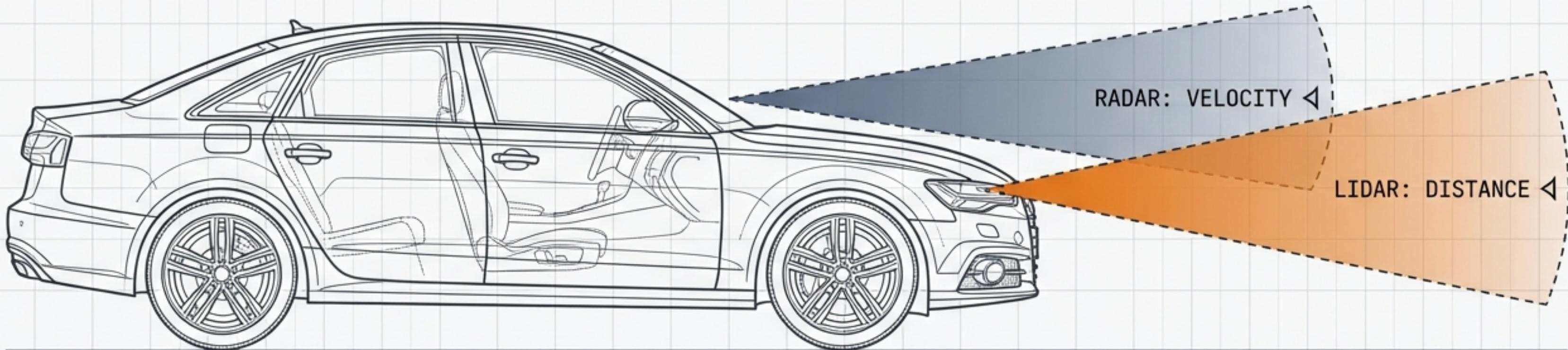


Anatomy of an Autonomous Stop

Deconstructing the fuzzy logic that turns vague sensor data into precise life-saving action.



