

Discrete Sliding Mode control of small UAS in tight formation flight under information constraints

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IFAC ACA'16

Outline

- ⇒ Why tight formation flight with small UAS?
- ⇒ Problem Statement
- ⇒ Predictive Discrete Sliding Mode Guidance laws
- ⇒ Overview & where to go from here

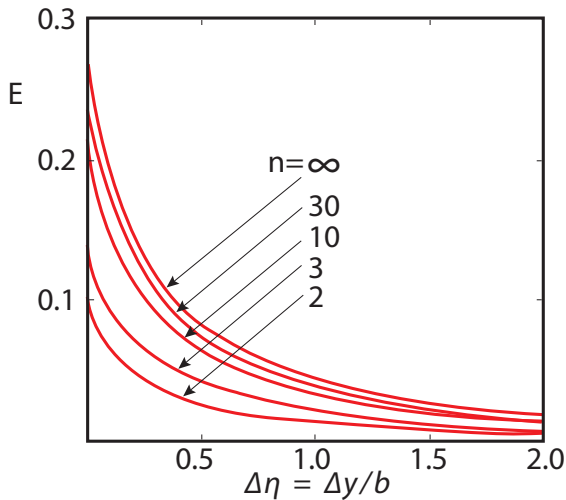


Small UAS
=
Inexpensive
Easy to operate

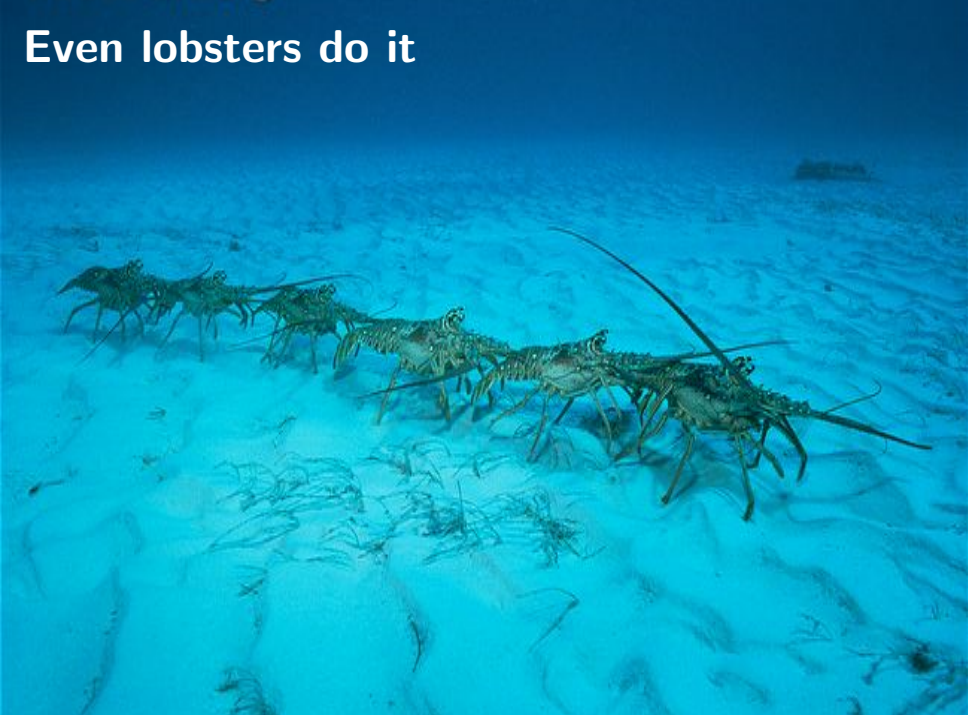


Small UAS
=
Small payload
Small endurance

Tight, large formations enhance range[1]



