### **Problem 0: Autopilot Implementation**

#### Low level control

Implement the update(...) functions in

- pd\_control\_with\_rate.py
- pi\_control.py
- tf\_control.py Use the control discussed in class and not in the book

#### Tips / Instructions:

- Make sure that you saturate the return value to be limited based upon self.limit
- Note that self.integrator is the integral of the error and self.error\_delay\_1 is the error on the previous loop through. Use the trapazoidal rule.
- y\_delay\_1 is the value of y at the previous step
- u\_delay\_1 is the value of u at the previous step

#### **Autopilot**

To implement the autopilot, calculate the gains in control\_parameters.py and then in autopilot.py implement the following.

- init (...):
  - Use values from control\_parameters.py (imported as AP) to initialize controllers for the sequential control loops in Chapter 6.1.
  - The controllers should be instances of TFControl, PIControl, and PDControlWithRate
- update(...) : Calculate the autopilot commands for  $\delta_e$ ,  $\delta_a$ ,  $\delta_r$ , and  $\delta_t$  using successive loop closure

#### Tips / Instructions:

- \_\_init\_\_(...)
  - Limit the output of calculated roll from aileron to be between -45 an 45 degrees
  - Limit the output of calculated course angle from roll to be between -30 and 30 degrees
  - Limit the output of calculated pitch from elevevator to be between -45 and 45 degrees
  - Limit the output of calculated altitude from pitch to be between -30 and 30 degrees
  - Limit the output of the airspeed from throttle to be between -1 and 1
- update(...)

- Saturate the commanded  $\phi^c$  value between -30 degrees and 30 degrees before using it in the control loop
- Saturate the commanded altitude to be within plus or minus Ap.altitude\_zone of the current altitude
- Do not allow negative thrust

Use of feedforward control:

You'll notice that the <code>MsgAutopilot</code> has a member called <code>phi\_feedforward</code> . This feedforward term should be used when calculating  $\phi^c$ . The final equation in section 6.1.1.2 of the book has the equation

$$\phi^c(t) = k_{p_\chi}ig(\chi^c(t) - \chi(t)ig) + k_{i_\chi}\int_{-\infty}^t ig(\chi^c( au) - \chi( au)ig)d au$$

Implement it instead as

$$\phi^c(t) = \phi_{ff} + k_{p_\chi}ig(\chi^c(t) - \chi(t)ig) + k_{i_\chi}\int_{-\infty}^t ig(\chi^c( au) - \chi( au)ig)d au$$

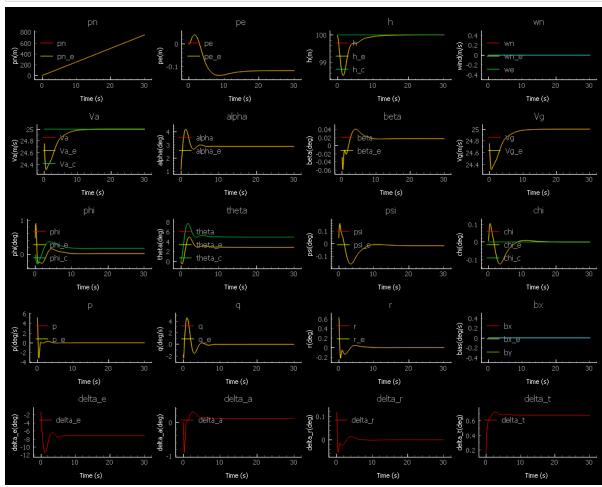
where  $\phi_{ff}=$  cmd.phi\_feedforward