The Scenario: 65 km/h, 20 Meters, One Decision

INPUT A: VELOCITY

65 km/h

Approaching
Fast Threshold

INPUT B: DISTANCE

20 m

OBSTACLE
DETECTED



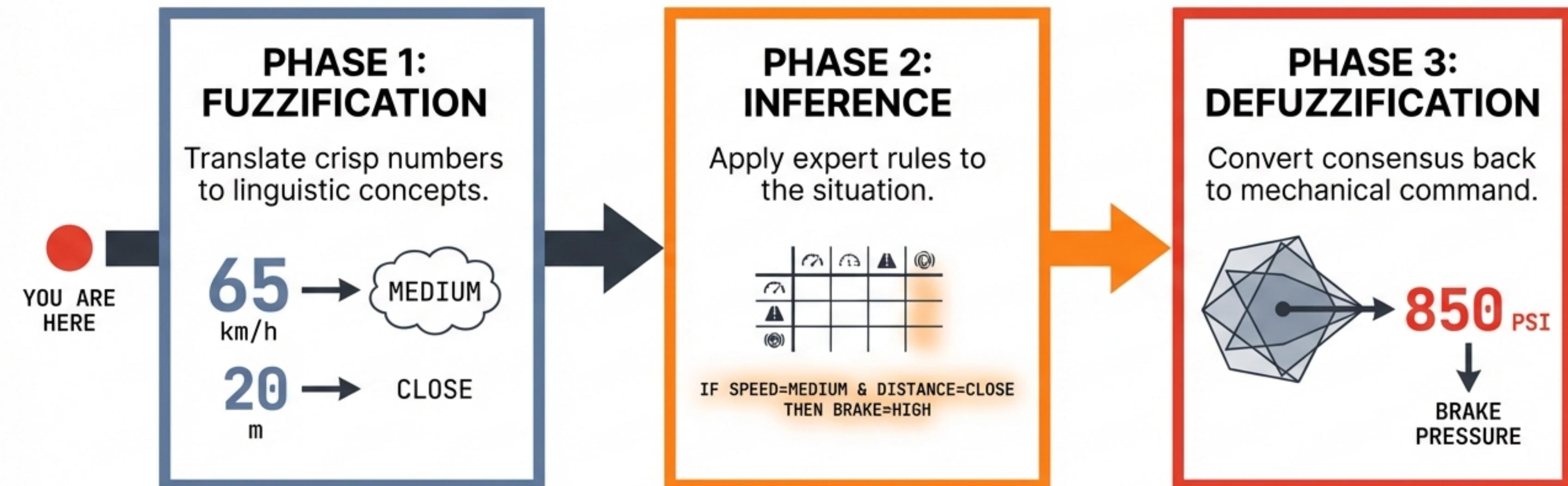
OUTPUT: BRAKE PRESSURE

? PSI

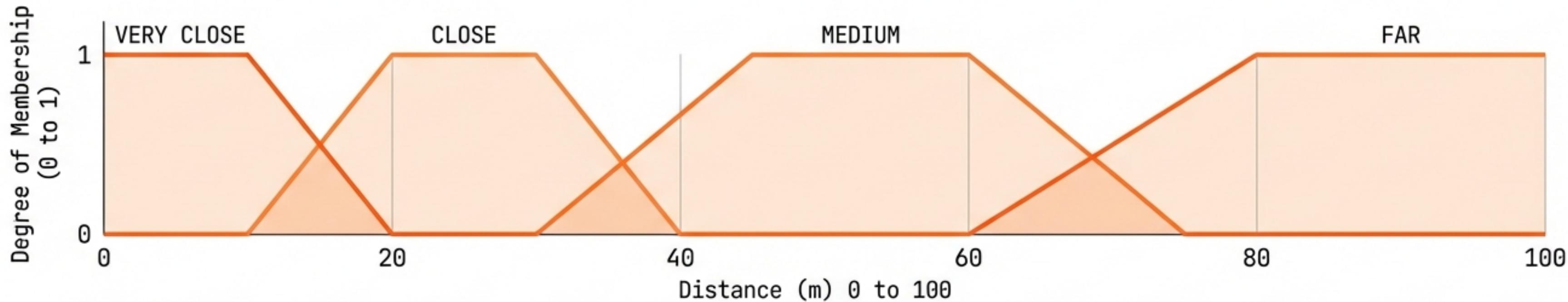
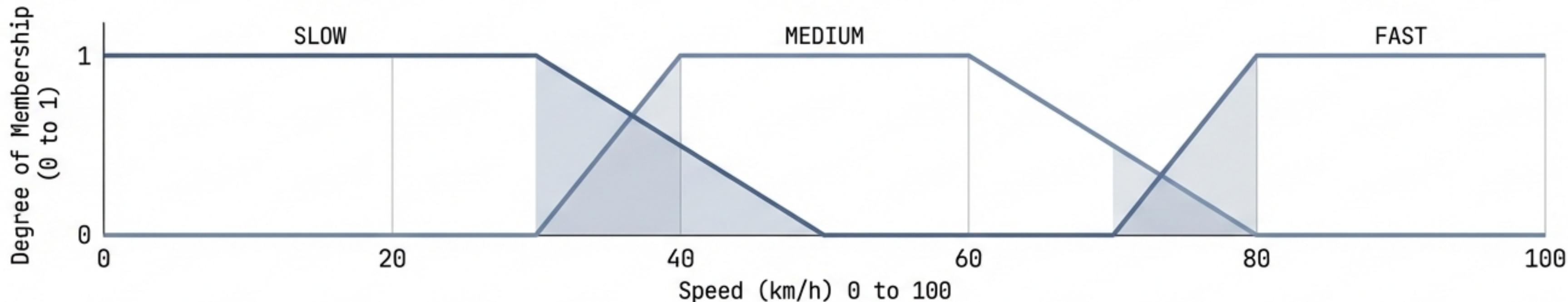
CALCULATING...

THE CHALLENGE: The world is not binary. The car is 'moderately fast' and 'dangerously close.' How do we translate ambiguity into a precise mechanical force?

The Logic Architecture



Mapping the Territory: Defining Input Sets



Unlike binary logic, fuzzy boundaries allow a value to belong to multiple sets simultaneously.