Even lobsters do it

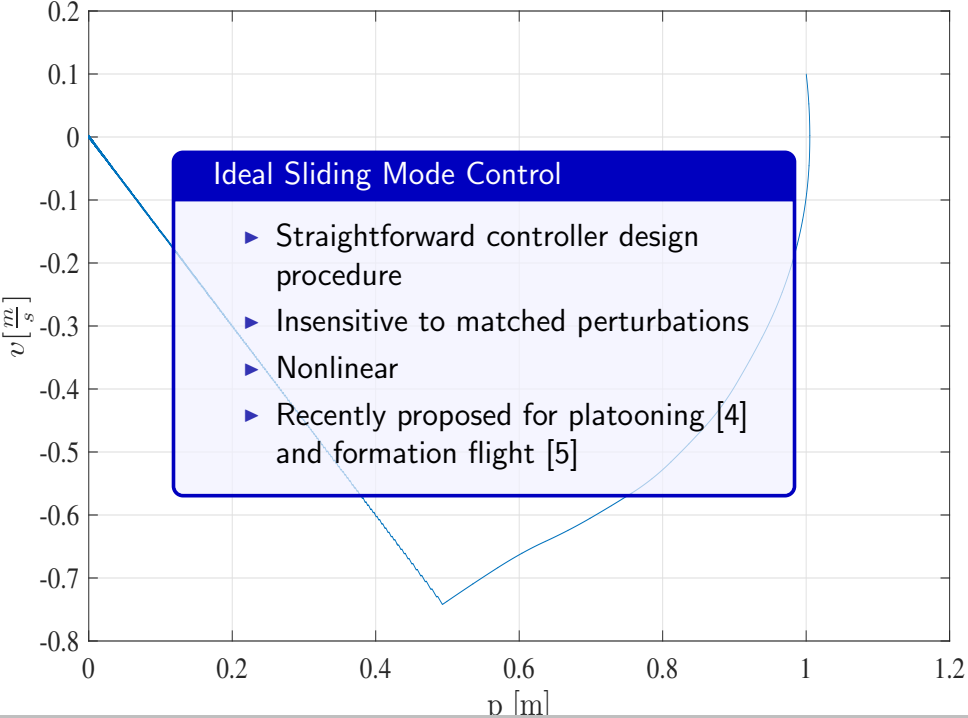


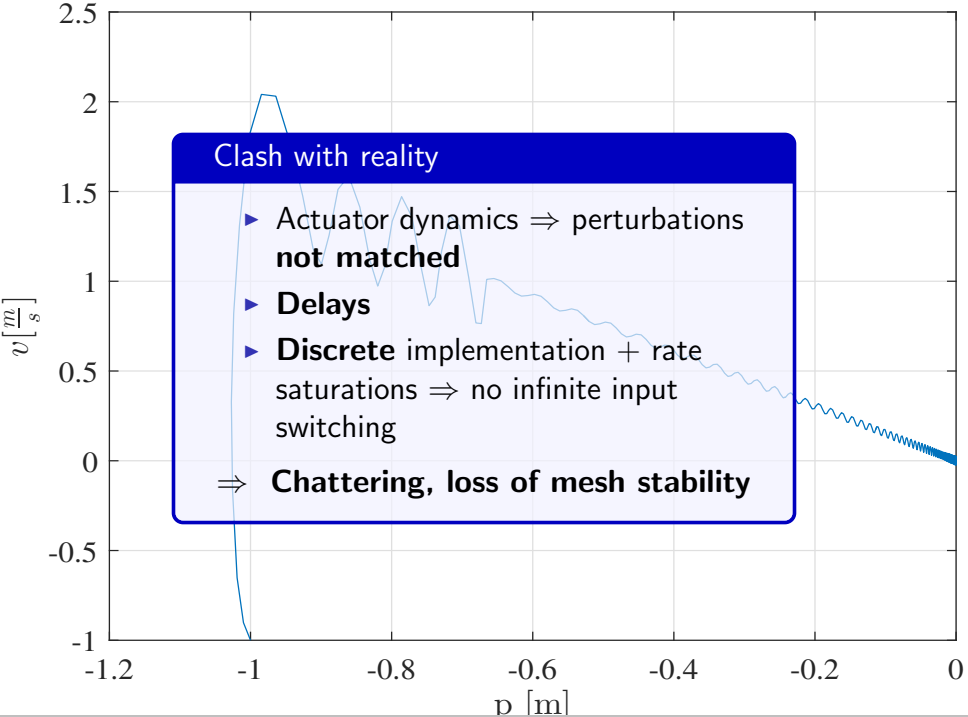
Why is it hard for small UAS?

