

Homework 3 in EL2450 Hybrid and Embedded Control Systems

Nadine Drollinger
890120-5420
nadined@kth.se

Alexandros Filotheou
871108-5590
alefil@kth.se

Roberto Sánchez-Rey
840616-9139
rosr@kth.se

Emma Thilén
930715-5466
ethilen@kth.se

Task 1

$$\begin{aligned} u_\omega = \frac{u_r + u_l}{2} &\Leftrightarrow u_l = u_\omega - \frac{u_\Psi}{2} \\ u_\Psi = u_r - u_l &\quad u_r = u_\omega + \frac{u_\Psi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Task 2

Task 3

In order to reach a conclusion about the stability of the angular displacement, it suffices to find a Lyapunov function $V(x)$ such that $V(0) = 0$, $V(x) > 0$ for all $x \neq 0$ and $\dot{V}(x) \leq 0$ for all x . Considering $x = \theta - \theta^G$ and $V(x) = x^2$:

$$V(0) = 0, \quad V(x) > 0, \quad \text{for all } x \neq 0, \quad \text{and}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(x) &= 2x\dot{x} = 2(\theta - \theta^G)\dot{\theta} \\ &= 2(\theta - \theta^G)\frac{R}{L}u_\Psi \end{aligned}$$

- When $\theta - \theta^G \leq 0$, $\dot{V}(x) = 2(\theta - \theta^G)\frac{R}{L} \leq 0$
- When $\theta - \theta^G > 0$, $\dot{V}(x) = -2(\theta - \theta^G)\frac{R}{L} < 0$

Hence $\dot{V}(x) \leq 0$ for all x , meaning that the system is stable for all $\theta \in (-180^\circ, 180^\circ]$.

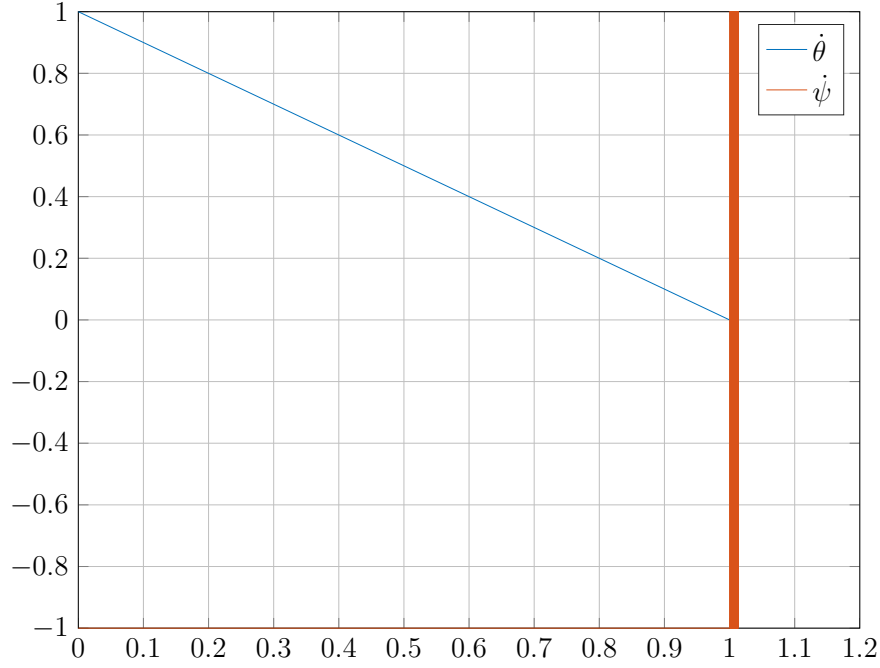


Figure 1:

Task 4

Examining file `rot2.slx` one sees that $\dot{\theta} = R/Lu_{\Psi}$ is stable. We can verify this analytically:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{u}_{\Psi} &= K_L(u_{\Psi}^R - u_{\Psi}) \\
 \dot{u}_{\Psi} &= K_L u_{\Psi}^R - K_L u_{\Psi} \\
 \dot{u}_{\Psi} \cdot e^{K_L t} &= K_L u_{\Psi}^R \cdot e^{K_L t} - K_L u_{\Psi} \cdot e^{K_L t} \\
 \dot{u}_{\Psi} \cdot e^{K_L t} + K_L u_{\Psi} \cdot e^{K_L t} &= K_L u_{\Psi}^R \cdot e^{K_L t} \\
 \frac{d}{dt}(u_{\Psi} e^{K_L t}) &= K_L u_{\Psi}^R e^{K_L t} \\
 u_{\Psi} e^{K_L t} &= \int K_L u_{\Psi}^R e^{K_L t} = u_{\Psi}^R e^{K_L t} + \lambda \\
 u_{\Psi} &= u_{\Psi}^R + \lambda e^{-K_L t}
 \end{aligned}$$

Where, from inspection of the parameters of the integrator, the initial condition is $\lambda = 1$. Hence

$$u_{\Psi}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 + e^{-K_L t} & \theta - \theta^G \leq 0 \\ -1 + e^{-K_L t} & \theta - \theta^G > 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

In order to reach a conclusion about the stability of the angular displacement, it suffices to find a Lyapunov function $V(x)$ such that $V(0) = 0$, $V(x) > 0$ for all $x \neq 0$ and $\dot{V}(x) \leq 0$ for all x . Considering $x = \theta - \theta^G$ and $V(x) = x^2$:

$$V(0) = 0, \quad V(x) > 0, \quad \text{for all } x \neq 0, \quad \text{and}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{V}(x) &= 2x\dot{x} = 2(\theta - \theta^G)\dot{\theta} \\
&= 2(\theta - \theta^G)\frac{R}{L}u_{\Psi} \\
&= 2(\theta - \theta^G)\frac{R}{L}(u_{\Psi}^R + e^{-K_L t})
\end{aligned}$$

- When $\theta - \theta^G \leq 0$, $\dot{V}(x) = 2(\theta - \theta^G)\frac{R}{L}(1 + e^{-K_L t}) \leq 0$
With

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &< e^{-K_L t} \leq 1 \\
0 &< 1 < 1 + e^{-K_L t} \leq 2
\end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

- When $\theta - \theta^G > 0$, $\dot{V}(x) = 2(\theta - \theta^G)\frac{R}{L}(-1 + e^{-K_L t}) < 0$
With

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &< e^{-K_L t} \leq 1 \\
-1 &< -1 + e^{-K_L t} \leq 0
\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

Hence, from inequalities 2 and 3 we conclude that $\dot{V}(x) \leq 0$ for all x , meaning that the system is stable for all $\theta \in (-180^\circ, 180^\circ]$.

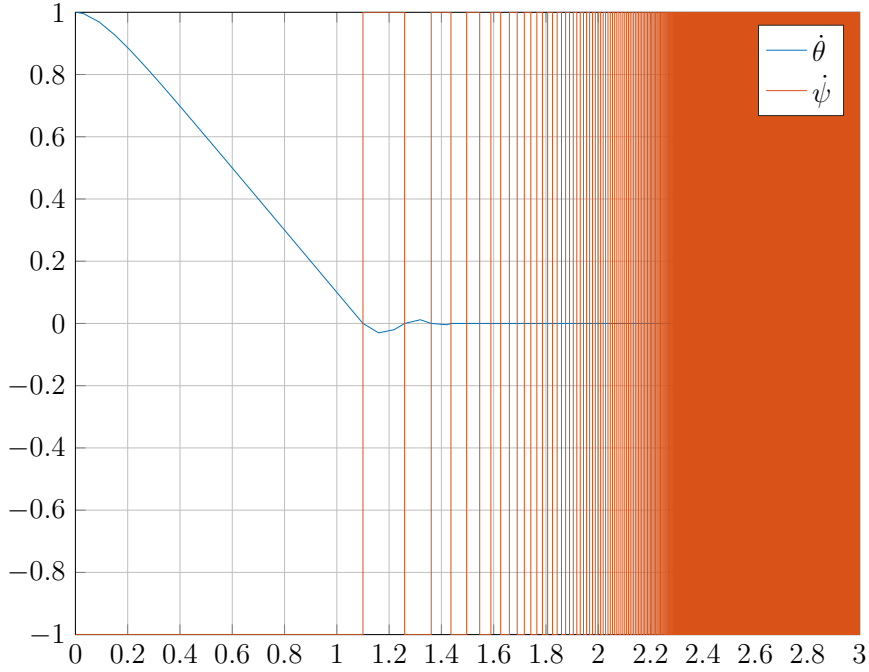


Figure 2:

Task 5

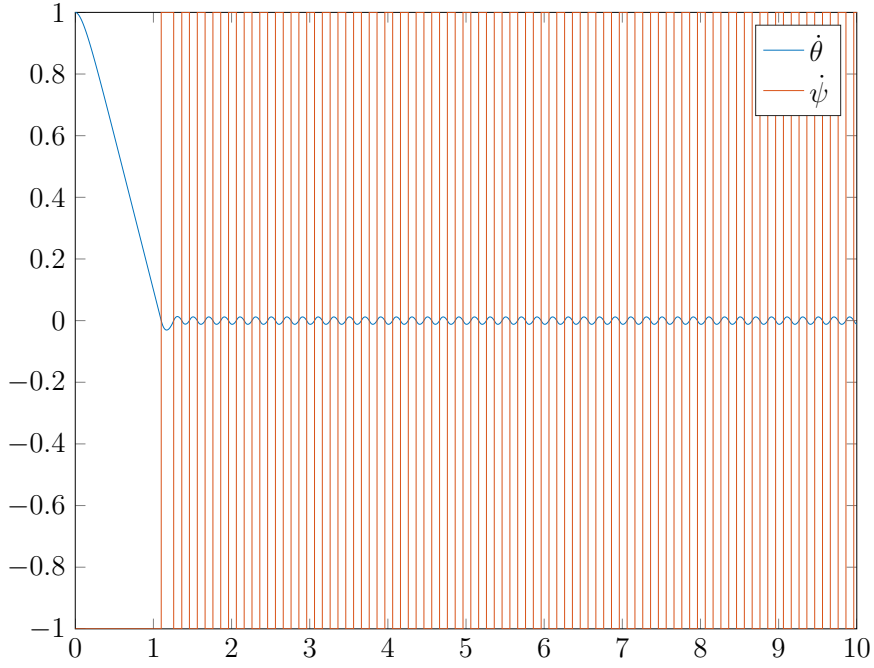


Figure 3:

Task 6

Task 7

$$\begin{aligned}
 \theta[k+1] &= \theta[k] + \frac{T_s R}{L} u_{\Psi}^R[k] \\
 &= \theta[k] + \frac{T_s R}{L} K_{\Psi}^R (\theta^R - \theta[k]) \\
 &= \theta[k] \left(1 - \frac{T_s R}{L} K_{\Psi}^R\right) + \frac{T_s R}{L} K_{\Psi}^R \theta^R
 \end{aligned}$$

By subtracting θ^R from both sides one gets

$$\begin{aligned}
 \theta[k+1] - \theta^R &= \theta[k] \left(1 - \frac{T_s R}{L} K_{\Psi}^R\right) + \left(\frac{T_s R}{L} K_{\Psi}^R - 1\right) \theta^R \\
 &= (\theta[k] - \theta^R) \left(1 - \frac{T_s R}{L} K_{\Psi}^R\right)
 \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

We now define state θ' as

$$\theta'[k] = \theta[k] - \theta^R$$

Then, equation 4 becomes

$$\theta'[k+1] = \theta'[k] \left(1 - \frac{T_s R}{L} K_{\Psi}^R\right)$$

In order for this system to be stable, that is, $|\theta - \theta^R| \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$, the solution of the equation inside the parentheses should lie inside the unit circle:

$$\begin{aligned}
\left| 1 - \frac{T_s R}{L} K_\Psi^R \right| &< 1 \\
-1 &< 1 - \frac{T_s R}{L} K_\Psi^R < 1 \\
-2 &< -\frac{T_s R}{L} K_\Psi^R < 0 \\
0 &< \frac{T_s R}{L} K_\Psi^R < 2 \\
0 &< K_\Psi^R < \frac{2L}{T_s R}
\end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

Hence, the maximum value K_Ψ^R can take for the system to be marginally stable is $K_{\Psi, \max}^R = \frac{2L}{T_s R}$

Theoretically, the value of K_Ψ^R can be chosen to be any value inside the interval defined in inequality 5. However, first, it would be wise to choose a value that is far enough from the maximum value so as to avoid overshoot, but close enough to it, so that convergence happens in reasonable time. Hence, in practice, it is reasonable that one would need to experiment with different values and choose one that results in balancing a small angular error, a minimal overshoot, if any, and a quick enough settling time.

Task 8

For the purpose of simulating this part of the controller, the initial point of the robot was taken to be $I(x_0, y_0) \equiv (0, 0)$. The goal was set to $G(x_g, y_g) \equiv (-0.37, 1.68)$, which is node 1 in the simulation environment. The angle between the line connecting I and G and the x-axis is hence $\theta_R = \tan^{-1}(1.68 / -0.37) = 102.42$ degrees.

Figures 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 show the angular response of the robot for different values of K_Ψ^R inside the interval set by inequality 5. Figure 15 verifies that the upper limit for K_Ψ^R is indeed $K_{\Psi, \max}^R = \frac{2L}{T_s R}$ by showing that the angular response of the robot cannot converge for $K_\Psi^R > K_{\Psi, \max}^R$.

Here, one can see that the smaller the value of K_Ψ^R is, the larger the settling time, the lower the rise time and the smoother the response is. However, as the value of K_Ψ^R increases, the steady-state response begins to oscillate, with the amplitude of this oscillation proportional to the value of K_Ψ^R .

Figures 6, 8, 10, 12 and 6 focus on the steady-state value of the aforementioned responses. As it is evident, none of the responses converge to the value $\theta_R = 102.42$. This is reasonable since with only a purely proportional control signal, as the angular error, i.e. $e(\theta) = \theta^R - \theta$, tends to zero, the product of K_Ψ^R and $e(\theta)$ isn't large enough to force the robot to rotate exactly θ^R degrees.

Another way to look at this is by looking at the steady-state response of the system, which is linear, for a step input of magnitude θ^R . Figure 4 shows the structure of the system. The z-transform of the input is then $R(z) = \frac{\theta^R}{1 - z^{-1}}$ and the equation of the

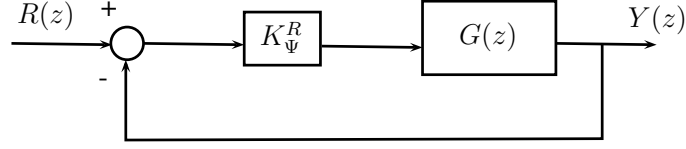


Figure 4: The structure of the system under rotational control. $G(z)$ is the discretized transfer function of the linear system whose state-space equation is $\dot{\theta} = \frac{R}{L}u_{\Psi}$

closed-loop system is

$$Y(z) = \frac{K_{\Psi}^R G(z)}{1 + K_{\Psi}^R G(z)} R(z)$$

The steady-state response is

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (1 - z^{-1}) \frac{\theta^R}{1 - z^{-1}} \frac{K_{\Psi}^R G(z)}{1 + K_{\Psi}^R G(z)} = \theta^R \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{K_{\Psi}^R G(z)}{1 + K_{\Psi}^R G(z)}$$

The steady-state response cannot reach exactly θ^R as the above limit cannot converge to 1 under our limitations for K_{Ψ}^R and the dynamics of $G(z)$.

