

# Autonomous Golf Cart

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# Abstract

This report details the development of an autonomous driving system implemented on a modified utility golf cart. The system described implements both low level and high level control, realized by a Texas Instruments c2000 series microcontroller, and a Jetson edge computing device. The low level controller interfaces with the golf cart that has been modified in a drive-by-wire style to allow for automated control of steering, throttle, and brake. Likewise, the high level controller interfaces with the c2000 by providing it with velocity and steering angle setpoints, deriving these from a GPS based waypoint follower.

To support controller design, a planar vehicle model is derived that encompasses the longitudinal dynamics and lateral kinematics. This model forms the basis for the controller and simulation design. The simulation is used for controller tuning and algorithm verification before deployment to the physical golfcart.

# Contents

<b>List of Figures</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>List of Tables</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1 Introduction</b>	<b>8</b>
1.1 Motivation and Project Goals . . . . .	8
1.2 Project Scope and Constraints . . . . .	8
1.3 Contributions . . . . .	8
<b>2 System Overview</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1 Vehicle Platform . . . . .	9
2.2 Sensing and Computation . . . . .	9
2.3 Control Architecture . . . . .	9
<b>3 Vehicle Hardware Rework</b>	<b>10</b>
3.1 Initial Vehicle Condition . . . . .	10
3.2 Component Update . . . . .	10
3.3 Electrical Rework . . . . .	10
<b>4 Modeling</b>	<b>11</b>
4.1 Mechanical Layout and Drivetrain . . . . .	11
4.2 Simplifications and Assumptions . . . . .	12
4.2.1 Velocity Operating Region . . . . .	12
4.2.2 Terrain Considerations . . . . .	12
4.2.3 Aerodynamics . . . . .	12
4.2.4 Suspension Dynamics . . . . .	13
4.2.5 Drivetrain Dynamics . . . . .	13
4.2.6 Physical Modeling . . . . .	13
4.3 Longitudinal Dynamics . . . . .	13
4.4 Lateral Kinematics . . . . .	14
4.5 Combined Model . . . . .	16
<b>5 Low Level Control Design</b>	<b>18</b>
5.1 Velocity Control . . . . .	18
5.1.1 Drive Motor Controller . . . . .	18
5.1.2 Brake Force Controller . . . . .	18

5.2	Steering Control . . . . .	18
<b>6</b>	<b>Low Level Control Implementation</b>	<b>19</b>
6.1	TI c2000 Microcontroller . . . . .	19
6.2	MATLAB Toolbox for c2000 Microcontroller . . . . .	19
6.3	Simulink Model . . . . .	19
<b>7</b>	<b>Simulation</b>	<b>20</b>
7.1	CARLA Sim . . . . .	20
7.2	Gazebo Sim . . . . .	20
7.2.1	Simulation Model . . . . .	20
7.2.2	Simulation Sensors . . . . .	20
7.2.3	Simulation Interfaces . . . . .	21
<b>8</b>	<b>High Level Control Design</b>	<b>22</b>
8.1	Jetson Nano . . . . .	22
8.2	ROS2 . . . . .	22
8.3	GPS Waypoint Line Following . . . . .	22
<b>9</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Conclusions</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Derivations</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Vehicle Parameters</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Diagrams</b>	<b>28</b>

# List of Figures

4.1	Mechanical Drivetrain Layout . . . . .	11
4.2	Steering System Layout . . . . .	12
4.3	Diagram of Forces Acting on Platform along Longitudinal Axis . . . . .	14
4.4	Diagram of Bicycle Model . . . . .	15

# List of Tables

1	Symbols used in the planar configuration, frames, and state-space model . .	6
2	Symbols used in the longitudinal dynamics model . . . . .	7

# Nomenclature

To contain a list of all symbols and their definitions used in the report.

