

Model identification and learning control in autonomous driving

Identification of comfort parameters during lane change.

Eindwerk voorgedragen tot het behalen van het diploma van Master of Science in de ingenieurswetenschappen, richting Werktuigkunde, optie Voertuigtechnieken

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Voorwoord

Dank u mama, dank u papa, en dankuwel mijn lief.

Abstract

1 tot twee bladzijden over uw thesis

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List of symbols

- π het getal pi
- The Answer to the Ultimate Question of Life, the Universe, and Everything [?]

List of Figures

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	1425 ontstaan is. Deze caption is uitzonderlijk lang om te testen					
	ofdat het werkt om de caption over twee lijnen te zetten op 0.8					
	tekstbreedte.					

List of Tables

Chapter 1

Inleiding

Algorithm 1: Learning rate

if $\Delta \theta \leq \epsilon$ then $return(\theta)$;

 \mathbf{end}

 \mathbf{end}

Result: θ_{opti}

```
initialization:  \begin{aligned} & \boldsymbol{\theta} = [1,1,...,1,1] \\ & \boldsymbol{\theta} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\theta}}{norm_2(\boldsymbol{\theta})} \\ & \tilde{\boldsymbol{f}} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{r}_{obs}) \; ; \\ & \textbf{while } Not \; converged \; \textbf{do} \\ & \textbf{start opti:} \\ & \boldsymbol{r}_{exp,i} = argmin(\boldsymbol{\theta}^T \cdot \boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{r})), \forall i \in 1:m; \\ & \text{constraints:} \\ & opti.time = fixed\_time; \\ & opti.begin = initial(observed_i); \\ & opti.end = [y = lane\_distance, vy = 0, ay = 0, jy = 0]; \\ & \textbf{end} \\ & E_{p(\boldsymbol{r}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}(\boldsymbol{f}) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{r}_{exp,i}) \; ; \\ & \Delta \boldsymbol{\theta} = \alpha \cdot (E_{p(\boldsymbol{r}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}(\boldsymbol{f}) - \tilde{\boldsymbol{f}}); \\ & \boldsymbol{\theta} = \boldsymbol{\theta} + \Delta \boldsymbol{\theta}; \end{aligned}
```

Algorithm 2: Double optimization

```
Result: \theta_{opti}
initialization:
m{	heta} = [rac{1}{nf}, rac{1}{nf}, ..., rac{1}{nf}, rac{1}{nf}], nf: number of features 	ilde{f} = rac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m m{f}(m{r}_{obs}); while Not converged do
       start opti 1:
       r_{exp,i} = argmin(\boldsymbol{\theta}^T \cdot \boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{r})), \forall i \in 1:m;
       constraints:
             opti_1.time = fixed\_time;
             opti_1.begin = initial(observed_i);
             opti_1.end = [y = lane\_distance, vy = 0, ay = 0, jy = 0];
       E_{p(\boldsymbol{r}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}(\boldsymbol{f}) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{r}_{exp,i}) ;
       start opti 2:
       \Delta \boldsymbol{\theta} = \operatorname{argmin} \sum_{i=1}^{nf} -\Delta \theta_i \cdot (f(\boldsymbol{r}_{exp})_i - \tilde{f}_i);
       constraints:
             opti_2.subject\_to(\Delta\theta_i\cdot(f(\textbf{\textit{r}}_{exp})_i-\tilde{f}_i)\geq 0)\ ;
             opti_2.subject\_to(\sum_{i=1}^{nf} \Delta\theta_i == 0);
       \quad \text{end} \quad
       \theta = \theta + \Delta \theta;
       if \Delta \theta \leq \epsilon then
         return(\boldsymbol{\theta});
       end
end
```

Figure 1.1: Dit is de sedes van de kul. Der staat trouwens bij dat de KUL in 1425 ontstaan is. Deze caption is uitzonderlijk lang om te testen ofdat het werkt om de caption over twee lijnen te zetten op 0.8 tekstbreedte.

Algorithm 3: Update theta

```
\begin{aligned} & \text{Result: } \theta_{new} \\ & \Delta \theta = [0, 0...0]; \\ & \text{for } i = [1...nf] \text{ do} \\ & | & \text{if } f_{diff}[i] > 0 \text{ then} \\ & | & \Delta \theta[i] = \Delta \theta[i] + f_{diff}[i] \\ & \text{else} \\ & | & \text{for } k = [1...nf] \text{ do} \\ & | & \text{if } k! = i \text{ then} \\ & | & \Delta \theta[i] = \Delta \theta[i] - f_{diff}[i] \\ & | & \text{end} \\ & | & \text{end} \\ & | & \text{end} \\ & \text{end} \\ & \theta = \frac{\theta}{norm_2(\theta)} \end{aligned}
```

Algorithm 4: MPC loop

```
current\_state = intitial\_state\_system; \\ history\_state = current\_state; \\ get(current\_ref); \\ calculated\_control = solve(OCP, current\_ref); \\ \textbf{for } N_{simulations} \textbf{ do} \\ history\_control = calculated\_control; \\ current\_state = \textbf{\textit{f}}(history\_state, calculated\_control); \\ get(current\_ref); \\ set(initial\_guess) = previous\_solution; \\ calculated\_control = solve(OCP, current\_ref, initial\_guess); \\ history\_state = current\_state; \\ \textbf{end} \\
```

Algorithm 5: Path generation

```
Result: r_{opti}
Initialization:
\theta = [1, 1, ..., 1, 1] \text{ Objective:}
r_{opti} = argmin(\theta^T \cdot f(r));
Constraints:
\dot{X}(t) = f(X(t), u(t));
opti.time = T;
opti.begin = [vx = V, other\_states = 0];
opti.end = [y = lane\_distance, vy = 0, ay = 0, jy = 0];
```

Chapter 2

Comfort features

- 2.1 Comfort features found in literature
- 2.2 Comfort features found out of simulation data

dfs ?

Chapter 3

Vehicle model

3.1 Comparison

hhu fs ffe [1] [2] [3] [4] [5]

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