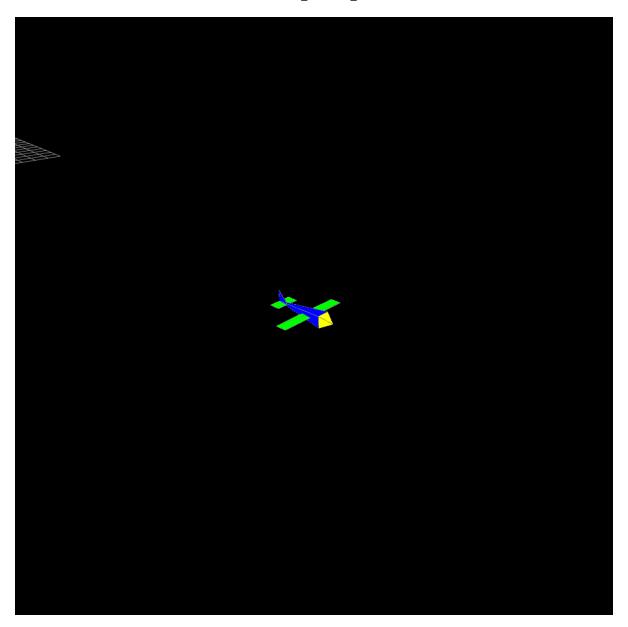
```
In [ ]: # Note that this cell can be run separately to initialize for other cell blocks
        import numpy as np
        from mav sim.chap3.mav dynamics import DynamicState
        from mav_sim.chap6.run_sim import run_sim
        from mav_sim.message_types.msg_sim_params import MsgSimParams
        from mav_sim.tools.signals import Signals
        from mav_sim.chap2.mav_viewer import MavViewer
        from mav_sim.chap3.data_viewer import DataViewer
        from mav_sim.tools.display_figures import display_data_view, display_mav_view
        import mav_sim.parameters.aerosonde_parameters as MAV
        # The viewers need to be initialized once due to restart issues with atgraph
        if 'mav_view' not in globals():
            print("Initializing mav_view")
            global mav view
            mav_view = MavViewer() # initialize the mav viewer
        if 'data_view' not in globals():
            print("Initializing data_view")
            global data view
            data view = DataViewer() # initialize view of data plots
        # Initialize state values
        sim_params = MsgSimParams(end_time=40., video_name="chap6.avi") # Sim ending in 10
        state = DynamicState()
        # Define nominal commands
        Va_command_nom = Signals(dc_offset=MAV.Va0,
                                 amplitude=0.0,
                                 start_time=1000.0,
                                frequency=0.01)
```

```
altitude_command_nom = Signals(dc_offset=-MAV.down0,
                        amplitude=0.0,
                        start time=1000.0,
                        frequency=0.02)
course_command_nom = Signals(dc_offset=MAV.psi0,
                        amplitude=0.,
                        start_time=1000.0,
                        frequency=0.015)
# Function for running simulation and displaying results
def run_sim_and_display(Va_command: Signals = Va_command_nom, altitude_command: Sig
        course_command: Signals = course_command_nom):
   global mav view
   global data_view
   data view.reset(sim params.start time)
    (mav_view, data_view) = run_sim(sim=sim_params, init_state=state, mav_view=mav_
        Va_command=Va_command, altitude_command=altitude_command, course_command=co
   display_data_view(data_view)
    display_mav_view(mav_view)
```

Initializing mav\_view
Initializing data view

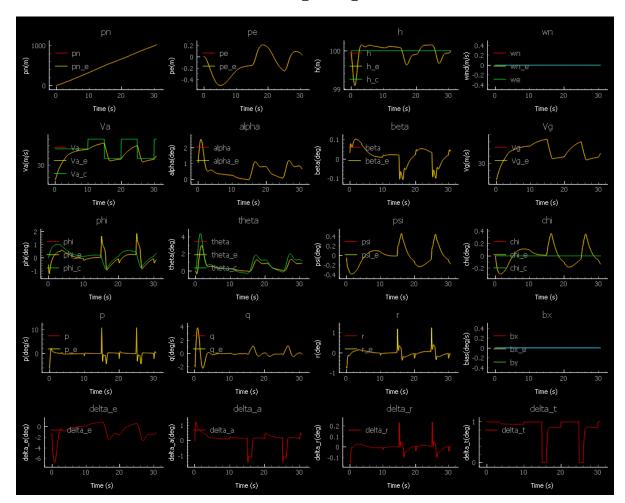
In [ ]: # Run a straight controlled trajectory
run\_sim\_and\_display()

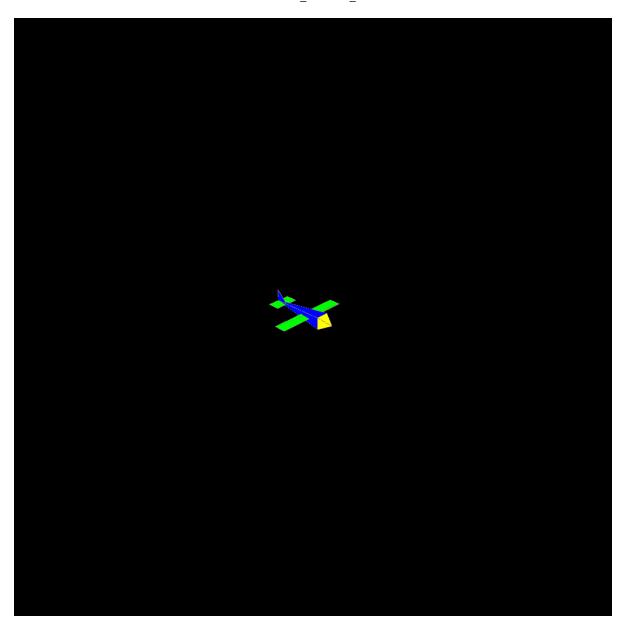




# Problem 1: Airspeed command - part a

Command the aircraft airspeed to oscillate between 32 and 38 every ten seconds with a starting time of 10.0.