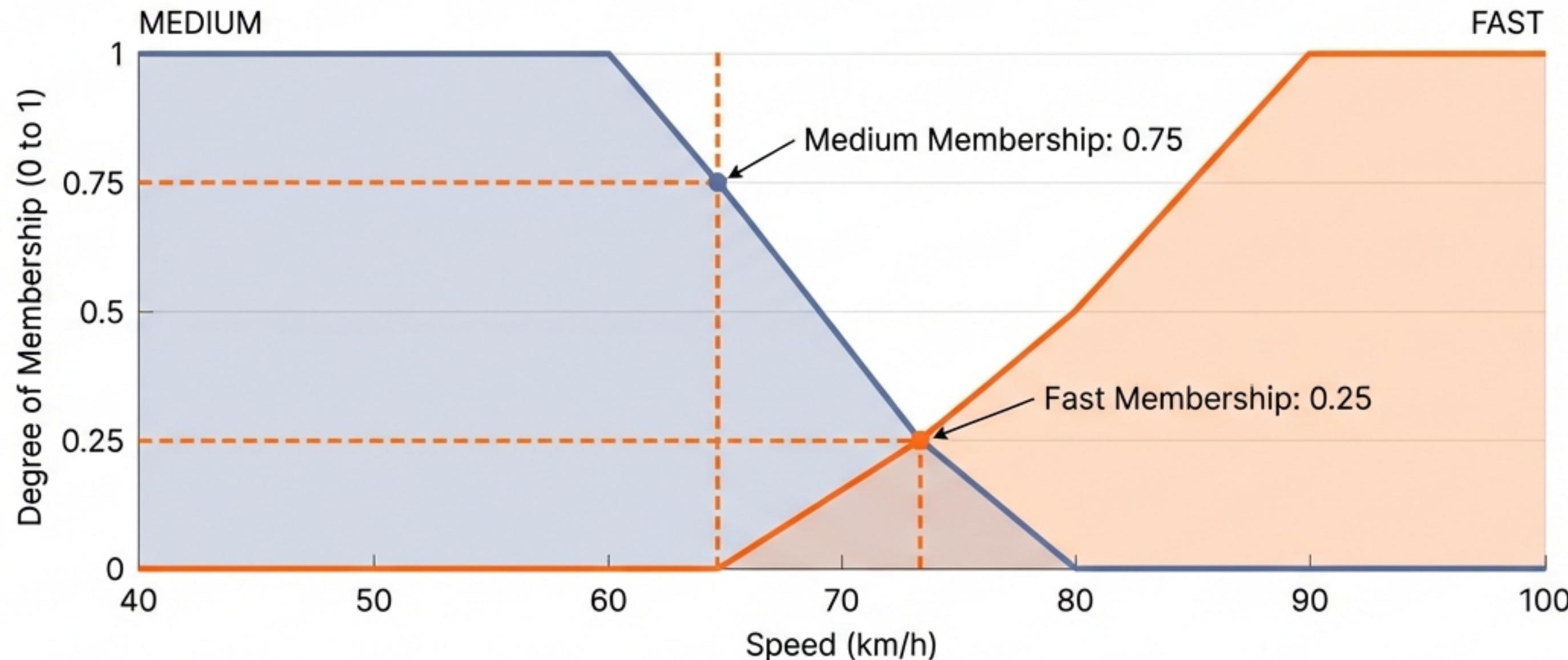
The Rulebook: Encoding Human Intuition

| | FAR | MEDIUM DIST | CLOSE | VERY CLOSE |
|--------------|----------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| SLOW | Gentle | Gentle | Moderate | Firm |
| MEDIUM SPEED | Gentle | Moderate | Firm | Emergency |
| FAST | Moderate | Firm | Emergency | Emergency |

