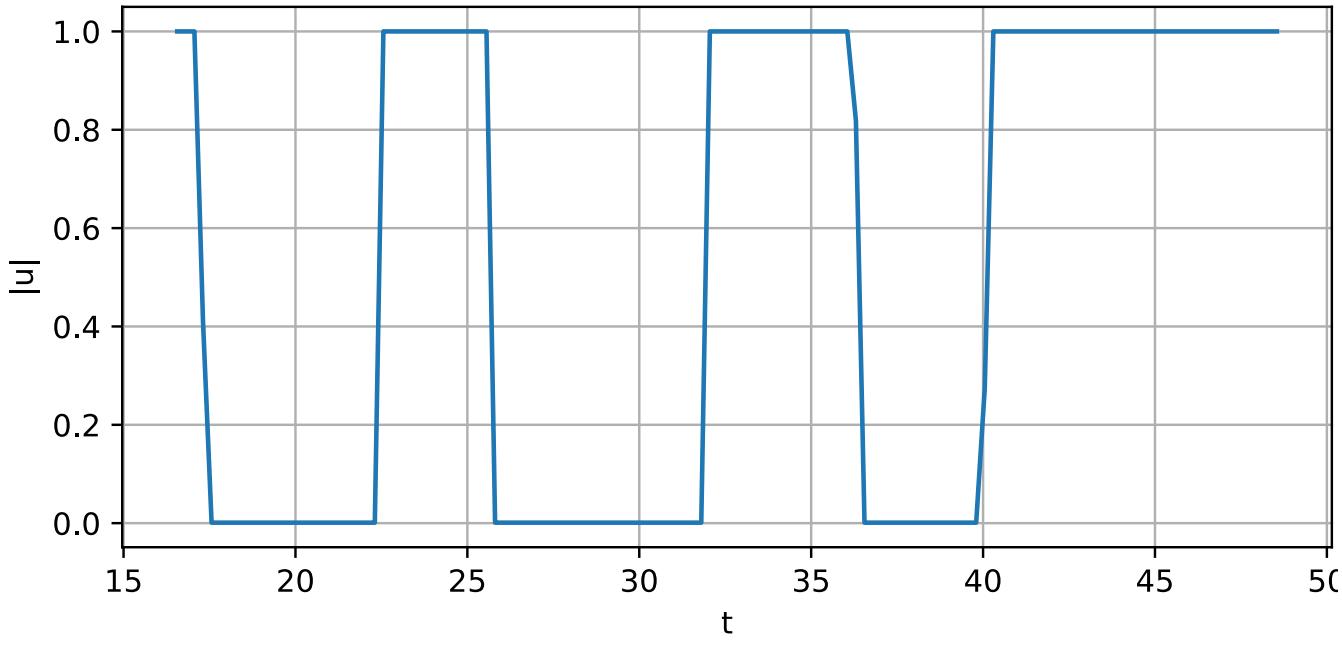
phase.addLowerVarBound("Last",6,0)
phase.addUpperVarBound("Last",6,tmax)

phase.optimize_solve()

traj = phase.returnTraj()
```

Practical Example

- Optimizes solution in < 1s
- Get expected bang-off-bang control profile



Conclusion

➤ See tutorial online for more in-depth details

[Tutorials - ASSET 0.4.0 documentation \(alabamaasrl.github.io\)](https://alabamaasrl.github.io/Tutorials)