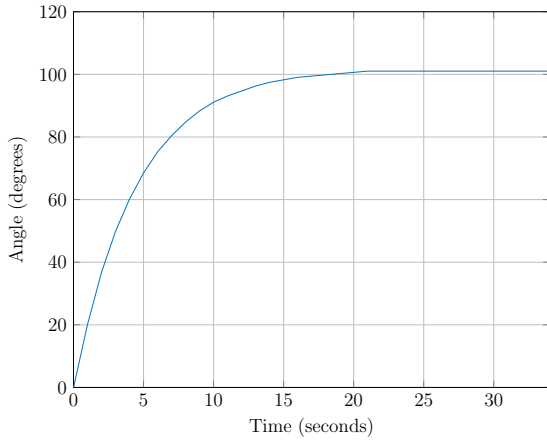


Figure 5: The orientation of the robot over time for $K_{\Psi}^R = 0.1 K_{\Psi,max}^R$

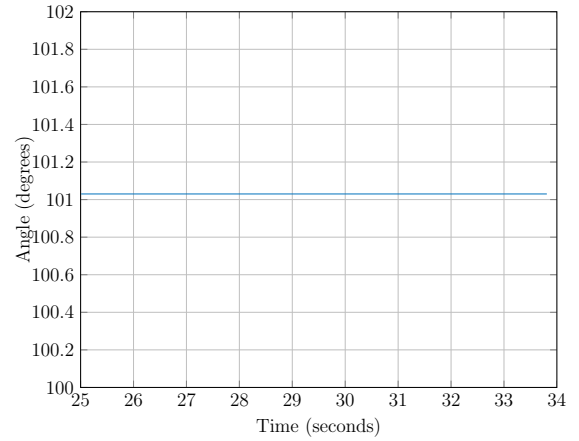


Figure 6: The steady state orientation of the robot for $K_{\Psi}^R = 0.1 K_{\Psi,max}^R$

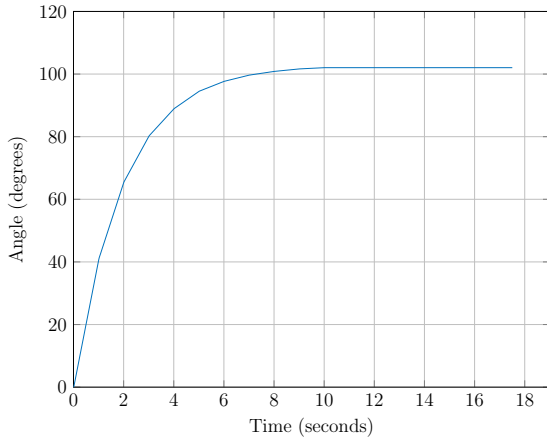


Figure 7: The orientation of the robot over time for $K_{\Psi}^R = 0.2 K_{\Psi,max}^R$

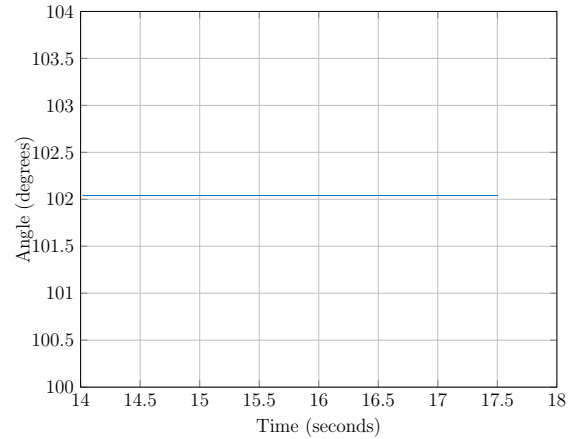


Figure 8: The steady state orientation of the robot for $K_{\Psi}^R = 0.2 K_{\Psi,max}^R$

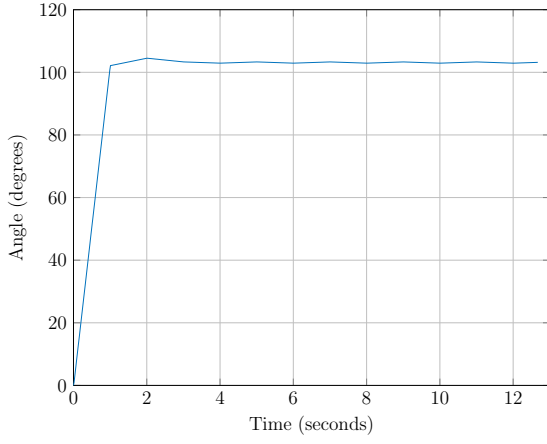


Figure 9: The orientation of the robot over time for $K_{\Psi}^R = 0.5K_{\Psi,max}^R$

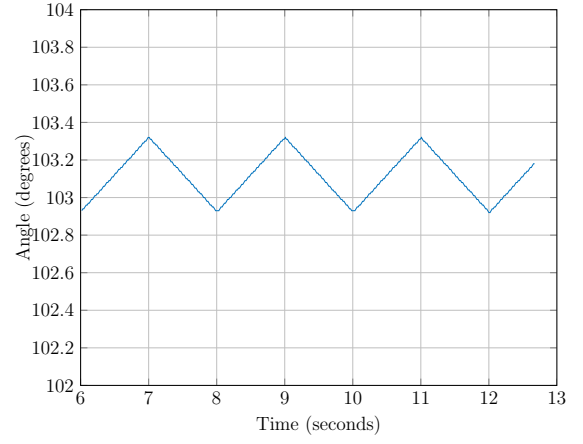


Figure 10: The steady state orientation of the robot for $K_{\Psi}^R = 0.5K_{\Psi,max}^R$

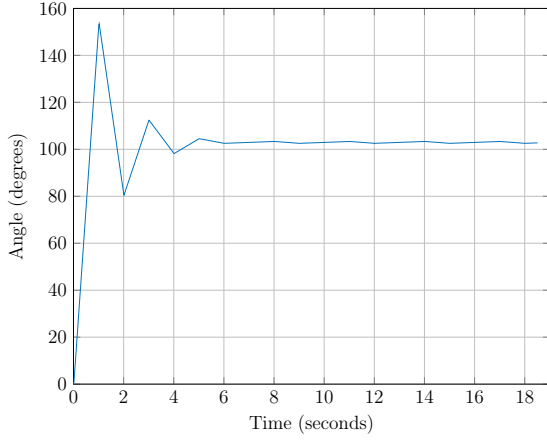


Figure 11: The orientation of the robot over time for $K_{\Psi}^R = 0.75K_{\Psi,max}^R$

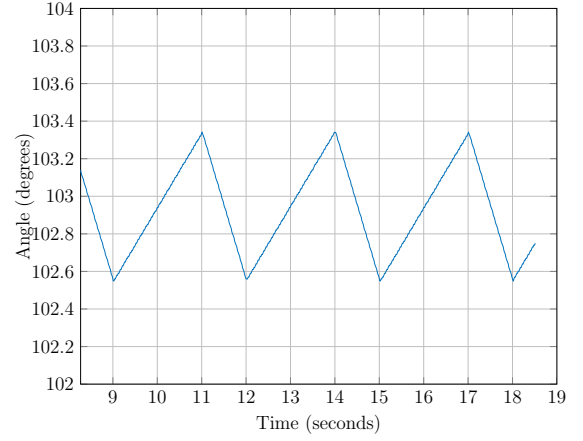


Figure 12: The steady state orientation of the robot for $K_{\Psi}^R = 0.75K_{\Psi,max}^R$

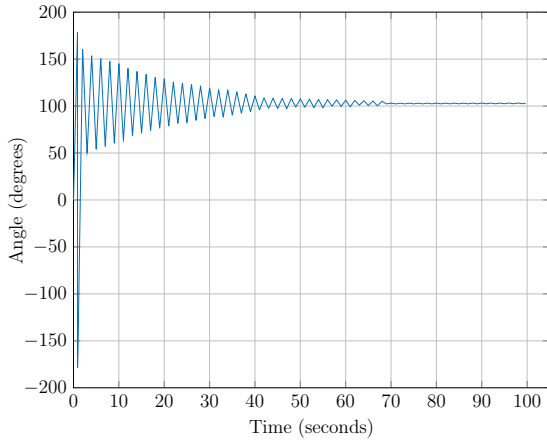


Figure 13: The orientation of the robot over time for $K_{\Psi}^R = K_{\Psi,max}^R$. This is the upper limit value of K_{Ψ}^R before the system becomes unstable

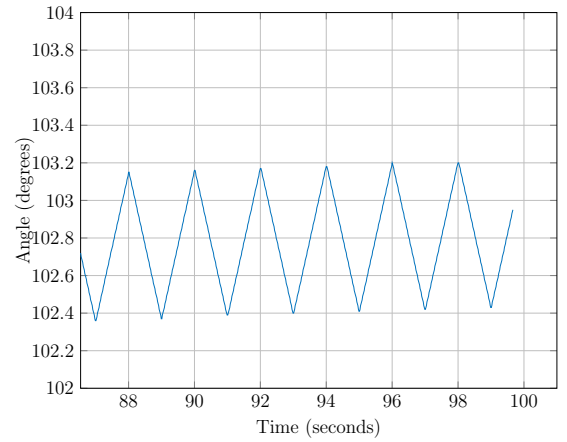


Figure 14: The steady state orientation of the robot for $K_{\Psi}^R = K_{\Psi,max}^R$

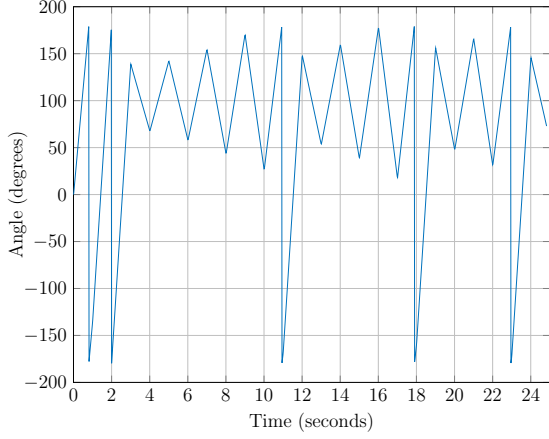


Figure 15: The orientation of the robot over time for $K_{\Psi}^R = K_{\Psi,max}^R + 1$. The system is indeed unstable

Task 9

$$\begin{aligned}
d_0[k] &= \cos(\theta[k])(x_0 - x[k]) + \sin(\theta[k])(y_0 - y[k]) \\
&= \cos(\theta[k])(x_0 - x[k-1] - T_s R u_{\omega}^R[k-1] \cos(\theta[k-1])) \\
&\quad + \sin(\theta[k])(y_0 - y[k-1] - T_s R u_{\omega}^R[k-1] \sin(\theta[k-1])) \\
&= \cos(\theta^R)(x_0 - x[k-1] - T_s R u_{\omega}^R[k-1] \cos(\theta^R)) \\
&\quad + \sin(\theta^R)(y_0 - y[k-1] - T_s R u_{\omega}^R[k-1] \sin(\theta^R)) \\
&= \cos(\theta^R)(x_0 - x[k-1]) + \sin(\theta^R)(y_0 - y[k-1]) - T_s R K_{\omega}^T d_0[k-1] \\
&= d_0[k-1] - T_s R K_{\omega}^T d_0[k-1] \\
&= (1 - T_s R K_{\omega}^R) d_0[k-1]
\end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$d_0[k+1] = (1 - T_s R K_{\omega}^R) d_0[k]$$

In order for this system to be stable, that is, $d_0 \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$, the solution of the equation inside the parentheses should lie inside the unit circle:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left| 1 - T_s R K_{\omega}^R \right| < 1 \\
&-1 < 1 - T_s R K_{\omega}^R < 1 \\
&-2 < -T_s R K_{\omega}^R < 0 \\
&0 < T_s R K_{\omega}^R < 2 \\
&0 < K_{\omega}^R < \frac{2}{T_s R}
\end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

Hence, the maximum value K_ω^R can take for the system to be marginally stable is $K_{\omega,max}^R = \frac{2}{T_s R}$.

Theoretically, the value of K_ω^R can be chosen to be any value inside the interval defined in inequality 6. However, first, it would be wise to choose a value that is far enough from the maximum value so as to avoid overshoot, but close enough to it, so that convergence happens in reasonable time. Hence, in practice, it is reasonable that one would need to experiment with different values and choose one that results in balancing a small angular error, a minimal overshoot, if any, and a quick enough settling time.

Task 10

This part of the controller is responsible for compensating translational errors during rotation. Since the rotational speed u_Ψ is zero, it is expected that the robot will not move away from its origin. Figure 16 plots the robot's distance from its origin over time for $K_\omega^R = 0.5K_{\omega,max}^R$.

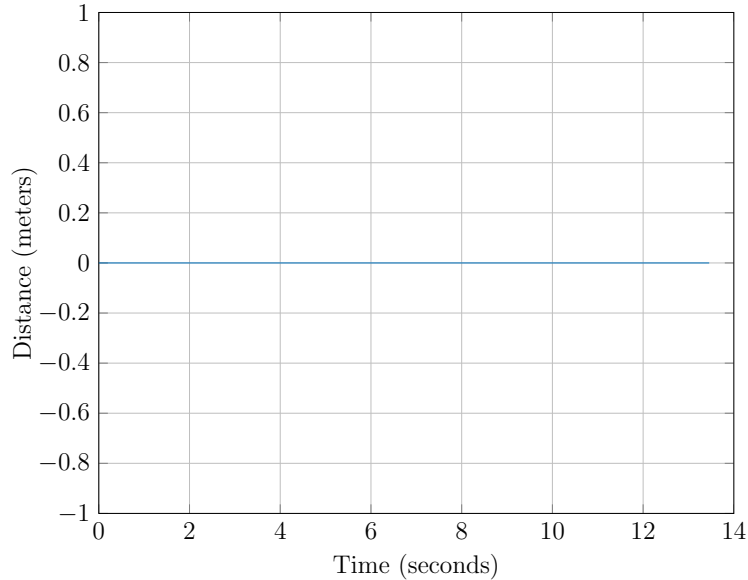


Figure 16: The distance of the robot from its origin position over time for $K_\omega^R = 0.5K_{\omega,max}^R$

Task 11

Figures 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 show the bearing error of the robot for different values of K_Ψ^R inside the interval set by inequality 5. Figures 18, 20, 22, 24 and 18 focus on the steady-state bearing error. Figure 27 illustrates the $d_0[k]$ error, which is at all times zero.

The evolution of the bearing and distance error is the same when both of the rotational controllers are enabled compared to when only one of them is enabled. This happens because the behaviour of each controller does not affect the behaviour of the other, since this is an ideal system. In reality, we expect that the distance error will be non-zero.