Braking Output Legend

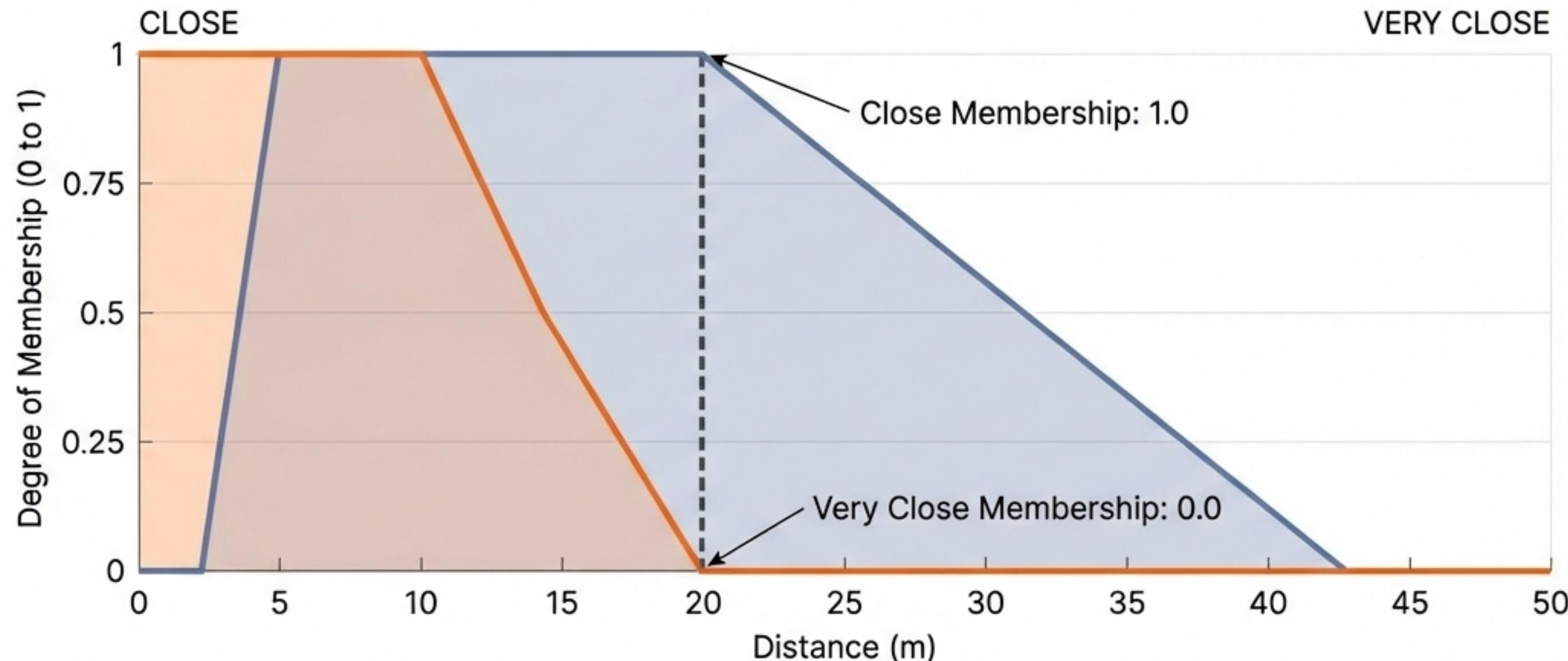
- Gentle: ~15 PSI
- Moderate: ~40 PSI
- Firm: ~65 PSI
- Emergency: ~90 PSI

Step 1: Fuzzifying Speed



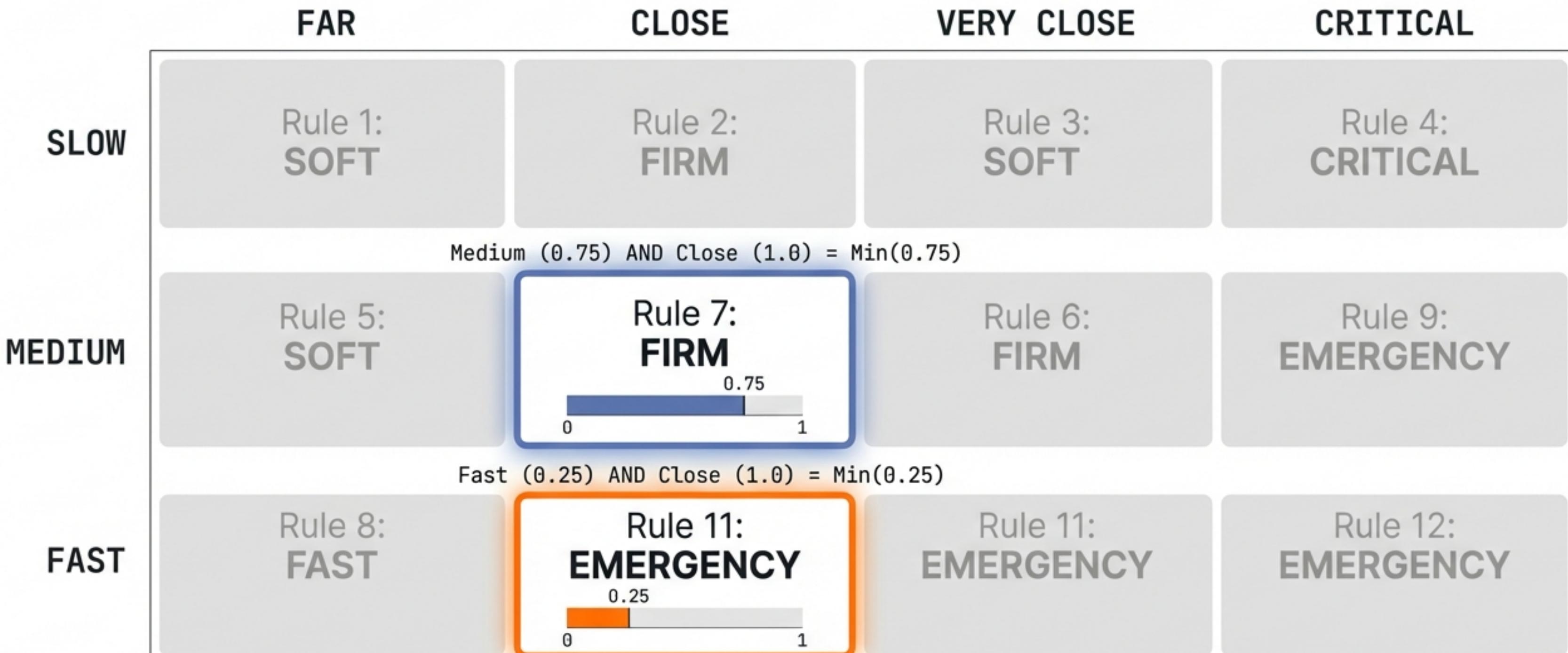
At 65 km/h, the input is 75% Medium and 25% Fast.

