EECS 192: Mechatronics Design Lab Discussion 6: Control Responses & Tuning

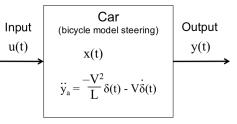
GSI: Andrew Barkan

24 Feb 2021 (Week 6)

- Dynamical Systems Review
- Control Response
- Summary
 - Demos!

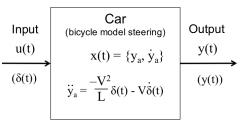
Dynamical Systems Review

- The car's behavior is described by state variables (e.g. position, velocity)
- Actuators accept inputs and sensors read outputs (e.g. PWM, camera line)



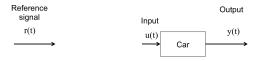
Car System

- The car's behavior is described by state variables (e.g. position, velocity)
- Actuators accept inputs and sensors read outputs (e.g. PWM, camera line)



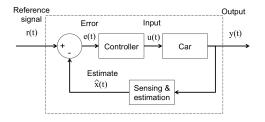
Car System

- The car's behavior is described by state variables (e.g. position, velocity)
- Actuators accept inputs and sensors read outputs (e.g. PWM, camera line)
- It should follow a reference (lateral displacement & track, velocity & setpoint)





- The car's behavior is described by state variables (e.g. position, velocity)
- Actuators accept inputs and sensors read outputs (e.g. PWM, camera line)
- It should follow a reference (lateral displacement & track, velocity & setpoint)
- Our controller feeds inputs to the system to achieve this (servo angle, motor PWM)

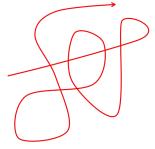


Closed Loop System

- ► It is often nice to work with Linear Time-Invariant Systems $\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t)$ y(t) = Cx(t) + Du(t)
- When systems are nonlinear, we can create linear approximations about operating points (what is $\ddot{y} = \frac{-V^2}{L}\delta(t) V\dot{\delta}(t)$?)
- Keep in mind the approximations get worse as we get further from our operating point

Control Tuning

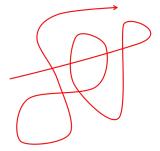
- We'd like to tune our controller to keep the car close to the track while it runs as fast as possible.
- How do we systematically examine how it's doing?



What to do about my crazy car?

Control Tuning

- We'd like to tune our controller to keep the car close to the track while it runs as fast as possible.
- How do we systematically examine how it's doing?
 - Frequency response
 - Impulse response
 - Step response

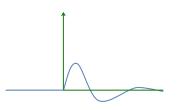


What to do about my crazy car?

Control Response

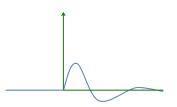


Impulse response is very useful for analyzing the system



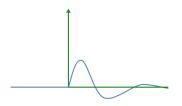


- Impulse response is very useful for analyzing the system
 - Time trace after Dirac delta input
 - Time-domain equivalent to Laplace domain transfer function



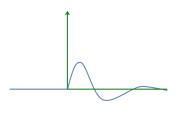
Responses

- Impulse response is very useful for analyzing the system
 - Time trace after Dirac delta input
 - Time-domain equivalent to Laplace domain transfer function
 - But we can't give our car an infinite input (and if we could we wouldn't want to)



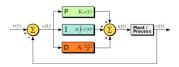
Responses

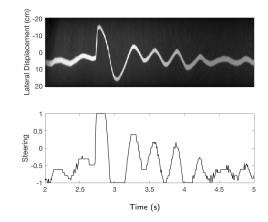
- Impulse response is very useful for analyzing the system
 - Time trace after Dirac delta input
 - Time-domain equivalent to Laplace domain transfer function
 - But we can't give our car an infinite input (and if we could we wouldn't want to)
- Instead, we often use step responses



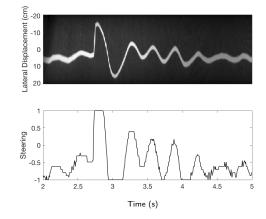


- We can use the step response to tell how we should adjust PID gains
- General tips:
 - Often easiest to begin with only proportional feedback, then add other terms later
 - Higher gains improve tracking, but ...
 - Extremely high gains cause jittering and shaking (or even instability)
 - Time delay causes instability

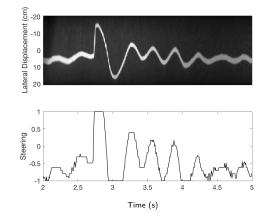


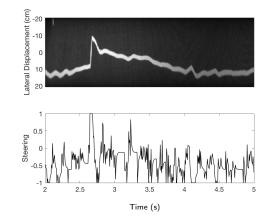


Note the steering saturation. Is the linear approximation good?

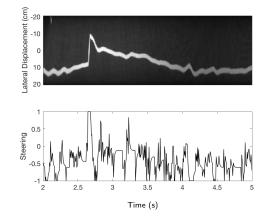


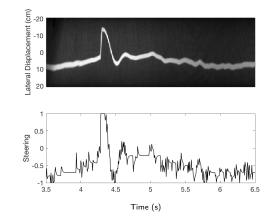
- Note the steering saturation. Is the linear approximation good?
- P is too high



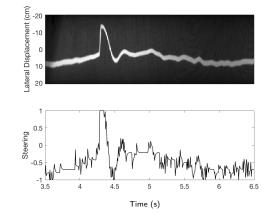


- Note the jittery steering input
- P 1/2 of before, but D is too high





 Looking better
P 3/4 of original, D 1/3 of earlier





- Save telemetry data!
- Look at step responses and control signals

Demos

Step Response and Telemetry Demo

Let's take a look at a demo where we implement simple model-free steering control and accompanying telemetry implementation!

BTW... it's not a very good controller.