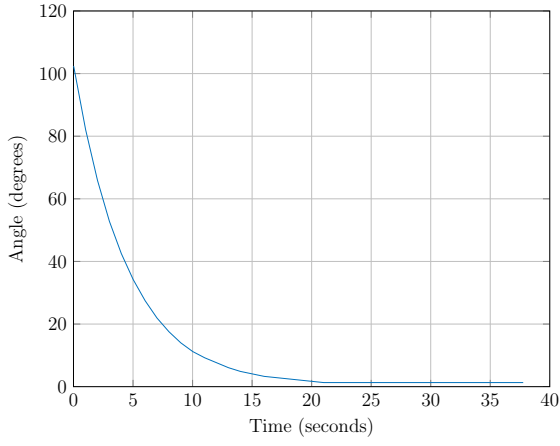


Figure 17: The error in orientation of the robot over time for $K_{\Psi}^R = 0.1K_{\Psi,max}^R$

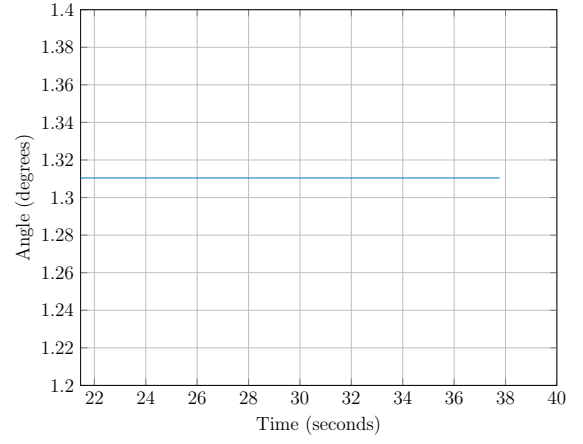


Figure 18: The steady state error in orientation of the robot for $K_{\Psi}^R = 0.1K_{\Psi,max}^R$

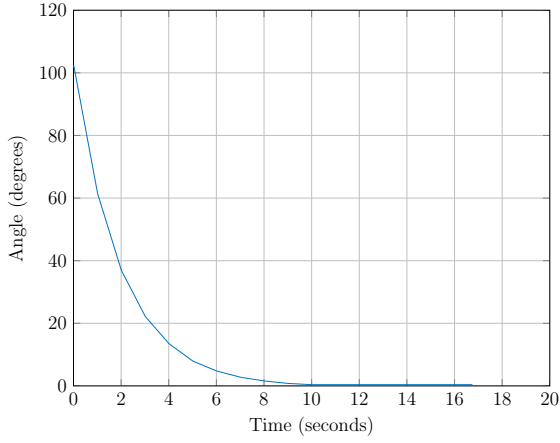


Figure 19: The error in orientation of the robot over time for $K_{\Psi}^R = 0.2K_{\Psi,max}^R$

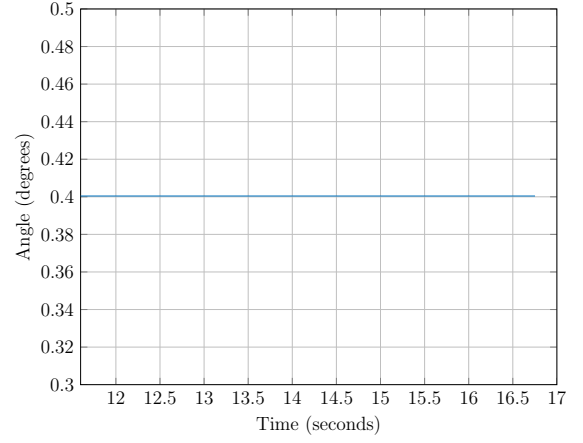


Figure 20: The steady state error in orientation of the robot for $K_{\Psi}^R = 0.2K_{\Psi,max}^R$

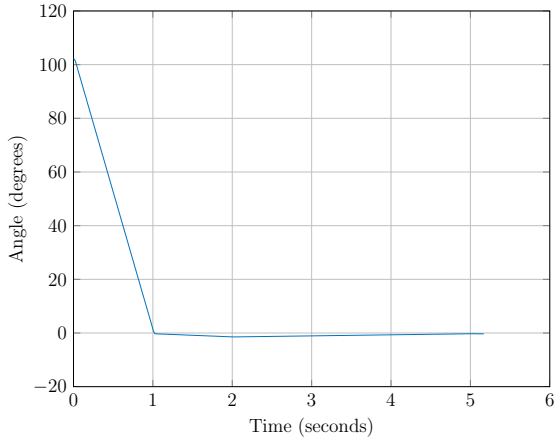


Figure 21: The error in orientation of the robot over time for $K_{\Psi}^R = 0.5K_{\Psi,max}^R$

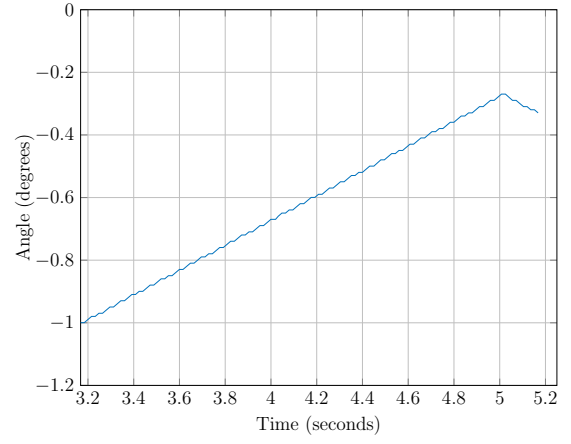


Figure 22: The steady state error in orientation of the robot for $K_{\Psi}^R = 0.5K_{\Psi,max}^R$

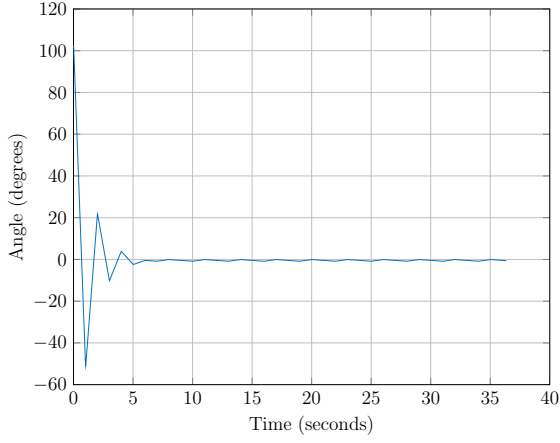


Figure 23: The error in orientation of the robot over time for $K_{\Psi}^R = 0.75K_{\Psi,max}^R$

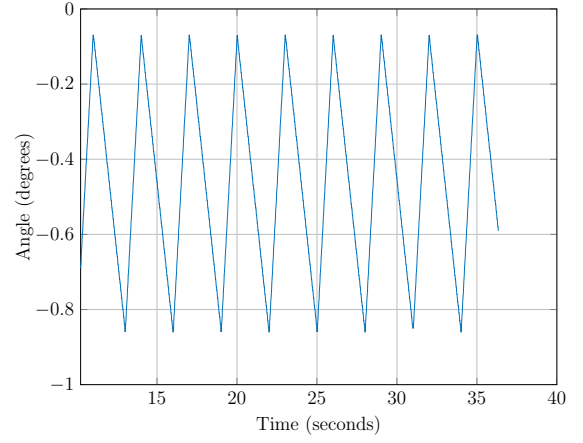


Figure 24: The steady state error in orientation of the robot for $K_{\Psi}^R = 0.75K_{\Psi,max}^R$

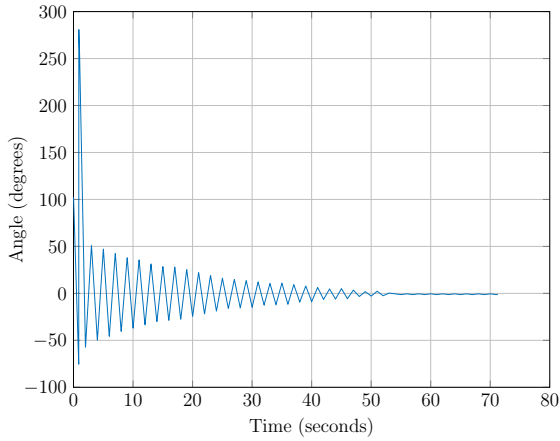


Figure 25: The error in orientation of the robot over time for $K_{\Psi}^R = K_{\Psi,max}^R$.

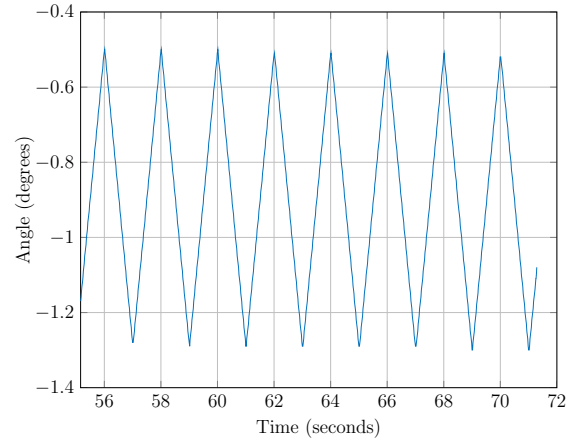


Figure 26: The steady state error in orientation of the robot for $K_{\Psi}^R = K_{\Psi,max}^R$

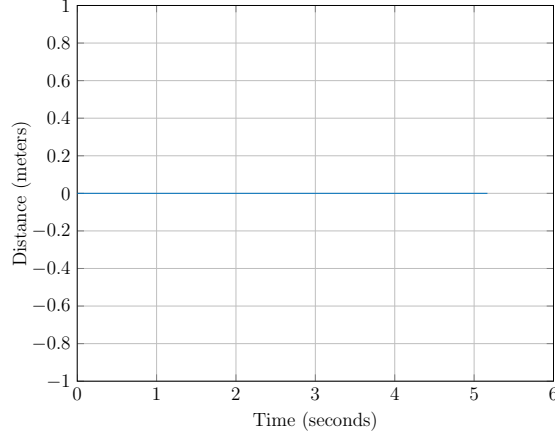


Figure 27: The distance of the robot from its origin position over time for all legitimate values of K_ω^R

Task 12

$$\begin{aligned}
d_g[k] &= \cos(\theta_g)(x_g - x[k]) + \sin(\theta_g)(y_g - y[k]) \\
&= \cos(\theta_g)(x_g - x[k-1] - T_s R u_\omega^T[k-1] \cos(\theta_g)) + \\
&\quad \sin(\theta_g)(y_g - y[k-1] - T_s R u_\omega^T[k-1] \sin(\theta_g)) \\
&= \cos(\theta_g)(x_g - x[k-1]) + \sin(\theta_g)(y_g - y[k-1]) - T_s R K_\omega^T d_g[k-1] \\
&= d_g[k-1] - T_s R K_\omega^T d_g[k-1] \\
&= (1 - T_s R K_\omega^T) d_g[k-1]
\end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$d_g[k+1] = (1 - T_s R K_\omega^T) d_g[k]$$

In order for this system to be stable, that is, $d_g \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$, the solution of the equation inside the parentheses should lie inside the unit circle:

$$\begin{aligned}
|1 - T_s R K_\omega^T| &< 1 \\
-1 &< 1 - T_s R K_\omega^T < 1 \\
-2 &< -T_s R K_\omega^T < 0 \\
0 &< T_s R K_\omega^T < 2 \\
0 &< K_\omega^T < \frac{2}{T_s R}
\end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

Hence, the maximum value K_ω^T can take for the system to be marginally stable is $K_{\omega, max}^T = \frac{2}{T_s R}$

Theoretically, the value of K_ω^T can be chosen to be any value inside the interval defined in inequality 7. However, first, it would be wise to choose a value that is far enough from

the maximum value so as to avoid overshoot, but close enough to it, so that convergence happens in reasonable time. Hence, in practice, it is reasonable that one would need to experiment with different values and choose one that results in balancing a small angular error, a minimal overshoot, if any, and a quick enough settling time.

Task 13

For the purpose of simulating this part of the controller, the initial point of the robot was taken to be $I(x_0, y_0) \equiv (0, 0)$. The goal was set to $G(x_g, y_g) \equiv (1.0, 0.0)$.

Figures 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 show the displacemental response of the robot for various values of K_ω^T inside the interval set by inequality 7. Figure 38 verifies that the upper limit for K_ω^T is indeed $\frac{2}{T_s R}$ by showing that the displacemental response of the robot cannot converge for $K_\omega^T > K_{\omega, max}^T$.

Here, one can see that the smaller the value of K_ω^T is, the larger the settling time, the lower the rise time and the smoother the response is. However, as the value of K_ω^T increases, the steady-state response begins to oscillate, with the amplitude of this oscillation proportional to the value of K_ω^T .

Figures 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 focus on the steady-state value of the aforementioned responses. In contrast to the proportional rotational controller, the robot *can* arrive to its reference signal. The equations that govern the robot's translational movement are non-linear, as opposed to the one that governs its rotational movement, which in turn means that the translational system's behaviour is not bounded within the laws that govern control with proportional controllers on linear systems.