Step 1: Fuzzifying Distance



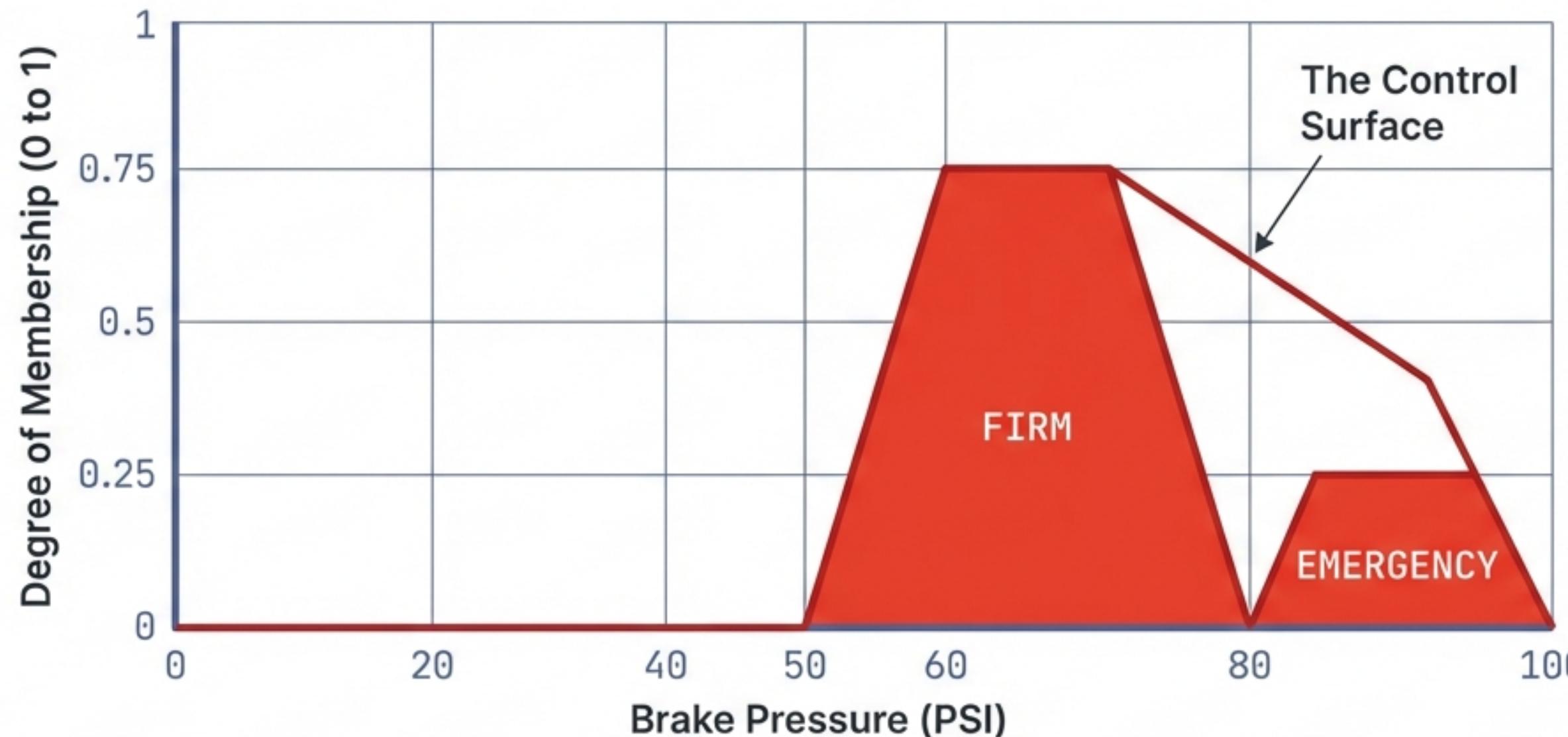
At 20 meters, the car is unequivocally 'Close'.
It has just exited the 'Very Close' zone.