# Problem 2: Airspeed command - part b

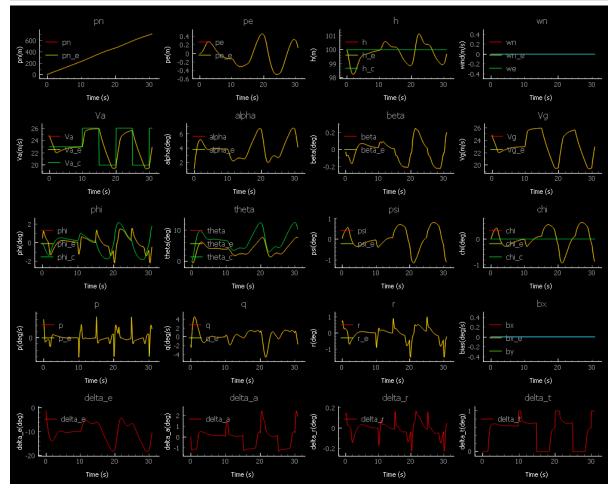
Command the aircraft airspeed to oscillate between 20 and 26 every ten seconds with a starting time of 10.0.

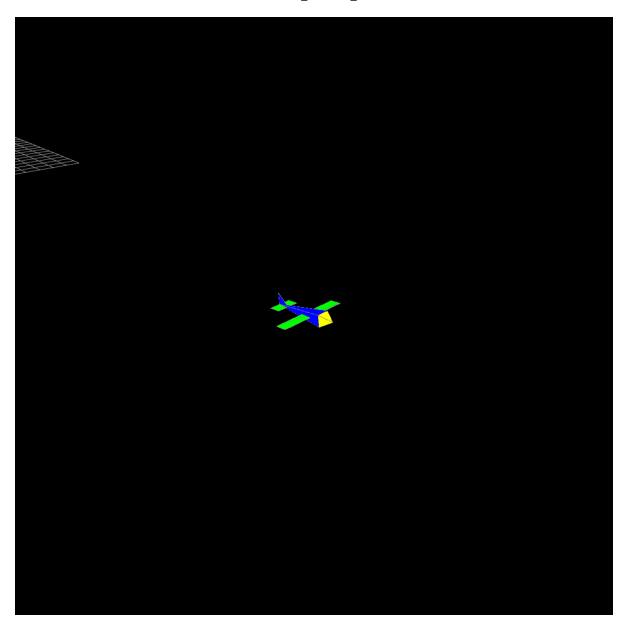
# Question What difference do you notice in the results? Describe the reason behind the major difference.

Answer: The aircraft seems to be flying slower. And the corrections made by the aircraft seem to be larger and more noticable. This could be due to the lower airspeed and larger inputs to the control surfaces are required at lower speeds to get the same output.

frequency=0.1)

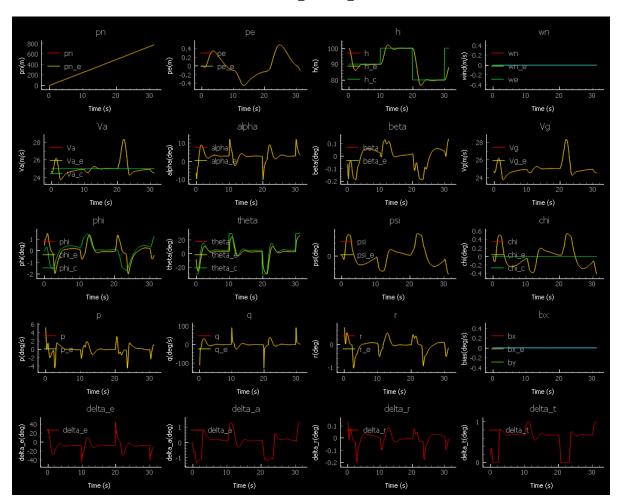
# Run the simulation
run\_sim\_and\_display(Va\_command=Va\_command)