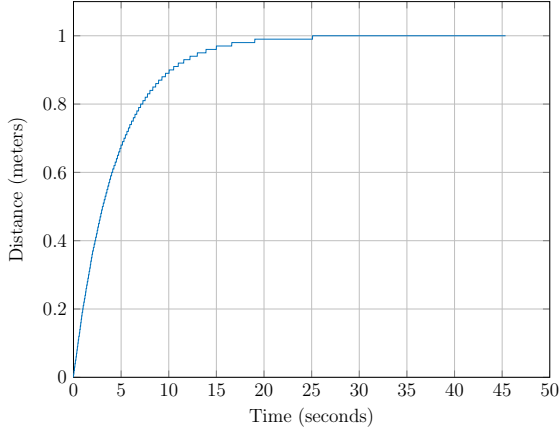


Figure 28: The orientation of the robot over time for $K_\omega^T = 0.1K_{\omega, max}^T$

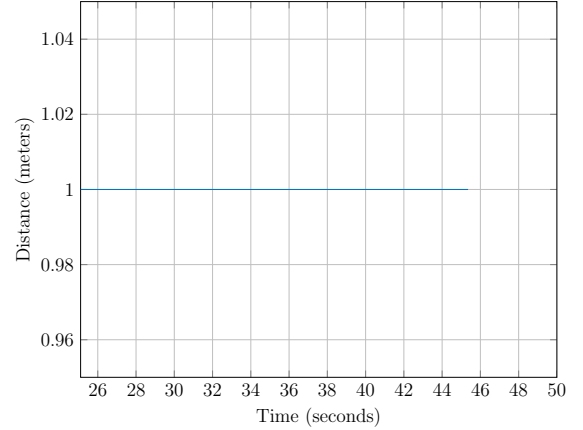


Figure 29: The steady state orientation of the robot for $K_\omega^T = 0.1K_{\omega, max}^T$

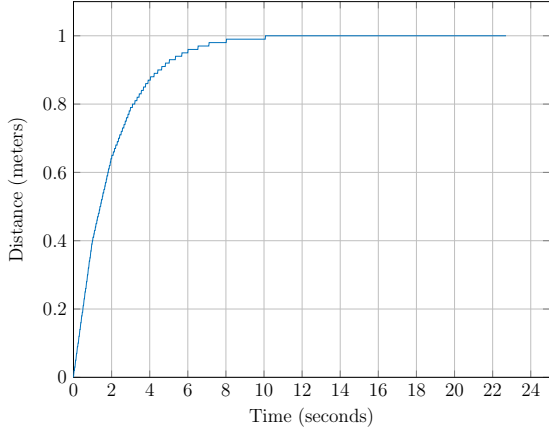


Figure 30: The orientation of the robot over time for $K_{\omega}^T = 0.2K_{\omega,max}^T$

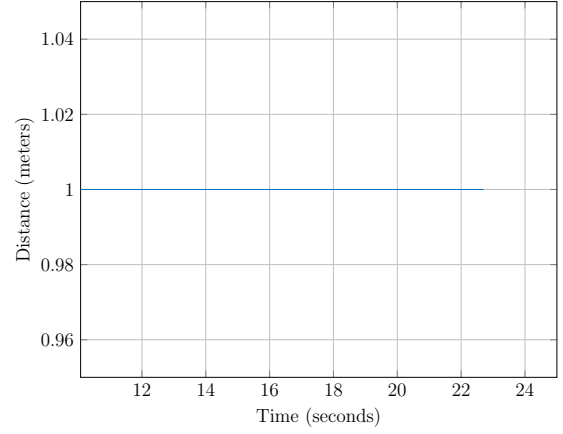


Figure 31: The steady state orientation of the robot for $K_{\omega}^T = 0.2K_{\omega,max}^T$

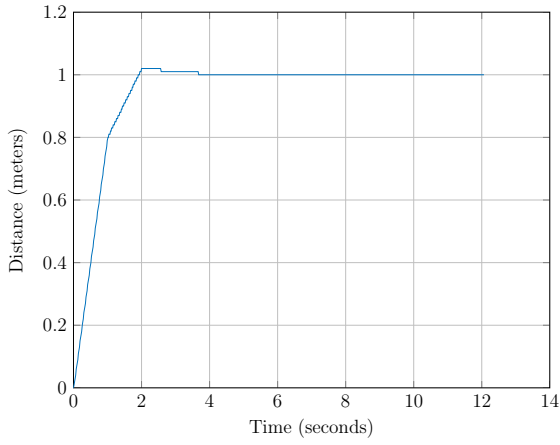


Figure 32: The orientation of the robot over time for $K_{\omega}^T = 0.5K_{\omega,max}^T$

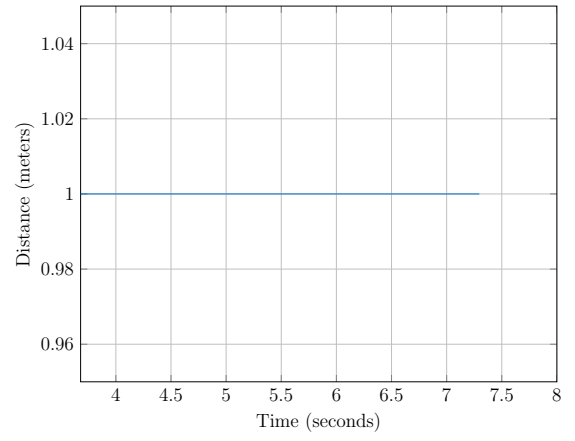


Figure 33: The steady state orientation of the robot for $K_{\omega}^T = 0.5K_{\omega,max}^T$

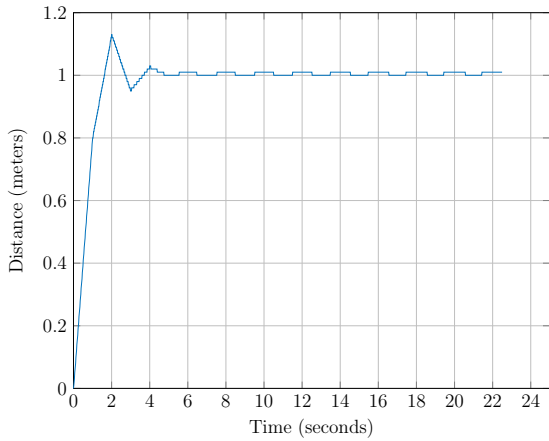


Figure 34: The orientation of the robot over time for $K_{\omega}^T = 0.75K_{\omega,max}^T$

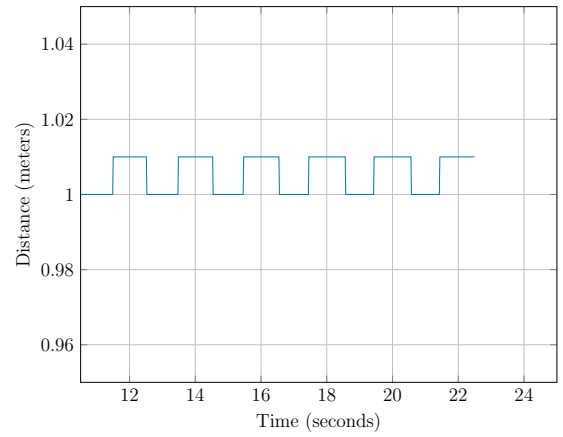


Figure 35: The steady state orientation of the robot for $K_{\omega}^T = 0.75K_{\omega,max}^T$

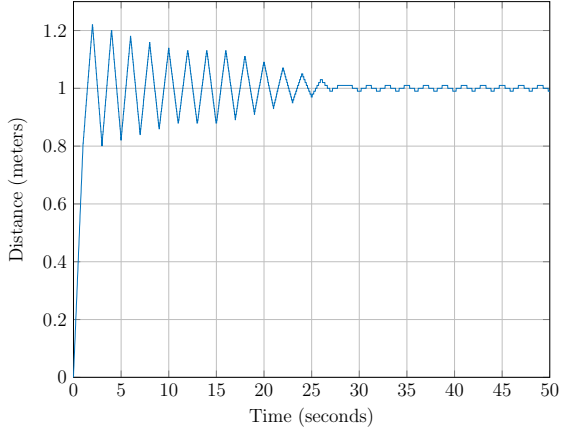


Figure 36: The orientation of the robot over time for $K_{\omega}^T = K_{\omega,max}^T$.

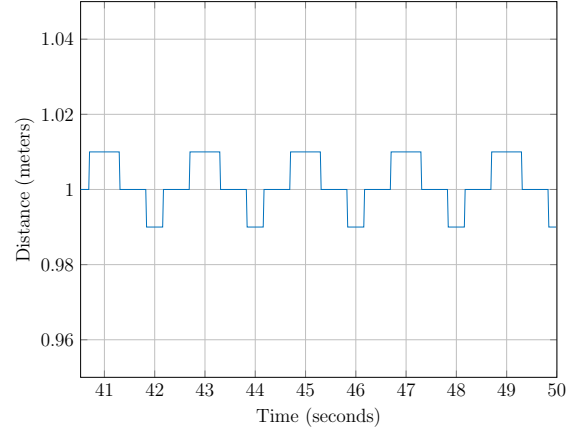


Figure 37: The steady state orientation of the robot for $K_{\omega}^T = K_{\omega,max}^T$

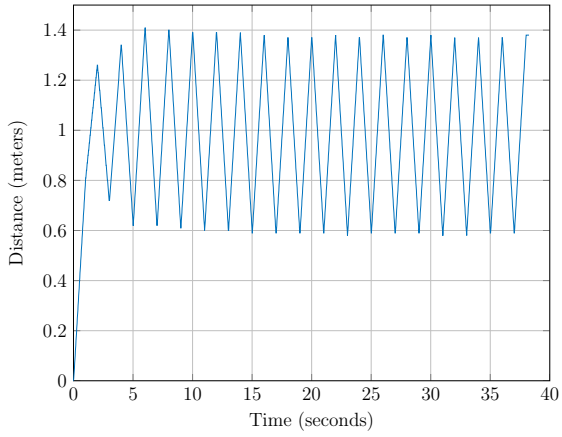


Figure 38: The orientation of the robot over time for $K_{\omega}^T = 1.1K_{\omega,max}^T$. The system is marginally stable

Task 14

$$d_p[k+1] = p(\theta[k+1] - \theta_g) \quad (8)$$

But

$$\theta[k+1] = \theta[k] + T_s \frac{R}{L} u_{\Psi}^T[k]$$

Hence equation 8 becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
d_p[k+1] &= p(\theta[k] + T_s \frac{R}{L} u_\Psi^T[k] - \theta_g) \\
&= p(\theta[k] + T_s \frac{R}{L} K_\Psi^T d_p[k] - \theta_g) \\
&= pT_s \frac{R}{L} K_\Psi^T d_p[k] + p(\theta[k] - \theta_g) \\
&= pT_s \frac{R}{L} K_\Psi^T d_p[k] + d_p[k] \\
&= d_p[k](1 + pT_s \frac{R}{L} K_\Psi^T d_p[k])
\end{aligned}$$

In order for this system to be stable, that is, $d_p \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$, the solution of the equation inside the parentheses should lie inside the unit circle:

$$\begin{aligned}
\left| 1 + pT_s \frac{R}{L} K_\omega^T \right| &< 1 \\
-1 &< 1 + pT_s \frac{R}{L} K_\omega^T < 1 \\
-2 &< pT_s \frac{R}{L} K_\omega^T < 0 \\
-\frac{2L}{pT_s R} &< K_\omega^T < 0
\end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

Hence, the maximum value K_ω^T can take for the system to be marginally stable is $K_{\omega, \max}^T = 0$.

Theoretically, the value of K_ω^T can be chosen to be any value inside the interval defined in inequality 6. However, first, it would be wise to choose a value that is far enough from the maximum value so as to avoid overshoot, but close enough to it, so that convergence happens in reasonable time. Hence, in practice, it is reasonable that one would need to experiment with different values and choose one that results in balancing a small angular error, a minimal overshoot, if any, and a quick enough settling time.

Task 15

Inequality 9 tells us that the higher the value of p , the broader the region of values for K_Ψ^T is so that the systems is stable. Hence, the lower the value of p is, the worse the robot's ability to follow a line is.

Task 16

This part of the controller is responsible for compensating for rotational errors during translation. Since the translational velocity u_ω is zero, it is expected that the robot will not rotate away from its original bearing. Figure 39 plots the robot's bearing with regard to its original bearing of 0 degrees over time for $K_\Psi^T = 0.5K_{\Psi, \min}^T$.

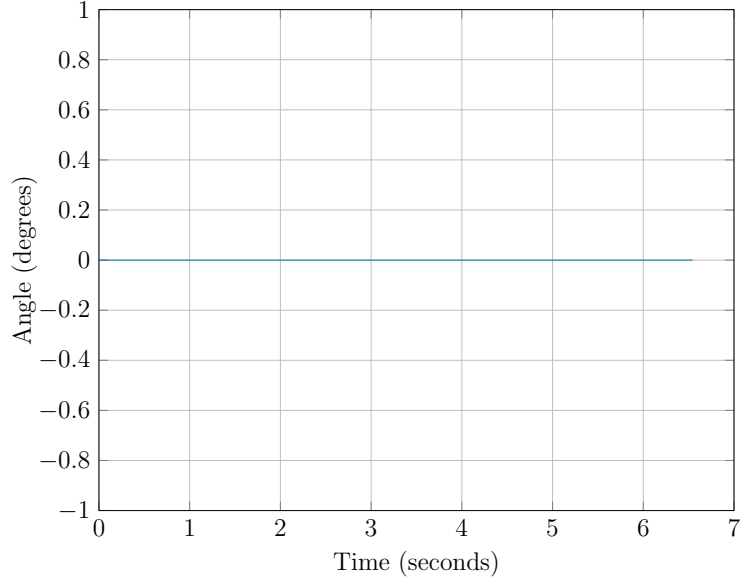


Figure 39: The angular displacement of the robot from its original bearing over time for $K_{\Psi}^T = 0.5K_{\Psi,min}^T$

Task 17

Figures 40, 42, 44, 46 and show the displacental error of the robot for different values of K_{ω}^T inside the interval set by inequality 9. Figures 41, 43, 45 and 47 focus on the steady-state displacental error. Figure 48 illustrates the $d_0[k]$ error, which is at all times zero.

The evolution of the bearing and displacement error is the same when both of the translational controllers are enabled compared to when only one of them is enabled. This happens because the behaviour of each controller does not affect the behaviour of the other, since this is an ideal system. In reality, we expect that the angular error will be non-zero.

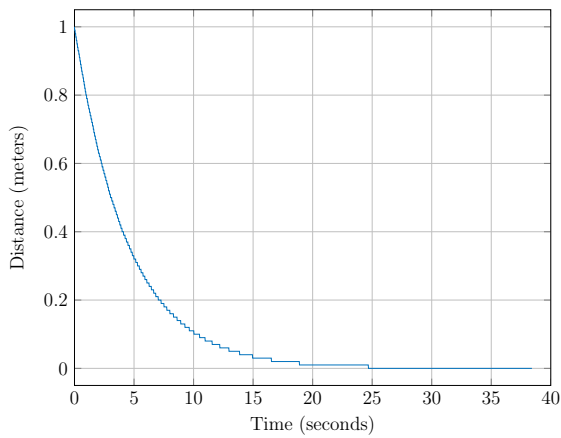


Figure 40: The error in displacement of the robot over time for $K_{\omega}^T = 0.1K_{\omega,max}^T$

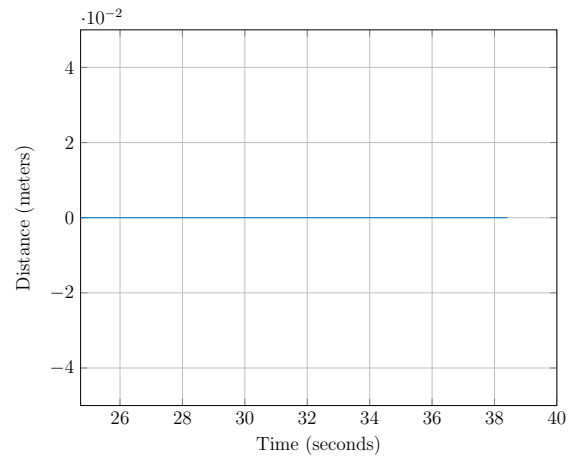


Figure 41: The steady state error in displacement of the robot for $K_{\omega}^T = 0.1K_{\omega,max}^T$