Table 1: Symbols used in the planar configuration, frames, and state-space model

Symbol	Description
$x$	$x$ -position of vehicle reference point in $\{W\}$ , m
$y$	$y$ -position of vehicle reference point in $\{W\}$ , m
$\psi$	Yaw heading of the vehicle w.r.t. $\{W\}$ , rad
$v$	Vehicle longitudinal speed along body $x$ -axis, m/s
$\dot{x}$	Time derivative of $x$ , m/s
$\dot{y}$	Time derivative of $y$ , m/s
$\dot{\psi}$	Yaw rate, rad/s
$\dot{v}$	Vehicle longitudinal acceleration, m/s <sup>2</sup>
$\delta$	Front wheel steering angle, rad
$L$	Wheelbase of the vehicle, m
$O$	Instantaneous centre of rotation of the vehicle
$R$	Distance from $O$ to the vehicle reference point (radius of rotation), m
$\theta$	Road grade angle (inclination of terrain), rad
$\mathbf{q}$	Lateral configuration vector, $[x \ y \ \psi]^\top$
$\mathbf{x}$	State vector of planar model, $[x \ y \ \psi \ v]^\top$
$\mathbf{u}$	Control input vector, $[T_{\text{motor}} \ T_{\text{brake}} \ \delta]^\top$
$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u})$	Nonlinear state-space dynamics, $\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u})$
$\{W\}$	World (inertial) reference frame
$\{B\}$	Body-fixed reference frame attached to the vehicle

Table 2: Symbols used in the longitudinal dynamics model

Symbol	Description
$F_x$	Net longitudinal force acting on the vehicle, N
$F_{\text{drive}}$	Driving force at the tire–road interface, N
$F_{\text{brake}}$	Braking force at the tire–road interface, N
$F_{\text{roll}}$	Rolling resistance force, N
$m$	Vehicle mass, kg
$J_{\text{eq}}$	Equivalent rotational inertia of wheels and hubs, referred to the wheel, $\text{kg m}^2$
$r_w$	Effective wheel radius, m
$m_{\text{eq}}$	Equivalent mass including rotational inertia, kg
$T_{\text{motor}}$	Drive motor shaft torque, N m
$T_{\text{brake}}$	Brake torque applied at the wheel(s), N m
$i_{\text{tot}}$	Total gear ratio (motor to wheel), dimensionless
$\eta_d$	Total driveline efficiency, dimensionless
$C_{rr}$	Rolling resistance coefficient, dimensionless
$g$	Gravitational acceleration, $\text{m/s}^2$



# Chapter 1

## Introduction

Introduce the project

### 1.1 Motivation and Project Goals

[Discuss the purpose of the project]

### 1.2 Project Scope and Constraints

[Discuss what is and is not included in the project]

### 1.3 Contributions

[Discuss my contributions to project]

# Chapter 2

## System Overview

High level description for the golf cart

### 2.1 Vehicle Platform

[Physical platform as received, brief overview of modifications physical modifications]

### 2.2 Sensing and Computation

[Describe sensors and computational hardware on the vehicle]

### 2.3 Control Architecture

[Describe the control architecture in terms of components (e.g. high-level, low level, simulation, etc)]

# Chapter 3

## Vehicle Hardware Rework

[Go from initial condition of the vehicle to current state. Rewire etc.]

### 3.1 Initial Vehicle Condition

[Describe as-is vehicle state at project start]

### 3.2 Component Update

[Discuss updated components (arduino/rpi to c2000/jetson)]

### 3.3 Electrical Rework

[Discuss golfcart rewire from wiring harness to DIN rails]

# Chapter 4

## Modeling

This chapter lays out the mathematical framework used in the forthcoming design work. The model derived here is used to dictate simulation modeling as well as controller design. A brief overview of the platform's drivetrain and steering mechanisms is provided, before they are translated to a mathematical expression analytically.

Ultimately, a simplified model based on the bicycle kinematic model is derived, involving the golf cart's longitudinal dynamics to model the relationship between motor torque and velocity.

### 4.1 Mechanical Layout and Drivetrain

The drivetrain of the golf cart consists of a permanent magnet alternating current (PMAC) motor connected to the original transaxle of the cart. This is accomplished by connecting the motor output to the transaxle input via a chain. From this point, power is transferred to the rear wheels via the transaxle.

The steering system of the golf cart consists of a rack and pinion, controlled by a main steering column to which a DC motor is attached. This connection is mechanically achieved between the output shaft of the motor's gearbox and the steering column via a chain and sprocket. The steering column then actuates the steering rack as if the steering wheel were being turned, according to the DC motor input.