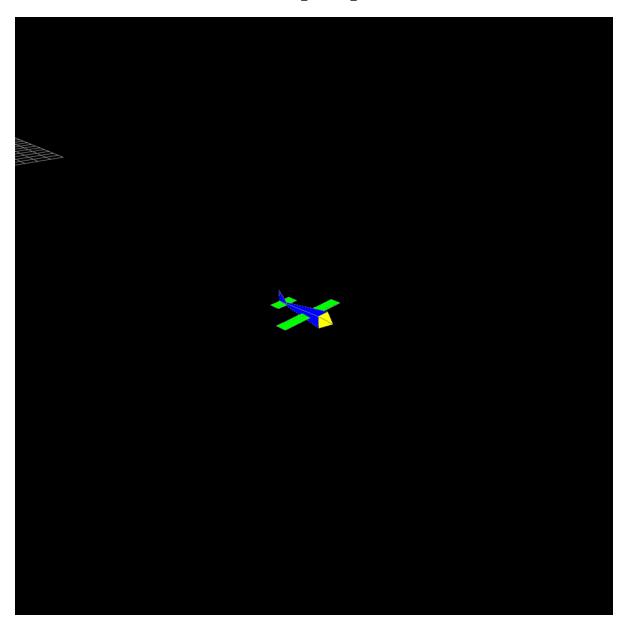




## Problem 3: Altitude

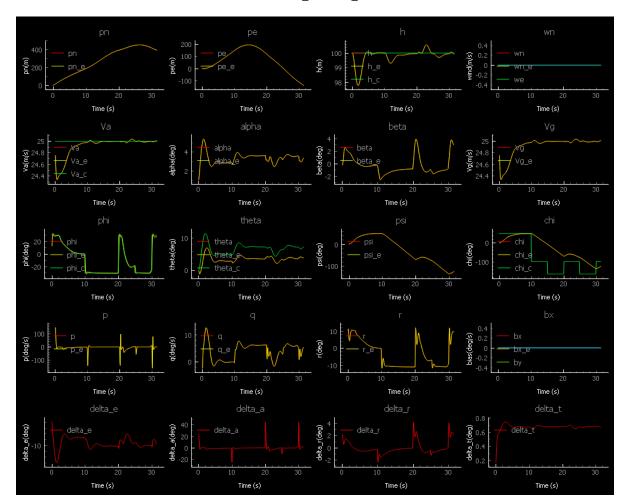
Command the aircraft altitude to oscillate between 80 and 100 every 20 seconds starting at time 10.0.

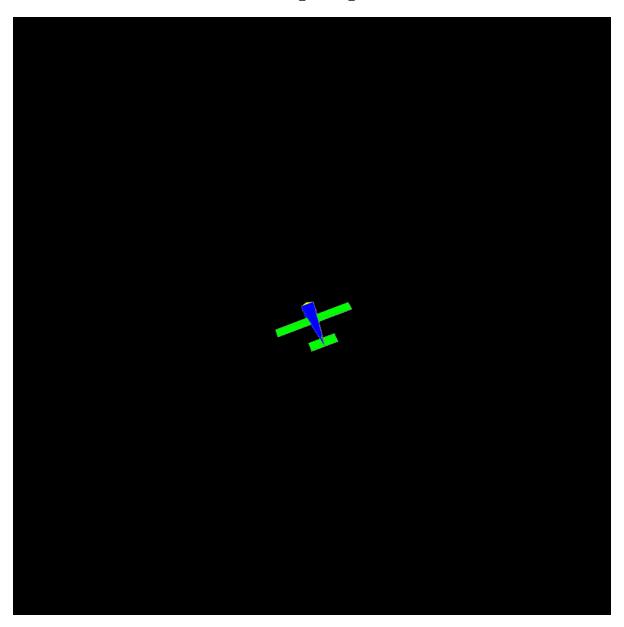




## **Problem 4: Course**

Command the aircraft course to move between 60 degrees and 80 degrees every 10 seconds starting at time 10.0.





# Static analysis

Run the static code analysis (you must have zero static code analysis errors to get credit). You may not modify the static code analysis configuration files.

#### **ISORT**

Run Isort:

python -m isort mav\_sim book\_assignments

Terminal output (should be nothing):

#### MyPy

Run MyPy

```
python -m mypy mav_sim/chap2/ mav_sim/chap3/ mav_sim/chap4/
mav_sim/chap5/ mav_sim/chap6/ book_assignments
```

Terminal output (should indicate no error):

```
Success: no issues found in 38 source files
```

#### **Pylint**

Run Pylint

```
python -m pylint --jobs 0 --rcfile .pylintrc mav_sim/chap2/
mav_sim/chap3/ mav_sim/chap4/ mav_sim/chap5/ mav_sim/chap6/
book_assignments/
```

Terminal output (should indicate 10/10)

```
Your code has been rated at 10.00/10 (previous run: 9.99/10, +0.01)
```

# Simple code checking

The following code does not need to change. It should just be used as a sanity check so that you know the code is implemented properly. The output should not have any lines reading Failed test!

```
In [ ]: from mav_sim.unit_tests.ch6_feedback_control_test import run_all_tests, PDControlWi
run_all_tests()
```

Starting PDControlWithRate test Passed test on PDControlWithRate

Starting PIControlTest test
Passed test on PIControlTest

Starting TFControl test Passed test on TFControl

Starting Autopilot test Passed test on Autopilot

Starting pd\_control\_with\_rate test End of test

Starting pi\_control test End of test

Starting tf\_control test End of test

Starting autopilot test End of test