Step 2: Inference (Evaluating the Rules)



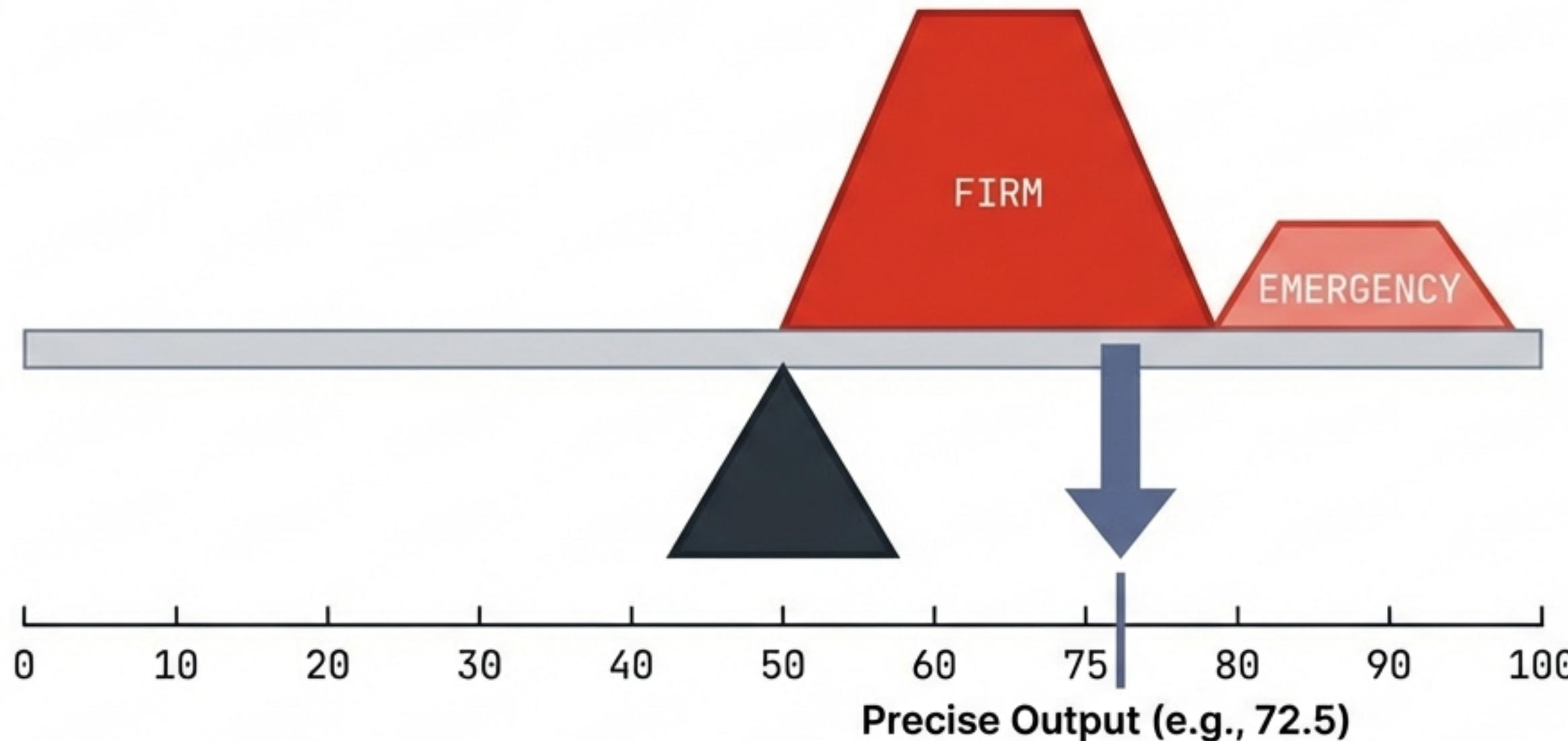
LOGIC CONFLICT: The system believes we need FIRM braking (75% confidence) but also detects an EMERGENCY risk (25% confidence).