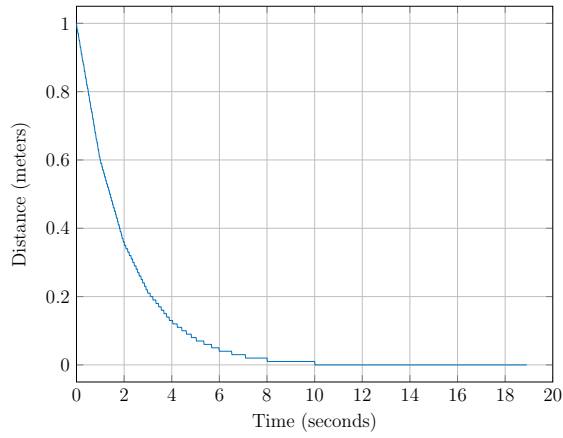


Figure 42: The error in displacement of the robot over time for $K_{\omega}^T = 0.2K_{\omega,max}^T$

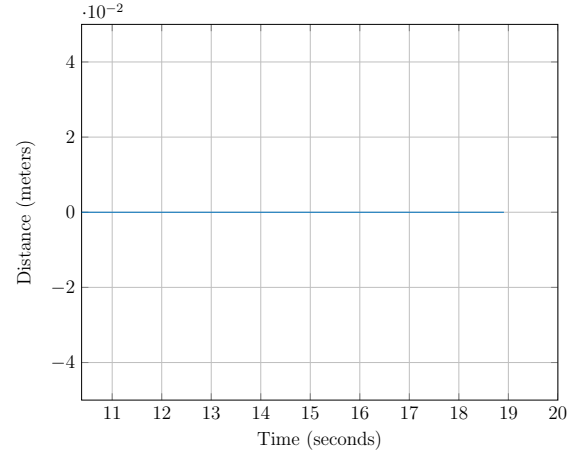


Figure 43: The steady state error in displacement of the robot for $K_{\omega}^T = 0.2K_{\omega,max}^T$

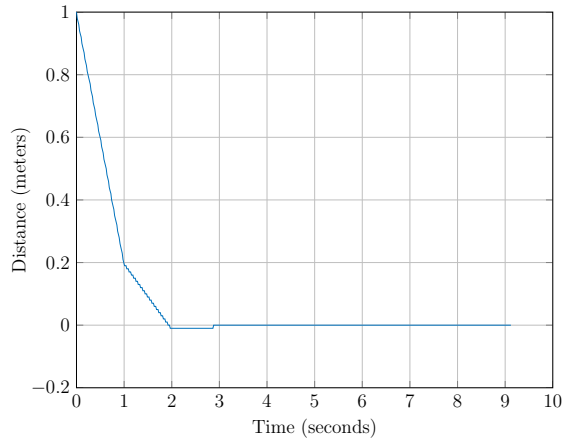


Figure 44: The error in displacement of the robot over time for $K_{\omega}^T = 0.5K_{\omega,max}^T$

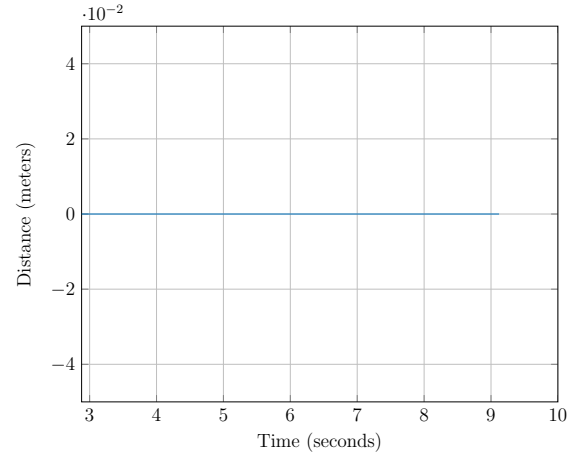


Figure 45: The steady state error in displacement of the robot for $K_{\omega}^T = 0.5K_{\omega,max}^T$

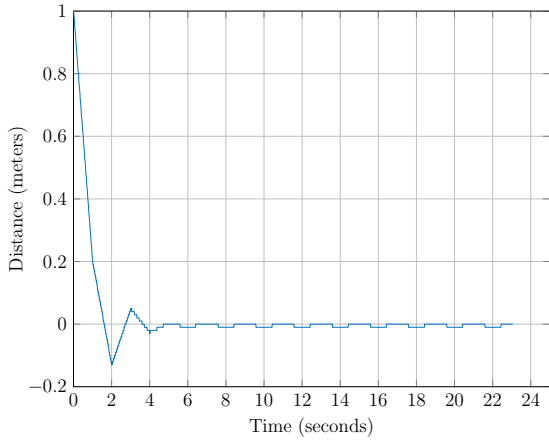


Figure 46: The error in displacement of the robot over time for $K_{\omega}^T = 0.75K_{\omega,max}^T$

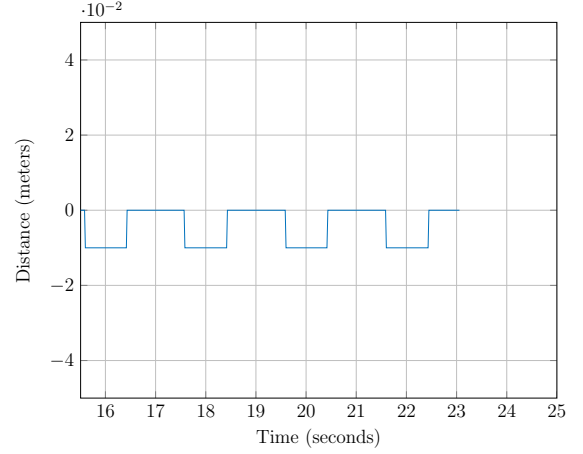


Figure 47: The steady state error in displacement of the robot for $K_{\omega}^T = 0.75K_{\omega,max}^T$

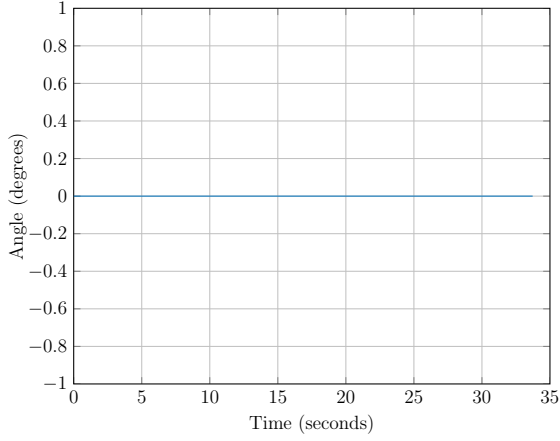


Figure 48: The steady state error in orientation of the robot for all legitimate values of K_{ω}^T

Task 18

The hybrid controller is modelled formally by an 8-tuple

$$H = (Q, X, Init, f, D, E, G, R)$$

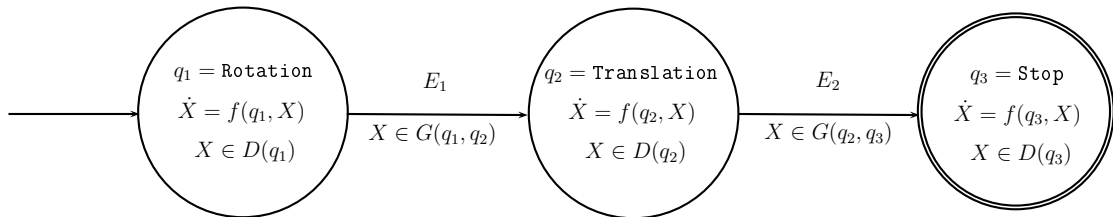


Figure 49: The hybrid automaton that controls the navigation of the robot from an initial state (x_0, y_0, θ_0) to a goal location (x_g, y_g) .

- $Q \equiv \{q_1, q_2, q_3\}$ denotes the set of discrete states. The robot is in state q_1 when executing a rotation, in state q_2 when executing line-following, and in state q_3 when it has stopped.
- $Init \equiv \{q_1\}$. The initial state is taken to be q_1 .
- $X \equiv \{(x, y, \theta) : x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2, \theta \in (-180^\circ, 180^\circ]\}$ denotes the continuous states
- Vector fields f

$$f(q_1, X) = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} = Ru_\omega \cos\theta \\ \dot{y} = Ru_\omega \sin\theta \\ \dot{\theta} = \frac{R}{L}u_\Psi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(q_2, X) = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} = Ru_\omega \cos\theta \\ \dot{y} = Ru_\omega \sin\theta \\ \dot{\theta} = \frac{R}{L}u_\Psi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(q_3, X) = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} = 0 \\ \dot{y} = 0 \\ \dot{\theta} = 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- D shows what conditions need to be satisfied in order for the automaton to stay in a state.

$$D(q_1) = \{(x, y, \theta) : x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2, |\theta_g - \theta| > \delta\}$$

$$D(q_2) = \{(x, y, \theta) : x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2, (x_g - x)^2 + (y_g - y)^2 > \xi, \theta \in (-180^\circ, 180^\circ]\}$$

$$D(q_3) = \{x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2, \theta \in (-180^\circ, 180^\circ]\}$$

- E : The edges show which transitions are possible.

$$E_1 = \{q_1, q_2\}$$

$$E_2 = \{q_2, q_3\}$$

$$E = E_1 \cup E_2$$

- G : The guards show under what conditions the system can transition from one to another state.

$$G(\{q_1, q_2\}) = \{\theta_g - \theta \leq \delta\}$$

$$G(\{q_2, q_3\}) = \{(x_g - x)^2 + (y_g - y)^2 \leq \xi\}$$

- R : Resets illustrate the values that the state takes when transitioning between states.

$$R = \{x, y, \Theta\}$$

Task 19

Evaluating the performance of the hybrid automaton primarily involves the evaluation of the steady-state errors regarding the position and angle of the robot with regard to the selected goal position. In order to obtain a broader understanding of how the four K_* gains influence the trajectory of the robot, twelve combinations were considered for the 4-tuple

$$(K_\Psi^R, K_\omega^T, K_\omega^R, K_\Psi^T)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} K_\Psi^R &\in \{0.1, 0.2, 0.5\} \cdot K_{\Psi, \max}^R \\ K_\omega^T &\in \{0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 0.75\} \cdot K_{\omega, \max}^T \\ K_\omega^R &= 0.5K_{\omega, \max}^R, \text{ and } K_\Psi^T = -0.5K_{\Psi, \min}^T \end{aligned}$$

Notice the minus sign for K_Ψ^T . Although theoretically (and using the approximative form for $d_p[k]$) this gain should be negative, simulations showed that the robot achieved lower levels of both displacement and angular errors when considered positive¹. For purposes of homogeneity we shall denote $K_{\Psi, \max}^T = -K_{\Psi, \min}^T$, so $K_\Psi^T = 0.5K_{\Psi, \max}^T$.

Figures 50 - 85 illustrate the evolution of the distance of the robot in relation to its goal, the angular error, and the discrete state trajectories, over time, for the aforementioned combinations of values of the gains K_* . The goal was set to be node 1 $N1(-0.37, 1.68)$, and the robot's initial pose was $(x_0, y_0, \theta_0) \equiv (0, 0, 0)$. Hence, the distance to the goal was $d_g = 1.7203$ meters and the angle to the goal $\theta^R = 102.42^\circ$. The distance and angle tolerance thresholds were taken to be $\delta = 2$ cm and $\xi = 2^\circ$ respectively.

Since the actual final pose is not defined deterministically, five simulations of each possible combination of settings for the aforementioned 4-tuple were conducted. Hence, all the following figures express the mean steady-state positional and angular errors across five runs.

Table 1 illustrates the steady-state errors e_d and e_θ regarding the distance and the angle that the robot had to travel, respectively.

$K_\Psi^R / K_{\Psi, \max}^R$	$K_\omega^T / K_{\omega, \max}^T$	e_d (cm)	e_θ (deg)
0.1	0.1	1.73	0.329
0.1	0.2	0.60	0.144
0.1	0.5	0.90	0.330
0.1	0.75	1.9	0.054
0.2	0.1	1.47	0.419
0.2	0.2	1.21	0.308
0.2	0.5	0.67	0.116
0.2	0.75	2.12	0.026
0.5	0.1	1.26	0.303
0.5	0.2	0.75	0.585
0.5	0.5	1.05	0.695
0.5	0.75	0.86	0.347

Table 1: Mean steady-state errors regarding the distance and bearing to Node 1 for the 12 different combinations considered for the 4-tuple $(K_\Psi^R, K_\omega^T, K_\omega^R, K_\Psi^T)$

¹Analysis on Task 14 showed that $K_{\Psi, \min}^T$ is considered negative

The combination of the two control components made it possible for the robot to move to any location inside the simulation environment. In particular, for the single goal considered here, the controller made it possible for the robot to approach node 1 within a radius of length δ (with one exception, when $(K_\Psi^R/K_{\Psi,max}^R, K_\omega^T/K_{\omega,max}^T) \equiv (0.2, 0.75)$) and with a bearing well within the 2° upper threshold. The second component of the line-following controller was partly responsible for reducing the bearing errors compared to the case when only the rotational controller was enabled. However, in order for the second component's input to be able to kick in in the first place, it was necessary to limit the translational velocity of the robot to a value of $u_\omega = 400$, so as to permit the correctional input of this component to become active, since there is an upper limit to the velocities the robot can achieve, either in simulation or in real-life.

The discrete state trajectory figures express what was expected: as the value of a gain K_* increases, the time that the robot stays in the corresponding state decreases. What was not expected, though, was the temporary spikes into state **Stop** for all cases when $K_\omega^T/K_{\omega,max}^T = 0.75$. This makes sense, since that high a value for the gain of the translational part of the line-following controller makes the robot overshoot the goal. Its momentum is such that while it approaches the goal within δ m and its state transitions from **Translation** to **Stop**, it cannot physically stop and steps out of the circle with radius δ , and thus its state goes back to **Translation**. The duration the robot stays at state **Stop** is the duration of time it spends inside this virtual circle with radius δ . This time interval is observed to be unequal among all three cases, due to the fact that the robot travels forwards (part I of the line-following controller) and rotates (part II of the line-following controller) simultaneously.