Figure 4.1: Mechanical Drivetrain Layout

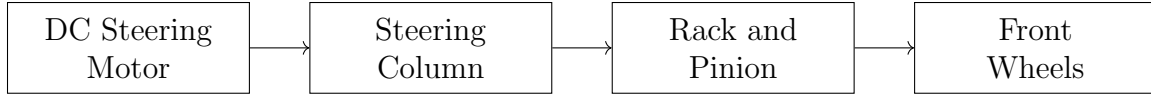


Figure 4.2: Steering System Layout

## 4.2 Simplifications and Assumptions

The essential idea of the mathematical model for the golf cart is to capture how motor torque relates to linear velocity, and how steering angle changes relate to translation of the platform. The following constraints are imposed to make simulation modeling and controller design more straightforward for this component of the project:

### 4.2.1 Velocity Operating Region

Due to the low speed operating region of the golf cart (i.e. less than 20 mph), the effects of certain lateral dynamic forces, such as lateral tire slip, are ignored. This simplification is based on Kong et al. [1], whose work shows that below certain speeds and lateral forces, a simplified model is sufficient to describe platform motion. Additionally, a pure rolling model is assumed, where the tires do not slip in the longitudinal direction.

### 4.2.2 Terrain Considerations

For modeling purposes, terrain is presumed to be level enough such that the inclination or declination of the cart does not meaningfully contribute to the sum of the longitudinal forces acting on the golf cart. Grade forces and load transfer dynamics are excluded from the model. Mathematically, this is represented as any force scaled by  $\sin(\theta)$  set to 0.

### 4.2.3 Aerodynamics

To simplify the modeling math, aerodynamic drag is neglected. At the low speed region the platform operates at, the aerodynamic drag should be small enough to only cause a minor mismatch between simulation and reality.

#### 4.2.4 Suspension Dynamics

Due to the low velocity operating region and terrain assumptions, effects of suspension and pitch dynamics are neglected. It is assumed that the influence these systems would have on the description and control of the vehicle are negligible.

#### 4.2.5 Drivetrain Dynamics

The inertial effect of the drivetrain, such as motor and transaxle inertia, on longitudinal dynamics is neglected for now. Future work may explore experimental measuring of this value to improve the fidelity of the model. However, the inertial effect of the wheel and hub rotation in the sense of effective mass is considered, and is included in the term  $J_{eq}$ .

#### 4.2.6 Physical Modeling

For modeling purposes, the cart is assumed to be a symmetric mass with a center of gravity in the geometric center of the body. The effect this has simplifies moments of inertia, and places the CoG equidistant from both axles of the platform.

### 4.3 Longitudinal Dynamics

The longitudinal dynamics are the body frame forces exerted along the horizontal plane of the platform. These can be derived from Newton's second law, as presented in literature such as Rajamani [2] and Gillespie [3]. Accounting for the assumptions and simplifications made when considering the modeling of the platform, the longitudinal dynamics are as follows:

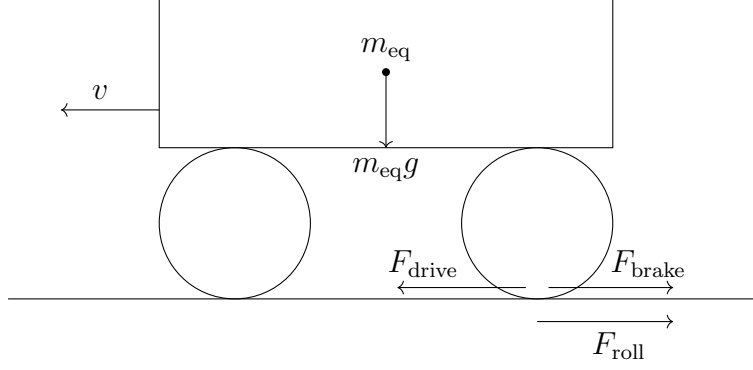


Figure 4.3: Diagram of Forces Acting on Platform along Longitudinal Axis

The above free body diagram is summarized in the following equation:

$$m_{\text{eq}} \dot{v} = \sum F_x \quad (4.1)$$

Where the sum of forces is:

$$\sum F_x = F_{\text{drive}} - F_{\text{brake}} - F_{\text{roll}} \quad (4.2)$$

And the individual forces are given by:

$$F_{\text{drive}} = \frac{\eta_d i_{\text{tot}}}{r_w} T_{\text{motor}} \quad (4.3)$$

$$F_{\text{brake}} = \frac{T_{\text{brake}}}{r_w} \quad (4.4)$$

$$F_{\text{roll}} = C_{rr} m g \quad (4.5)$$

$$m_{\text{eq}} = m + \frac{J_{\text{eq}}}{r_w^2} \quad (4.6)$$

## 4.4 Lateral Kinematics

The lateral motion of the golf cart is modeled using a planar kinematic bicycle model. The goal of this model is to capture how changes in steering angle translate to motion of the cart in the world frame. As presented in Kong et al. [1], this simplified representation is sufficient at low speeds and for the smooth maneuvers considered in this work.

A world-fixed frame  $\{W\}$  with coordinates  $(x, y)$  is defined, and a body-fixed frame  $\{B\}$  is attached to the golf cart. The state of the lateral model is

$$\mathbf{q} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ \psi \end{bmatrix} \quad (4.7)$$

where  $(x, y)$  is the position of a reference point on the cart, the center of the rear axle, expressed in  $\{W\}$ , and  $\psi$  is the yaw heading of the cart with respect to  $\{W\}$ . The inputs to the kinematic model are the longitudinal speed  $v$  along the body  $x$ -axis and the front wheel steering angle  $\delta$ .

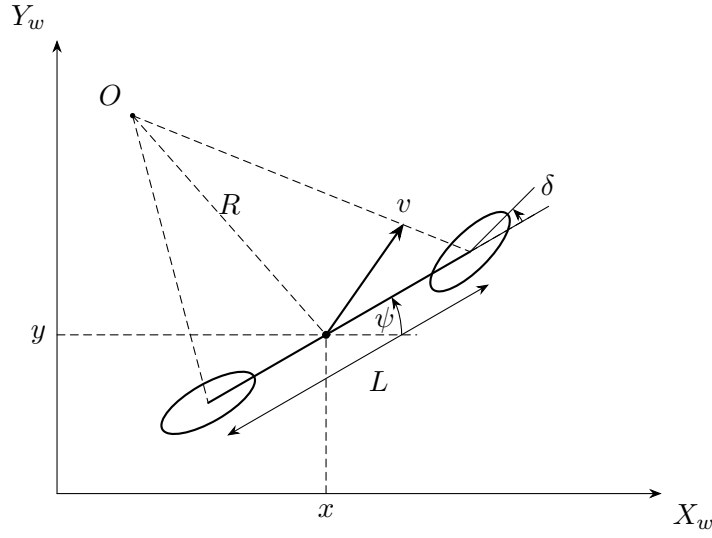


Figure 4.4: Diagram of Bicycle Model

Here,  $O$  labels the instantaneous center of rotation,  $R$  is the radius of rotation,  $v$  is the linear velocity of the cart expressed in  $\{W\}$ .  $L$  is the wheelbase of the platform, and  $\delta$  is the steering angle expressed in  $\{B\}$ . Thus, the lateral motion is described by the standard kinematic bicycle equations

$$\dot{x} = v \cos \psi, \quad (4.8)$$

$$\dot{y} = v \sin \psi, \quad (4.9)$$

$$\dot{\psi} = \frac{v}{L} \tan \delta, \quad (4.10)$$



## 4.5 Combined Model

These two models combined represent the unified set of equations used to model the behavior of the platform. These equations will be used as a basis for designing the parameters of the simulation model, and for designing any necessary controllers. The equations are summarized as the state space model for the platform, and are provided in this section.

Combining the body frame representation (4.7) of the platform with its expression for velocity from the longitudinal dynamics yields the following state vector to describe the motion of the platform with reference to world frame coordinates:

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ \psi \\ v \end{bmatrix} \quad (4.11)$$

The lateral motion is described by the kinematic bicycle model introduced in Section 4.4, with

$$\dot{x} = v \cos \psi, \quad (4.12)$$

$$\dot{y} = v \sin \psi, \quad (4.13)$$

$$\dot{\psi} = \frac{v}{L} \tan \delta, \quad (4.14)$$

where  $L$  is the wheelbase and  $\delta$  is the front wheel steering angle.