Step 3: Aggregation



We don't choose one rule. We combine the truncated shapes to form a total judgment area.

Step 4: Defuzzification (The Concept)



Centroid Method: Imagine balancing the shape on a pin.
The balance point is the precise output number.

Calculating the Precise Command

$$\frac{(0.75 \times 65) + (0.25 \times 90) = 71.25}{0.75 + 0.25 = 1.0} = 71.25 \text{ PSI}$$

Diagram illustrating the calculation:

- Degree of Firmness (0.75) is multiplied by the Center of Firm Set (65).
- Center of Firm Set (65) is labeled with an arrow pointing to the term 0.75×65 .
- Degree of Emergency (0.25) is multiplied by the Center of Emergency Set (90).
- Center of Emergency Set (90) is labeled with an arrow pointing to the term 0.25×90 .
- The sum of the two products is 71.25.
- Degree of Firmness (0.75) is also labeled with an arrow pointing to the denominator $0.75 + 0.25$.
- Degree of Emergency (0.25) is also labeled with an arrow pointing to the denominator $0.75 + 0.25$.
- The total sum of the degrees of firmness and emergency is 1.0.
- The final result is 71.25 PSI, displayed in red.

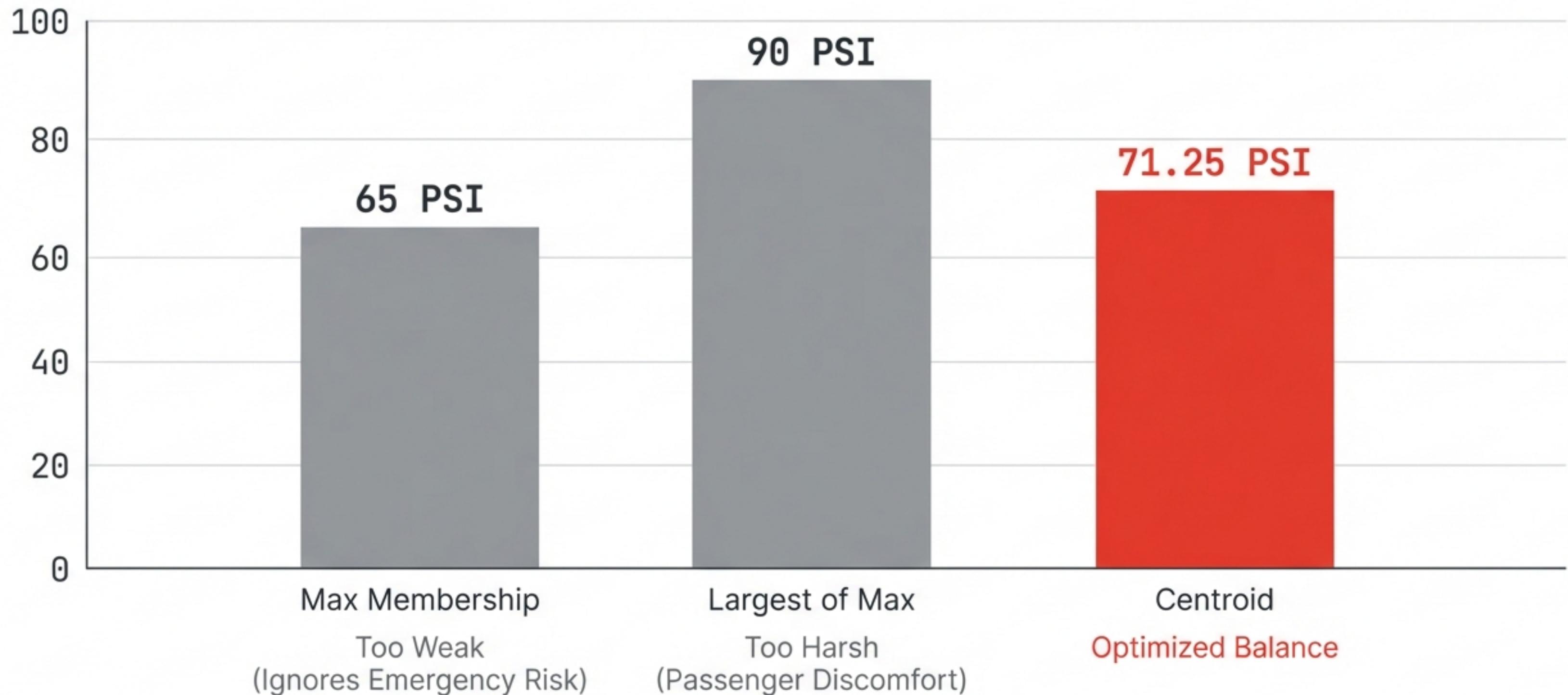
The Result: 71.25 PSI



WHY THIS NUMBER?