The following sections illustrate the displacemental and angular errors and the discrete state trajectory over time for different values of the four gains.

$$\left(\frac{K_\Psi^R}{K_{\Psi,max}^R}, \frac{K_\omega^T}{K_{\omega,max}^T}, \frac{K_\omega^R}{K_{\omega,max}^R}, \frac{K_\Psi^T}{K_{\Psi,max}^T} \right) \equiv (0.1, 0.1, 0.5, 0.5)$$

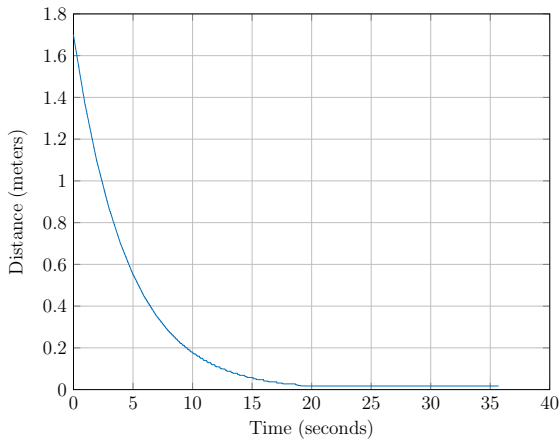


Figure 50: The error in displacement of the robot over time for $(K_\Psi^R, K_\omega^T) \equiv (0.1K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.1K_{\omega,max}^T)$

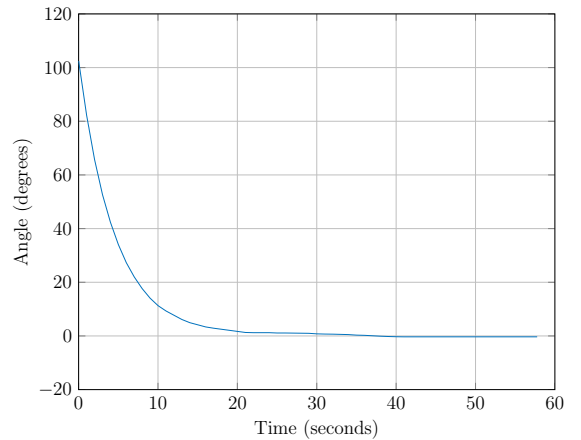


Figure 51: The error in bearing of the robot over time for $(K_\Psi^R, K_\omega^T) \equiv (0.1K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.1K_{\omega,max}^T)$

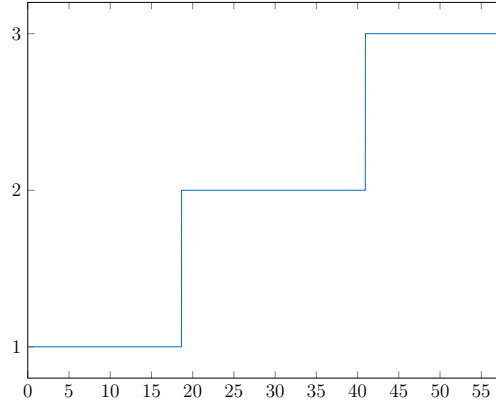


Figure 52: The discrete state trajectory for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.1K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.1K_{\omega,max}^T)$. 1 denotes **Rotation**, 2 denotes **Translation** and 3 denotes **Stop**

$$\left(\frac{K_{\Psi}^R}{K_{\Psi,max}^R}, \frac{K_{\omega}^T}{K_{\omega,max}^T}, \frac{K_{\omega}^R}{K_{\omega,max}^R}, \frac{K_{\Psi}^T}{K_{\Psi,max}^T} \right) \equiv (0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 0.5)$$

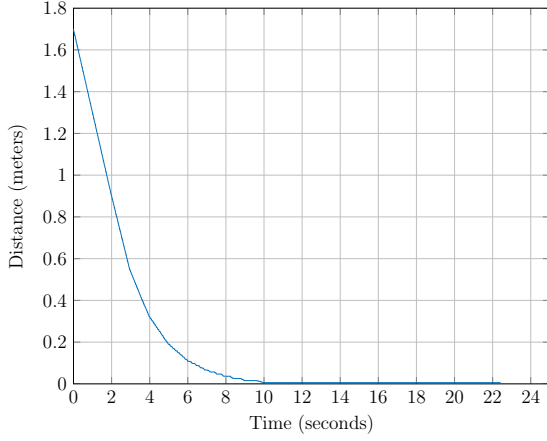


Figure 53: The error in displacement of the robot over time for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.1K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.2K_{\omega,max}^T)$

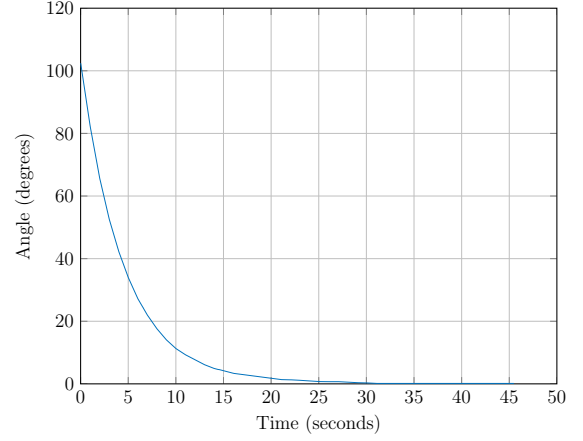


Figure 54: The error in bearing of the robot over time for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.1K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.2K_{\omega,max}^T)$

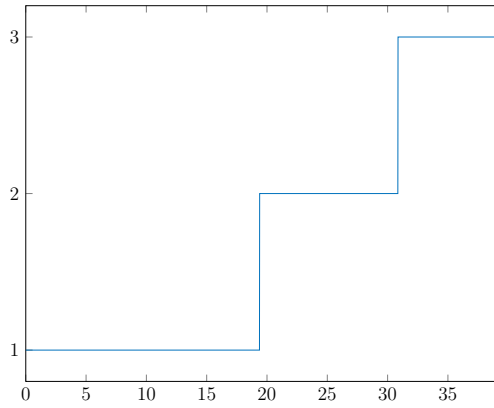


Figure 55: The discrete state trajectory for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.1K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.2K_{\omega,max}^T)$. 1 denotes Rotation, 2 denotes Translation and 3 denotes Stop

$$\left(\frac{K_{\Psi}^R}{K_{\Psi,max}^R}, \frac{K_{\omega}^T}{K_{\omega,max}^T}, \frac{K_{\omega}^R}{K_{\omega,max}^R}, \frac{K_{\Psi}^T}{K_{\Psi,max}^T} \right) \equiv (0.1, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5)$$

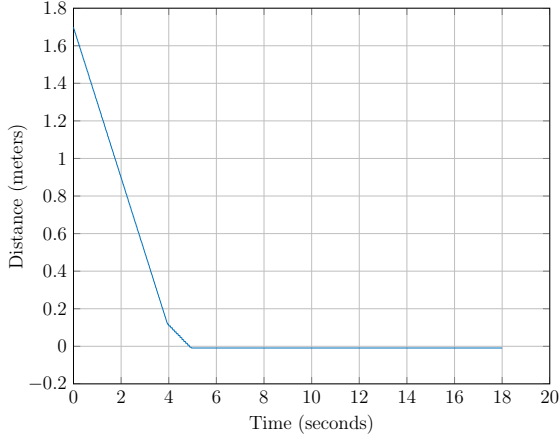


Figure 56: The error in displacement of the robot over time for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.1K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.5K_{\omega,max}^T)$

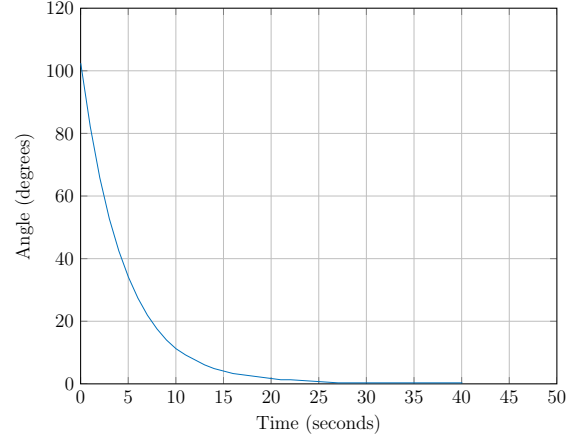


Figure 57: The error in bearing of the robot over time for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.1K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.5K_{\omega,max}^T)$

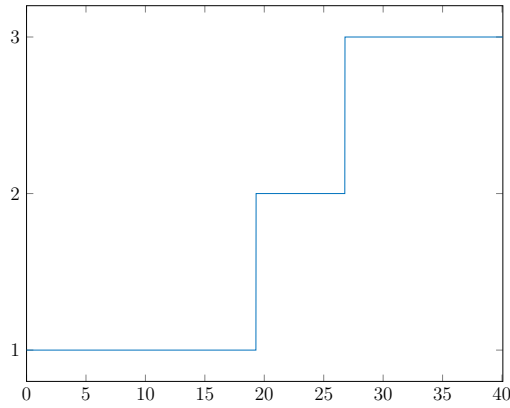


Figure 58: The discrete state trajectory for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.1K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.5K_{\omega,max}^T)$. 1 denotes Rotation, 2 denotes Translation and 3 denotes Stop

$$\left(\frac{K_{\Psi}^R}{K_{\Psi,max}^R}, \frac{K_{\omega}^T}{K_{\omega,max}^T}, \frac{K_{\omega}^R}{K_{\omega,max}^R}, \frac{K_{\Psi}^T}{K_{\Psi,max}^T} \right) \equiv (0.1, 0.75, 0.5, 0.5)$$

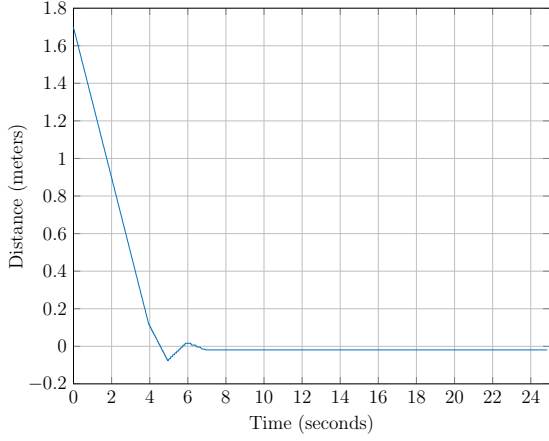


Figure 59: The error in displacement of the robot over time for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.1K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.75K_{\omega,max}^T)$

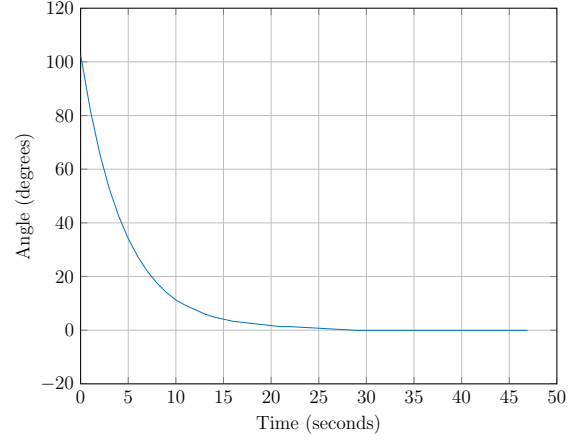


Figure 60: The error in bearing of the robot over time for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.1K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.75K_{\omega,max}^T)$

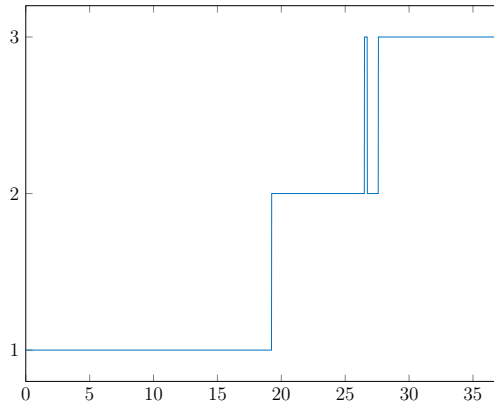


Figure 61: The discrete state trajectory for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.1K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.75K_{\omega,max}^T)$. 1 denotes Rotation, 2 denotes Translation and 3 denotes Stop

$$\left(\frac{K_{\Psi}^R}{K_{\Psi,max}^R}, \frac{K_{\omega}^T}{K_{\omega,max}^T}, \frac{K_{\omega}^R}{K_{\omega,max}^R}, \frac{K_{\Psi}^T}{K_{\Psi,max}^T} \right) \equiv (0.2, 0.1, 0.5, 0.5)$$

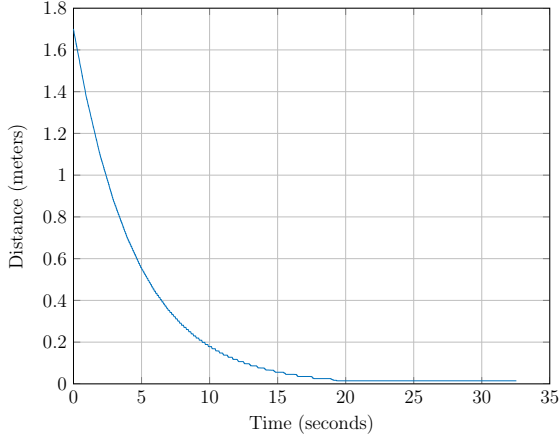


Figure 62: The error in displacement of the robot over time for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.2K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.1K_{\omega,max}^T)$

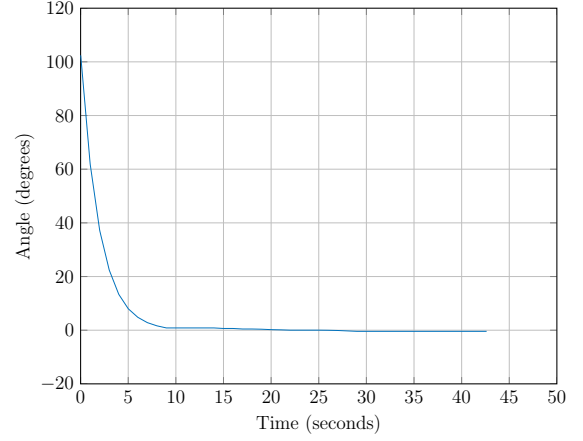


Figure 63: The error in bearing of the robot over time for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.2K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.1K_{\omega,max}^T)$

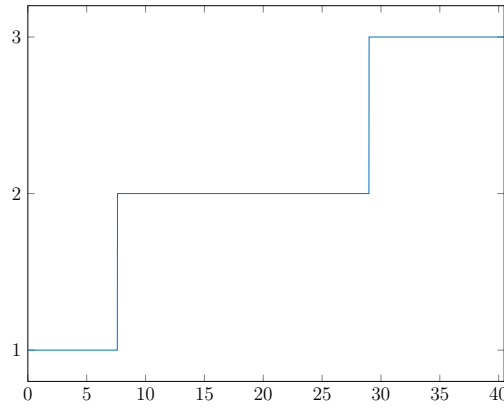


Figure 64: The discrete state trajectory for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.1K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.1K_{\omega,max}^T)$. 1 denotes Rotation, 2 denotes Translation and 3 denotes Stop

$$\left(\frac{K_{\Psi}^R}{K_{\Psi,max}^R}, \frac{K_{\omega}^T}{K_{\omega,max}^T}, \frac{K_{\omega}^R}{K_{\omega,max}^R}, \frac{K_{\Psi}^T}{K_{\Psi,max}^T} \right) \equiv (0.2, 0.2, 0.5, 0.5)$$

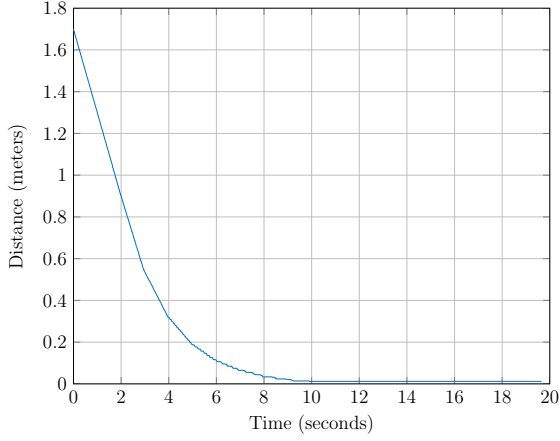


Figure 65: The error in displacement of the robot over time for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.2K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.2K_{\omega,max}^T)$

