

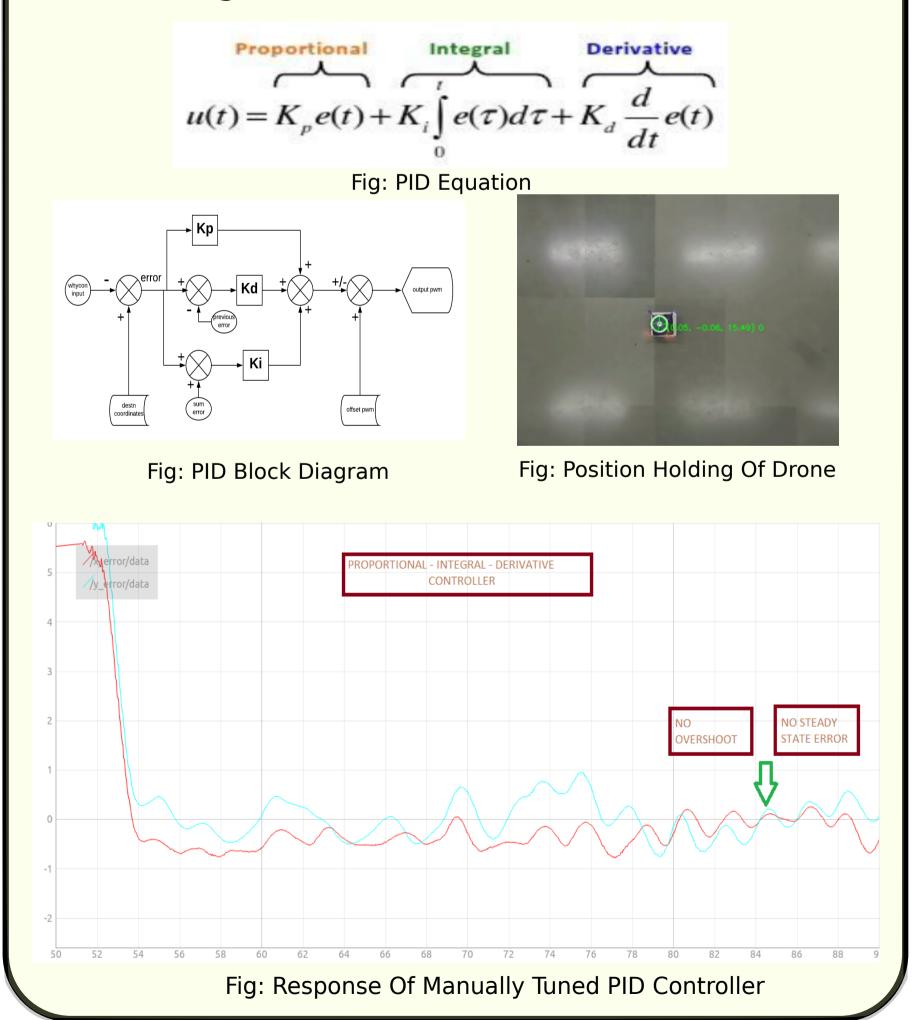
## Autotuning Of Controller For Drones

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## Manual Tuning Of PID Controller

Proportional-Integral-Derivative (PID) controllers are widely used in industrial systems. They give robust performance for a wide range of operating conditions. In practical implementation, there is a high possibility that due to human intervention the process is not tuned to obtain optimum control. Hence we propose two methods of auto-tuning the PID controller.



Auto - Tuning Of PID
Controller Using
Ziegler - Nichols Method

In this method of auto-tuning we try to analyse the nature of what the controller is driving, then reverse-engineer to calculate tuning parameters from the output. We do this by changing the PID output and then observe how the input responds. Kp, Ki and Kd are calculated from the formulae mentioned below.

Controller type	Kp	Ti	Td
P	0.5 * Ku	_	_
PI	0.5 * Ku	Tu/1.25	_
PD	0.8 * Ku	_	Tu/8
Classic PID	0.6 * Ku	Tu/2	Tu/8
Pessen Integral rule	0.7 * Ku	Tu/2.5	3Tu/20
Some overshoot	0.33 * Ku	Tu/2	Tu/3
No overshoot	0.2 * Ku	Tu/2	Tu/3

Fig: Ziegler Nichols Formulae

Ku is the ultimate gain
Tu is the time period of oscillation

Fig: Response of Auto-Tuned PID Controller

## Iteration Based Auto - Tuning Of PID Controller

This method calculates optimum values of PID parameters for the controller by tuning on the flight. The user enters a range for the possible values of the parameters and the code continuously changes them based on the principles of control theory.

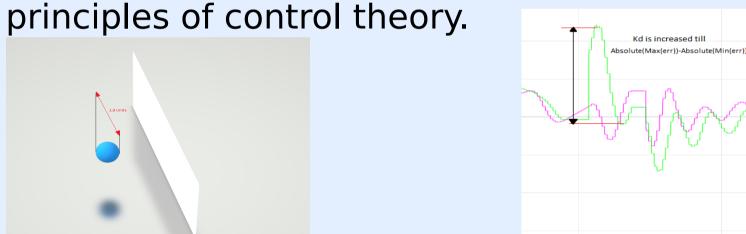


Fig: Kp is increased till the drone enters into an imaginary sphere of diameter 1.8 units

Fig: Kd is increased till twice the amplitude is less than 1 unit