1. It is stronger than standard Firm braking (65) to account for the speed risk.
2. It is smoother than full Emergency braking (90) to maintain passenger control.
3. It represents a proportional, weighted response to the danger.

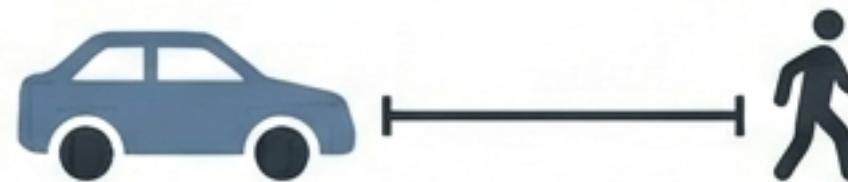
Why Centroid? A Comparison



Robustness Across Scenarios

Scenario A: CASUAL

Input: 30 km/h @ 80m
Output: 15 PSI (Gentle)



Scenario B: PANIC

Input: 85 km/h @ 8m
Output: 88 PSI (Emergency)

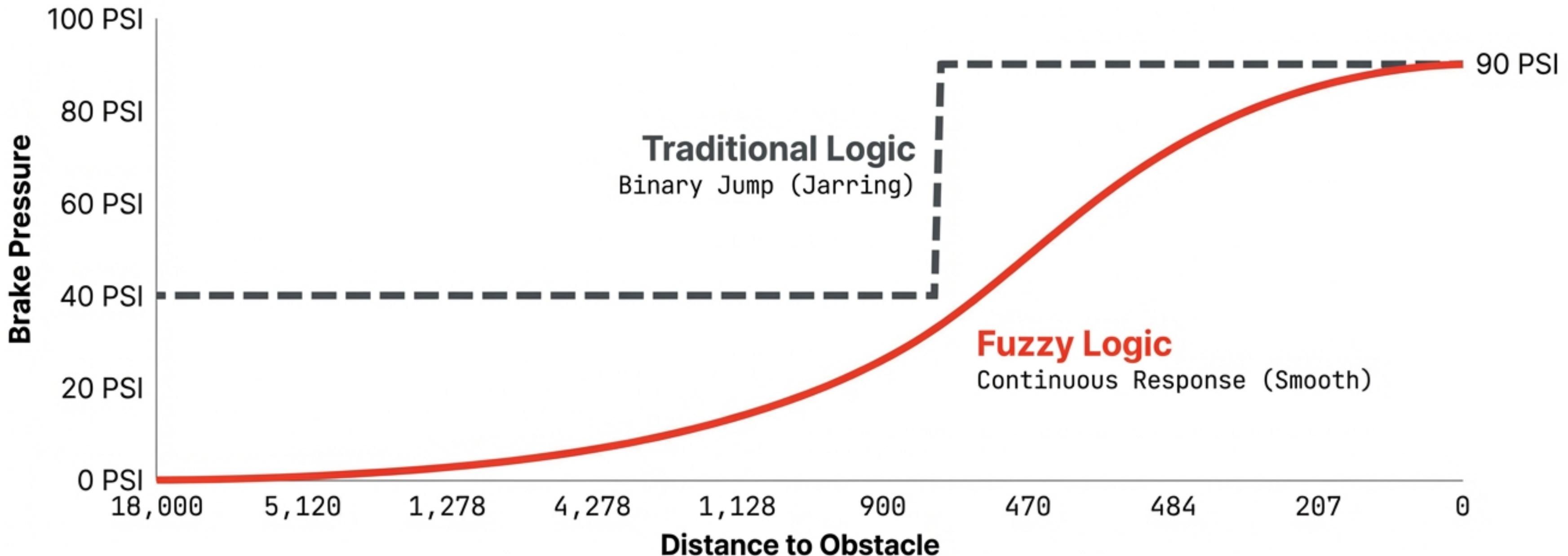


Scenario C: STANDARD

Input: 55 km/h @ 50m
Output: 40 PSI (Moderate)



The Human Advantage in Machine Code



Fuzzy logic allows the machine to think like a human: "I'm going pretty fast and getting kind of close," translating vague reality into precise, safe engineering.