EL2425 - Slip Control Meeting agenda 2016-11-16

November 16, 2016

- 1 Done
- 2 Ongoing

2.1 Theoretical solution involving MPC and tracking the centerline of a lane

In figure 1, the x axis is fixed on the lane's centerline, while axis y is perpendicular to it. The origin is at point O. The vehicle is represented by point C. The orientation of the vehicle with respect to the lane (the x-axis) is ϕ . Given this configuration and three scans, at -90° , 0° and 90° with respect to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle, denoted by CR, CF and CL respectively, the objective is to find the distance OC and the angle ϕ so that a MPC optimization problem can be solved with OC and ϕ acting as initial conditions. The velocity of the vehicle, which is constant, and its displacement along the x-axis are at this point irrelevant to the optimization problem given this configuration. The only source of information is the lidar itself and nothing else.

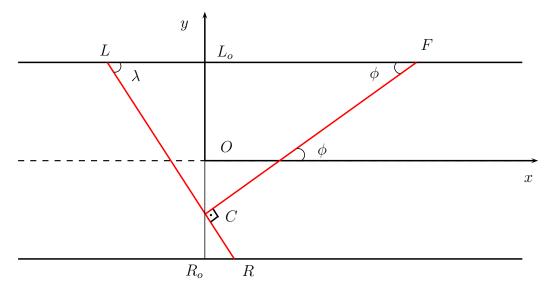


Figure 1

2.1.1 Initial conditions

Finding ϕ

We turn our attention to triangle LCF, where

$$tan\phi = \frac{CL}{CF} \Leftrightarrow \phi = tan^{-1} \frac{CL}{CF} \tag{1}$$

(2)

Finding OC

First we note that

$$L_oO + OC + CR_o = W = CR_o + CL_o$$
(3)

where W is the width of the lane. But $L_oO = \frac{W}{2}$ hence

$$OC + CR_o = \frac{1}{2}(CR_o + CL_o) \Leftrightarrow$$
 (4)

$$OC = \frac{1}{2}(CL_o - CR_o) \tag{5}$$

But $CL_o = CLsin\lambda$ and $CR_o = CRcos\phi$, hence

$$OC = \frac{1}{2}(CLsin\lambda - CRcos\phi) \tag{6}$$

From triangle LCF we note that $\phi + \lambda + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$, hence $\lambda = \frac{\pi}{2} - \phi$. Then, we conclude that

$$OC = \frac{1}{2}(CL - CR)\cos\phi \tag{7}$$

2.1.2 Obtaining the relevant linearized kinematic model

The equations of the vehicle's motion that are relevant are

$$\dot{y} = v \sin(\phi + \beta) \tag{8}$$

$$\dot{\phi} = \frac{v}{l_r} sin\beta \tag{9}$$

Sampling with a sampling time of T_s gives

$$y[k+1] = y[k] + T_s v sin(\phi + \beta)$$
(10)

$$\phi[k+1] = \phi[k] + T_s \frac{v}{l_r} sin\beta \tag{11}$$

Forming the Jacobians for matrices A, B and evaluating them at time t=k around $\delta=0$ (which makes $\beta=0$) gives

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & T_s v cos(\phi + \beta) \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & T_s v cos\left(tan^{-1}\frac{CL_k}{CF_k} + tan^{-1}(l_q tan\delta_k)\right) \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
(12)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & T_s v cos \left(tan^{-1} \frac{CL_k}{CF_k} \right) \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (13)

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} T_s v cos(\phi + \beta) \frac{l_q}{l_q^2 sin^2 \delta_k + cos^2 \delta_k} \\ \frac{T_s v}{l_r} cos(\beta) \frac{l_q}{l_q^2 sin^2 \delta_k + cos^2 \delta_k} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} T_s v cos\left(tan^{-1} \frac{CL_k}{CF_k} + tan^{-1}(l_q tan\delta_k)\right) \frac{l_q}{l_q^2 sin^2 \delta_k + cos^2 \delta_k} \\ \frac{T_s v}{l_r} cos\left(tan^{-1} \left(l_q tan\delta_k\right)\right) \frac{l_q}{l_q^2 sin^2 \delta_k + cos^2 \delta_k} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(14)$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{T_s l_r v}{l_r + l_f} cos\left(tan^{-1} \frac{CL_k}{CF_k}\right) \\ \frac{T_s v}{l_r + l_f} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(15)$$

where
$$l_q = \frac{l_r}{l_r + l_f}$$

Now we can express the linear model as

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{k+1} \\ \phi_{k+1} \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} y_k \\ \phi_k \end{bmatrix} + B\delta_k, \text{ or}$$
 (16)

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{k+1} \\ \phi_{k+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & T_s v cos \left(tan^{-1} \frac{CL_k}{CF_k} \right) \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_k \\ \phi_k \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{T_s l_r v}{l_r + l_f} cos \left(tan^{-1} \frac{CL_k}{CF_k} \right) \\ \frac{T_s v}{l_r + l_f} \end{bmatrix} \delta_k \tag{17}$$

- 3 Issues
- 4 To do
- 5 Misc.

The progress of the project can be observed in trello and github:

- https://trello.com/b/uEPOjlOB/slip-control
- https://gits-15.sys.kth.se/alefil/HT16_P2_EL2425
- https://gits-15.sys.kth.se/alefil/HT16_P2_EL2425_resources