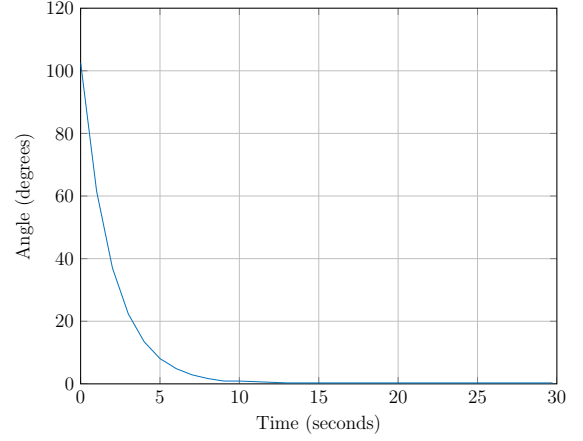


Figure 66: The error in bearing of the robot over time for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.2K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.2K_{\omega,max}^T)$

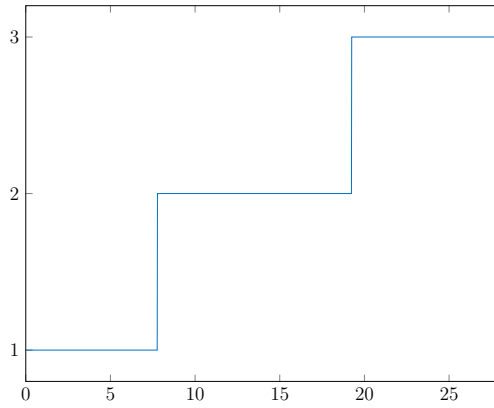


Figure 67: The discrete state trajectory for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.2K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.2K_{\omega,max}^T)$. 1 denotes Rotation, 2 denotes Translation and 3 denotes Stop

$$\left(\frac{K_{\Psi}^R}{K_{\Psi,max}^R}, \frac{K_{\omega}^T}{K_{\omega,max}^T}, \frac{K_{\omega}^R}{K_{\omega,max}^R}, \frac{K_{\Psi}^T}{K_{\Psi,max}^T} \right) \equiv (0.2, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5)$$

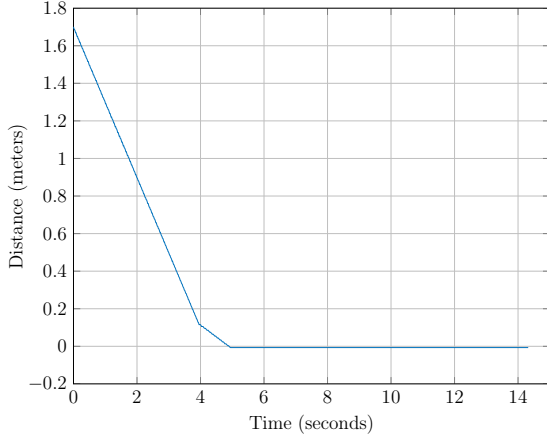


Figure 68: The error in displacement of the robot over time for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.2K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.5K_{\omega,max}^T)$

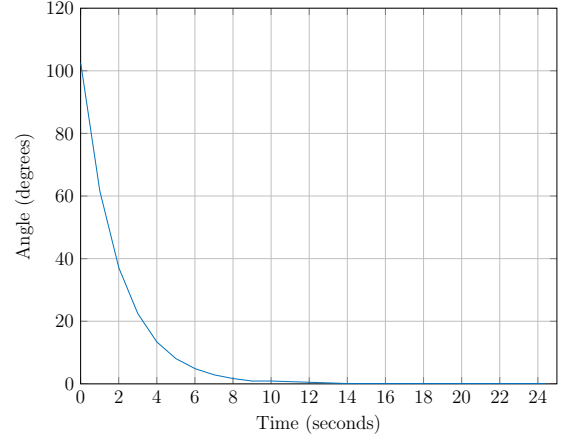


Figure 69: The error in bearing of the robot over time for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.2K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.5K_{\omega,max}^T)$

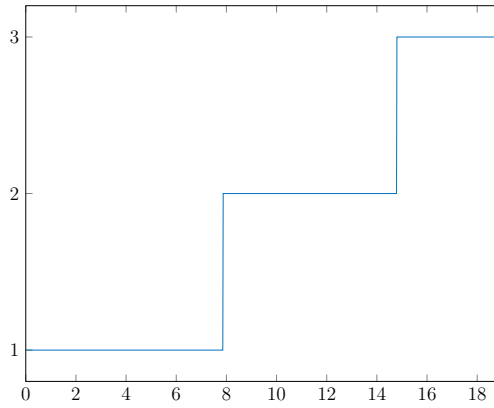


Figure 70: The discrete state trajectory for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.2K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.5K_{\omega,max}^T)$. 1 denotes Rotation, 2 denotes Translation and 3 denotes Stop

$$\left(\frac{K_{\Psi}^R}{K_{\Psi,max}^R}, \frac{K_{\omega}^T}{K_{\omega,max}^T}, \frac{K_{\omega}^R}{K_{\omega,max}^R}, \frac{K_{\Psi}^T}{K_{\Psi,max}^T} \right) \equiv (0.2, 0.75, 0.5, 0.5)$$

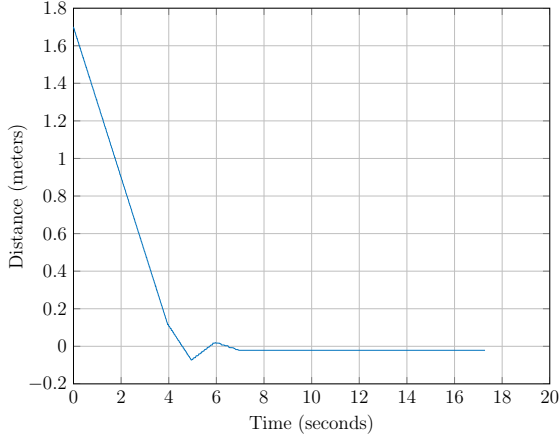


Figure 71: The error in displacement of the robot over time for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.2K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.75K_{\omega,max}^T)$

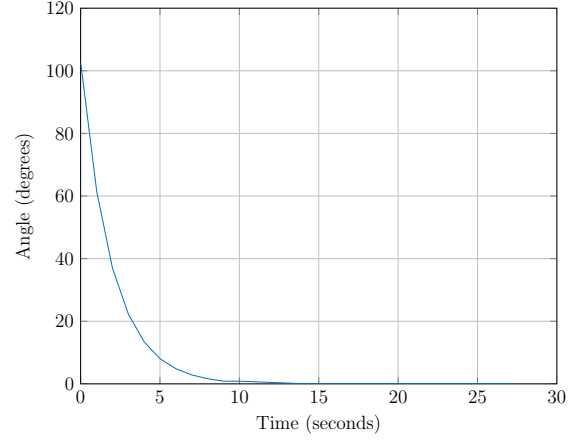


Figure 72: The error in bearing of the robot over time for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.2K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.75K_{\omega,max}^T)$

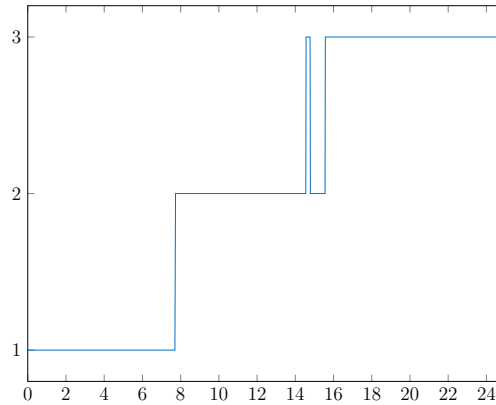


Figure 73: The discrete state trajectory for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.2K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.75K_{\omega,max}^T)$. 1 denotes Rotation, 2 denotes Translation and 3 denotes Stop

$$\left(\frac{K_{\Psi}^R}{K_{\Psi,max}^R}, \frac{K_{\omega}^T}{K_{\omega,max}^T}, \frac{K_{\omega}^R}{K_{\omega,max}^R}, \frac{K_{\Psi}^T}{K_{\Psi,max}^T} \right) \equiv (0.5, 0.1, 0.5, 0.5)$$

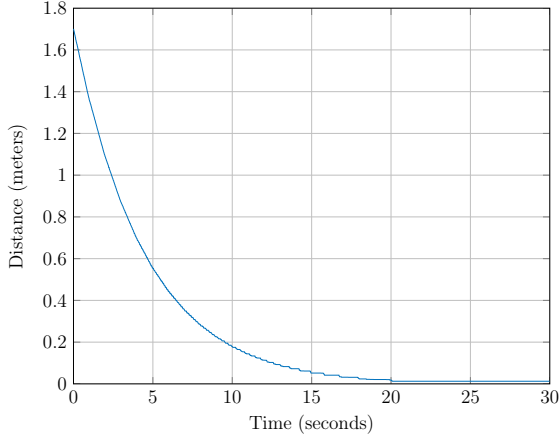


Figure 74: The error in displacement of the robot over time for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.5K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.1K_{\omega,max}^T)$

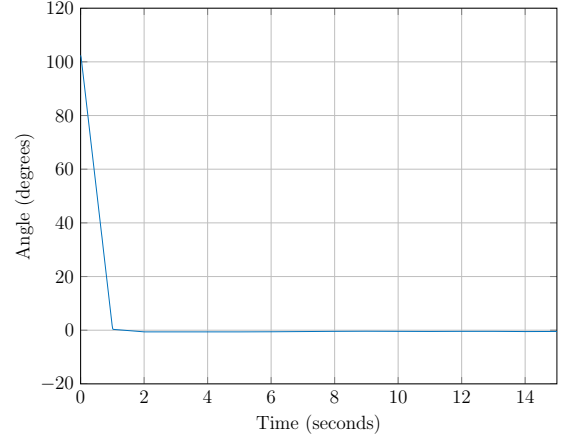


Figure 75: The error in bearing of the robot over time for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.5K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.1K_{\omega,max}^T)$

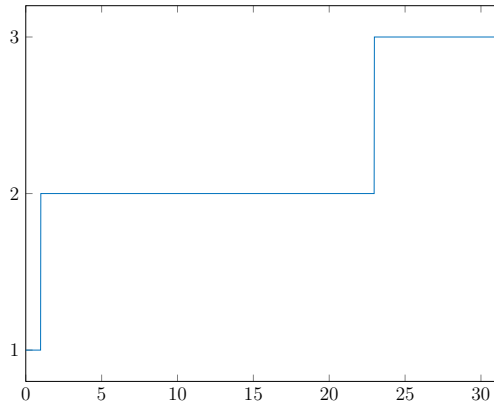


Figure 76: The discrete state trajectory for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.5K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.1K_{\omega,max}^T)$. 1 denotes Rotation, 2 denotes Translation and 3 denotes Stop

$$\left(\frac{K_{\Psi}^R}{K_{\Psi,max}^R}, \frac{K_{\omega}^T}{K_{\omega,max}^T}, \frac{K_{\omega}^R}{K_{\omega,max}^R}, \frac{K_{\Psi}^T}{K_{\Psi,max}^T} \right) \equiv (0.5, 0.2, 0.5, 0.5)$$

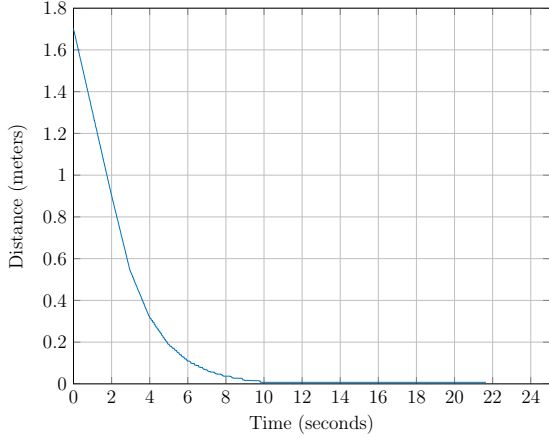


Figure 77: The error in displacement of the robot over time for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.5K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.2K_{\omega,max}^T)$

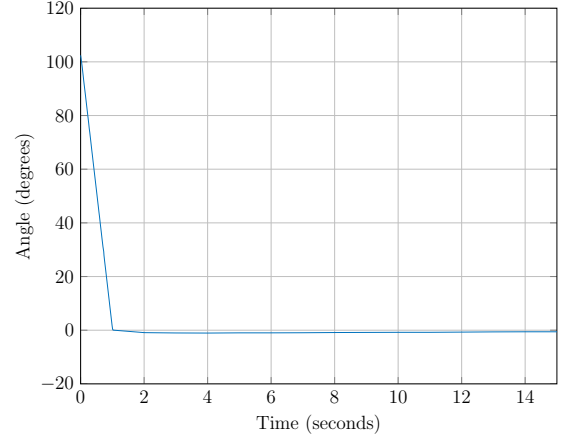


Figure 78: The error in bearing of the robot over time for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.5K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.2K_{\omega,max}^T)$

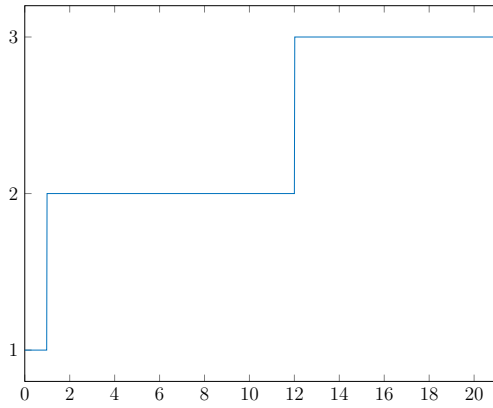


Figure 79: The discrete state trajectory for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.5K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.2K_{\omega,max}^T)$. 1 denotes Rotation, 2 denotes Translation and 3 denotes Stop

$$\left(\frac{K_{\Psi}^R}{K_{\Psi,max}^R}, \frac{K_{\omega}^T}{K_{\omega,max}^T}, \frac{K_{\omega}^R}{K_{\omega,max}^R}, \frac{K_{\Psi}^T}{K_{\Psi,max}^T} \right) \equiv (0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5)$$

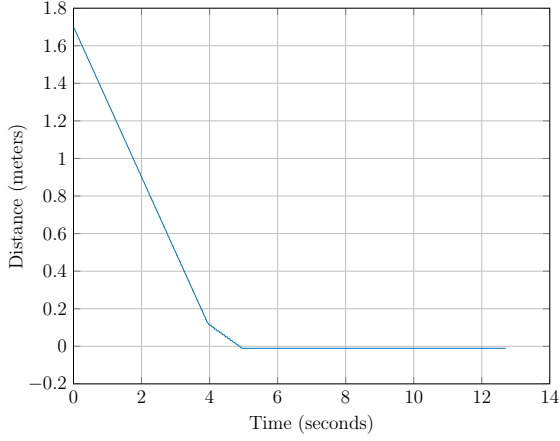


Figure 80: The error in displacement of the robot over time for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.5K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.5K_{\omega,max}^T)$