The longitudinal dynamics are given by the force balance developed in Section 4.3. Recalling Newton's law in (4.1) with the longitudinal force decomposition in (4.2), the linear acceleration can be described as

$$\dot{v} = \frac{1}{m_{\text{eq}}} (F_{\text{drive}} - F_{\text{brake}} - F_{\text{roll}}), \quad (4.15)$$

where the effective mass  $m_{\text{eq}}$  and the individual force terms are defined in (4.3)–(4.5).

For later controller design it is convenient to identify the actuator inputs that enter these equations. The motor torque  $T_{\text{motor}}$  and brake torque  $T_{\text{brake}}$  determine the drive and brake forces through (4.3) and (4.4), while the steering angle  $\delta$  appears in the bicycle kinematics in (4.14). These three control signals can be organized into the following control vector  $\mathbf{u}$  as

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} T_{\text{motor}} \\ T_{\text{brake}} \\ \delta \end{bmatrix} \quad (4.16)$$

Using the relationships defined in (4.12)–(4.15), the combined planar model can be expressed in nonlinear state space form as

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}) = \begin{bmatrix} v \cos \psi \\ v \sin \psi \\ \frac{v}{L} \tan \delta \\ \frac{\eta_d i_{\text{tot}}}{m_{\text{eq}} r_w} T_{\text{motor}} - \frac{1}{m_{\text{eq}} r_w} T_{\text{brake}} - \frac{C_{rr} m g}{m_{\text{eq}}} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (4.17)$$

# Chapter 5

## Low Level Control Design

[Derive low level control analytically from mathematical model]

### 5.1 Velocity Control

[Introduce velocity control as MISO separated into 2 SISO by domain]

#### 5.1.1 Drive Motor Controller

[derive pi controller for drive torque]

#### 5.1.2 Brake Force Controller

[derive pi controller for brake actuator]

### 5.2 Steering Control

[derive pi controller for steering motor]

# Chapter 6

## Low Level Control Implementation

[Discuss controller implementation on C2000 leveraging TI hardware and Matlab tools]

### 6.1 TI c2000 Microcontroller

[Discuss advantages of TI c2000 microcontroller over other mcus]

### 6.2 MATLAB Toolbox for c2000 Microcontroller

[Discuss MATLAB integration of project]

### 6.3 Simulink Model

[Discuss derived Simulink Model as realized control system]

# Chapter 7

## Simulation

[Discuss CARLA sim briefly, Gazebo sim, sim model design]

### 7.1 CARLA Sim

[Discuss CARLA's poor fit for project]

### 7.2 Gazebo Sim

[Introduce Gazebo Sim]

#### 7.2.1 Simulation Model

[Discuss URDF]

#### 7.2.2 Simulation Sensors

[Discuss simulated GPS, LiDAR, Encoders]

### 7.2.3 Simulation Interfaces

[Discuss ROS-GZ Bridge]

# Chapter 8

## High Level Control Design

[Discuss implementation of GPS waypoint following]

### 8.1 Jetson Nano

[Describe jetson nano, inputs and outputs]

### 8.2 ROS2

[Explain ROS2's purpose and role in project]

### 8.3 GPS Waypoint Line Following

[Derive waypoint line following controller]

# Chapter 9

## Results

[Discuss results of all stages of project, design, simulation, testing]



# Chapter 10

## Conclusions

[Summarize project, discuss future work]

# Bibliography

- [1] J. Kong, M. Pfeiffer, G. Schildbach, and F. Borrelli, “Kinematic and dynamic vehicle models for autonomous driving control design,” in *Proceedings of the 2015 IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium (IV)*. IEEE, 2015, pp. 1094–1099.
- [2] R. Rajamani, *Vehicle Dynamics and Control*, 2nd ed., ser. Mechanical Engineering Series. New York, NY: Springer, 2012.
- [3] T. D. Gillespie, *Fundamentals of Vehicle Dynamics*, ser. Premiere Series. Warrendale, PA: SAE International, 1992.

# Appendix A

## Derivations

[If I need to break out any math, here's where it will go]

# Appendix B

## Vehicle Parameters

[I might put detailed specs about golfcart here (e.g. mass, dimension)]

# Appendix C

## Diagrams

[If there are any diagrams that dont fit elsewhere]