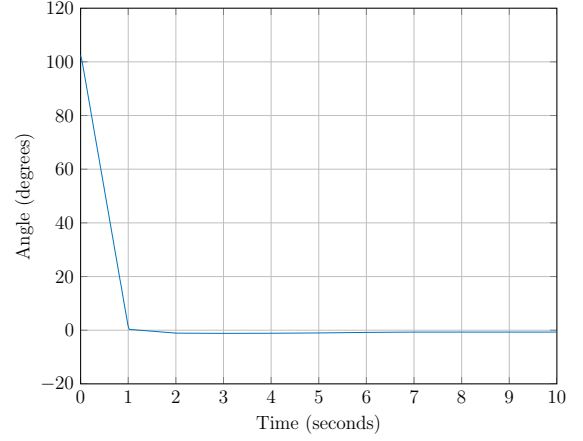


Figure 81: The error in bearing of the robot over time for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.5K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.5K_{\omega,max}^T)$

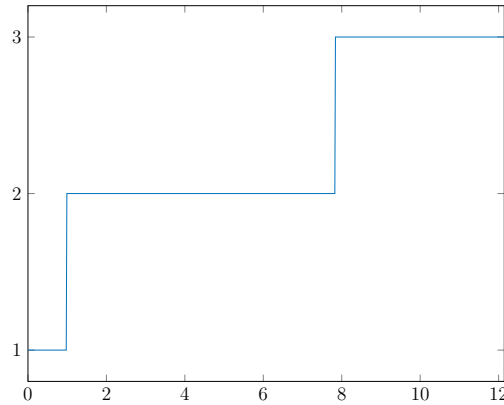


Figure 82: The discrete state trajectory for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.5K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.5K_{\omega,max}^T)$. 1 denotes Rotation, 2 denotes Translation and 3 denotes Stop

$$\left(\frac{K_{\Psi}^R}{K_{\Psi,max}^R}, \frac{K_{\omega}^T}{K_{\omega,max}^T}, \frac{K_{\omega}^R}{K_{\omega,max}^R}, \frac{K_{\Psi}^T}{K_{\Psi,max}^T} \right) \equiv (0.5, 0.75, 0.5, 0.5)$$

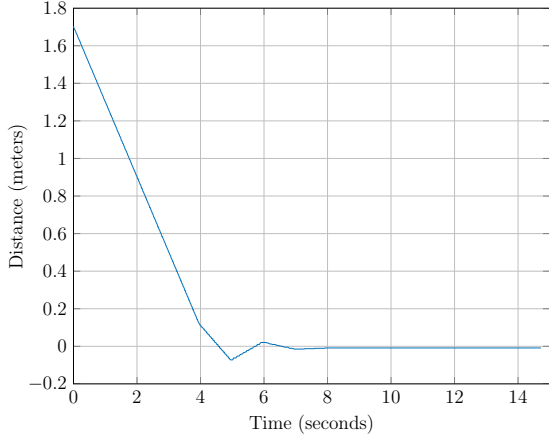


Figure 83: The error in displacement of the robot over time for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.5K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.75K_{\omega,max}^T)$

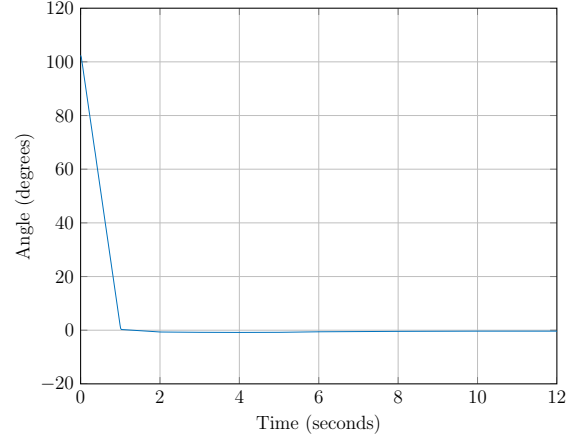


Figure 84: The error in bearing of the robot over time for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.5K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.75K_{\omega,max}^T)$

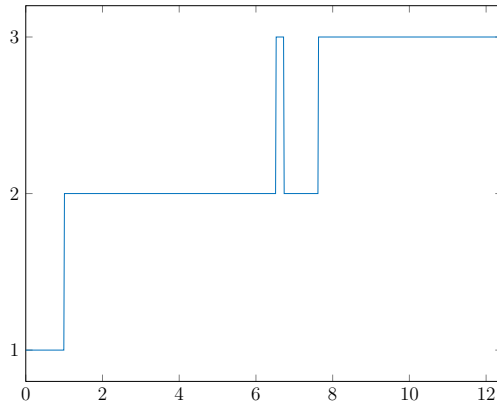


Figure 85: The discrete state trajectory for $(K_{\Psi}^R, K_{\omega}^T) \equiv (0.5K_{\Psi,max}^R, 0.75K_{\omega,max}^T)$. 1 denotes Rotation, 2 denotes Translation and 3 denotes Stop

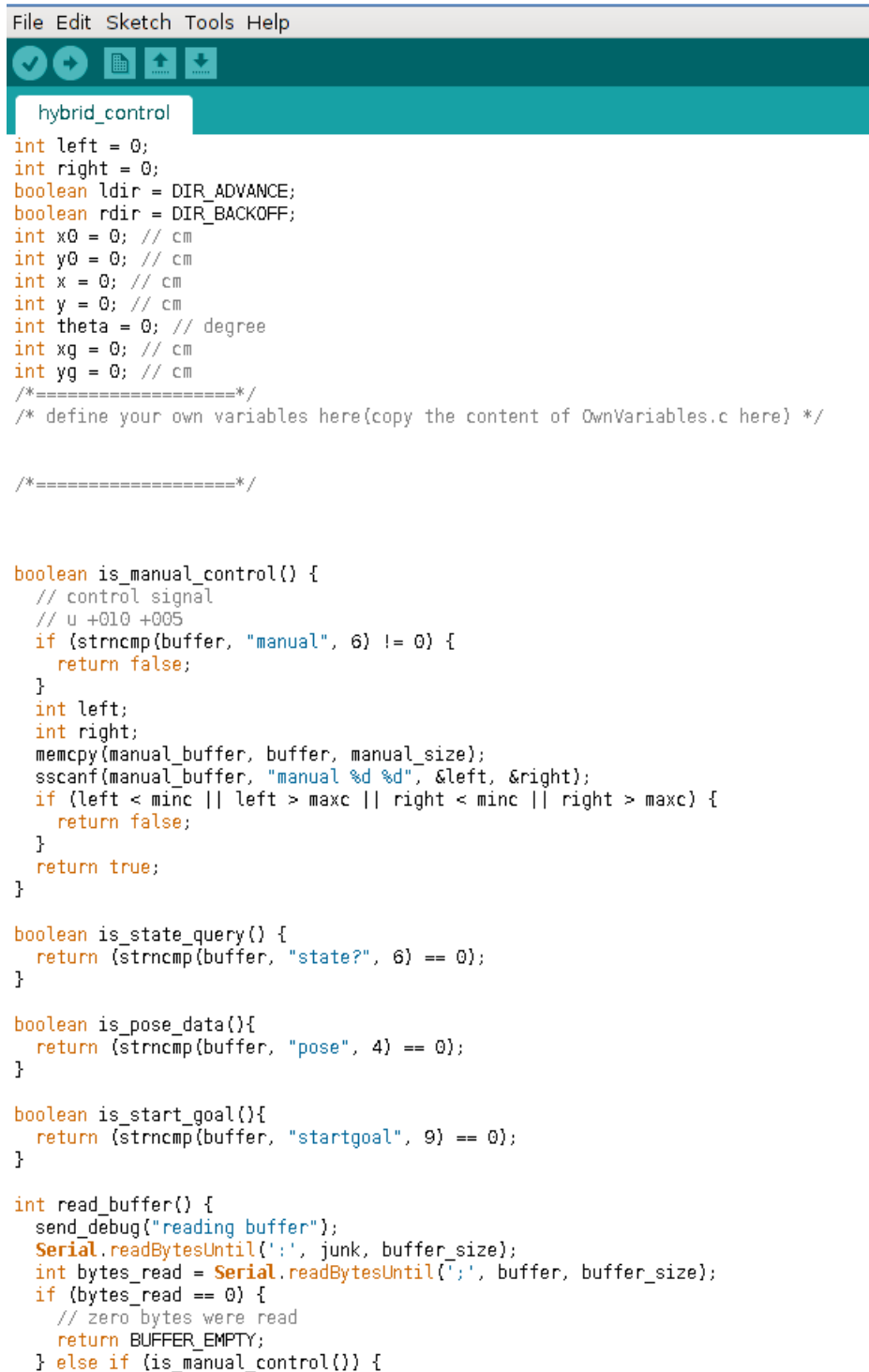
Task 20

First, we copy files `Controller.c`, `OwnVariables.c` and `RenewControllerState.c` by opening each one, pressing `Ctrl+A` and then `Ctrl+C` inside the editor.

We then navigate to the directory

`SOURCE_RESIDENCE/Simulation Environment/ArduinoFiles/hybrid_control.ino`

and double-click on `hybrid_control.ino`. We scroll down until we locate the parts where our code should be pasted. Upon finding them we immediately hit `Ctrl+V`. Figure 86 shows a part of the process before pasting the relevant copied file and figure 87 shows the outcome of applying the action `Ctrl+V`.



```

File Edit Sketch Tools Help
hybrid_control
int left = 0;
int right = 0;
boolean ldir = DIR_ADVANCE;
boolean rdir = DIR_BACKOFF;
int x0 = 0; // cm
int y0 = 0; // cm
int x = 0; // cm
int y = 0; // cm
int theta = 0; // degree
int xg = 0; // cm
int yg = 0; // cm
/*=====*/
/* define your own variables here(copy the content of OwnVariables.c here) */

/*=====*/

boolean is_manual_control() {
  // control signal
  // u +010 +005
  if (strncmp(buffer, "manual", 6) != 0) {
    return false;
  }
  int left;
  int right;
  memcpy(manual_buffer, buffer, manual_size);
  sscanf(manual_buffer, "manual %d %d", &left, &right);
  if (left < minc || left > maxc || right < minc || right > maxc) {
    return false;
  }
  return true;
}

boolean is_state_query() {
  return (strncmp(buffer, "state?", 6) == 0);
}

boolean is_pose_data(){
  return (strncmp(buffer, "pose", 4) == 0);
}

boolean is_start_goal(){
  return (strncmp(buffer, "startgoal", 9) == 0);
}

int read_buffer() {
  send_debug("reading buffer");
  Serial.readBytesUntil(':', junk, buffer_size);
  int bytes_read = Serial.readBytesUntil(';', buffer, buffer_size);
  if (bytes_read == 0) {
    // zero bytes were read
    return BUFFER_EMPTY;
  } else if (is_manual_control()) {

```

Figure 86: hybrid_control.ino before copying the contents of OwnVariables.c in it.

```

File Edit Sketch Tools Help
hybrid_control.ino
int y0 = 0; // cm
int x = 0; // cm
int y = 0; // cm
int theta = 0; // degree
int xg = 0; // cm
int yg = 0; // cm
/*=====*/
/* define your own variables here(copy the content of OwnVariables.c here) */

double R_true = 0.1001405119340;
double L_true = 0.5052864456892;

// Control strategy
#define ROTATION_CONTROL 0
#define TRANSLATION_CONTROL 1
#define STOP_CONTROL 2

// The control strategy: R(otation), T(ranslation), S(top)
int control_strategy = ROTATION_CONTROL;

// The angle between the robot and the goal
double theta_R = 0.0;

// The robot cannot (in general) be rotated *exactly* theta_R degrees
/*double angle_tolerance = 6;*/
double angle_tolerance = 2.0;

// The robot cannot (in general) be translated *exactly* to the goal (cm)
/*double distance_tolerance = 20;*/
double distance_tolerance = 2.0;

// Sampling time. Should be obtained through the GUI?
double Ts = 1.0;

// Rotation and translation inputs
double u_psi = 0.0;
double u_omega = 0.0;

// Part I of Rotation Control
double r_K_psi_min = 0.0;
double r_K_psi_max = 2.0 * L_true / (R_true * Ts);
double r_K_psi = r_K_psi_max * 0.5;

// Part II of Rotation Control
double r_K_omega_min = 0.0;
double r_K_omega_max = 2.0 / (R_true * Ts); // NO MINUS HERE
double r_K_omega = r_K_omega_max * 0.5;

// Part II of Line Following Control
double t_p = 40.0;
double t_K_psi_min = 2.0 * L_true / (t_p * Ts * R_true);
double t_K_psi_max = 0.0;
double t_K_psi = t_K_psi_min * 0.5;

// Part I of Line Following Control

```

Figure 87: hybrid_control.ino after copying the contents of OwnVariables.c in it.

After the successful insertion of the contents of the aforementioned files, we move the mouse to upper-left corner where we find a tick symbol, illustrated in figure 88. We then press it using the left button of the mouse.

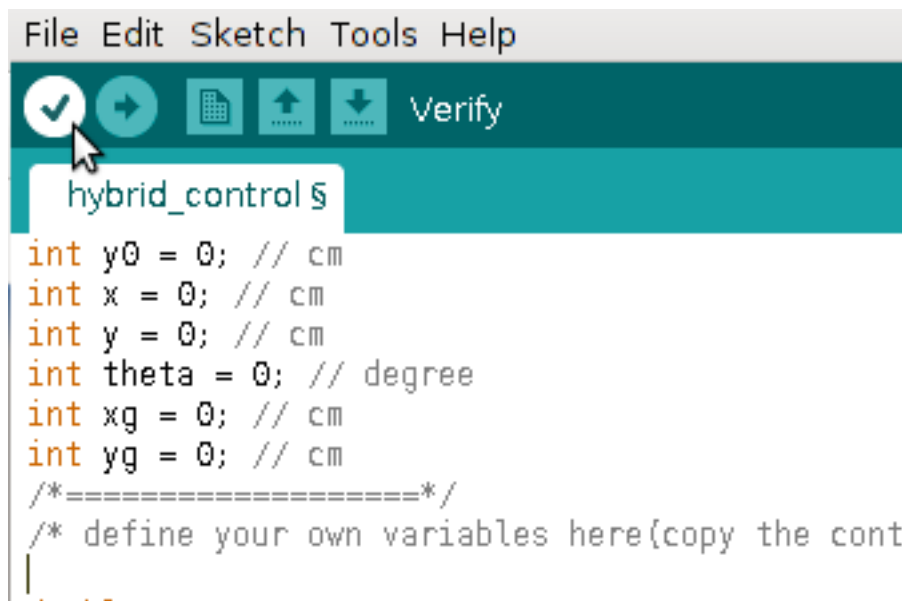


Figure 88: After the injection of the contents of the three files we locate the tick symbol and click it

Task 21

Task 22