- ▶ Dm-level relative position control under heavy perturbations in the wake
- ▶ Desirable property: only **local** relative state information
- ▶ Fundamental result: linear control ([2]) requires leader information for mesh stability [3]
- ▶ Look out for nonlinear approaches



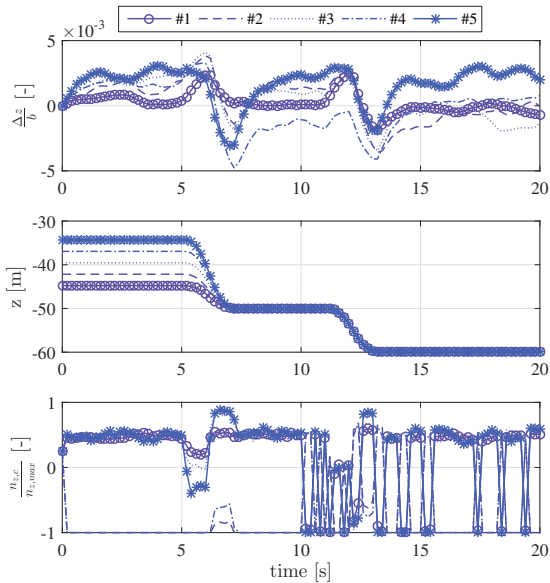
One candidate:
Sliding Mode Control:
performance & mesh stability



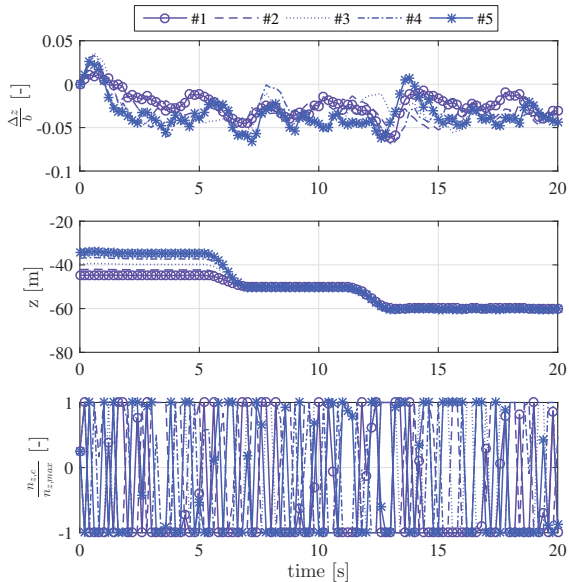


Continuous Time Sliding Mode Control
applied to the UAS guidance loop:
Longitudinal maneuver

Longitudinal: TSCSMC [5] at 1000Hz



Longitudinal: TSCSMC at 100Hz



Predictive Discrete Sliding Mode Control

PDSMC

- ▶ Extends recent approach [6]
- ▶ Design directly in discrete time
- ▶ Preserve spirit of Sliding Mode Control: stay in boundary layer of sliding surface
- ▶ Minimizes boundary layer without tuning

Predictive Discrete Sliding Mode Control

What it looks like

$$\sigma(k) = \mathbf{G} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta \mathbf{p}(k) \\ \Delta \mathbf{v}(k) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma(k+1) = \sigma(k) + T(\Phi'_k(k) + \Phi'_u(k) + \mathbf{u}(k))$$

$$\underset{\mathbf{u}(k)}{\text{minimize}} \quad |\sigma(k+1)|$$

Predictive Discrete Sliding Mode Control

Adding hard magnitude and rate constraints

$$\underset{\mathbf{u}(k)}{\text{minimize}} \quad |\sigma(k+1)|$$

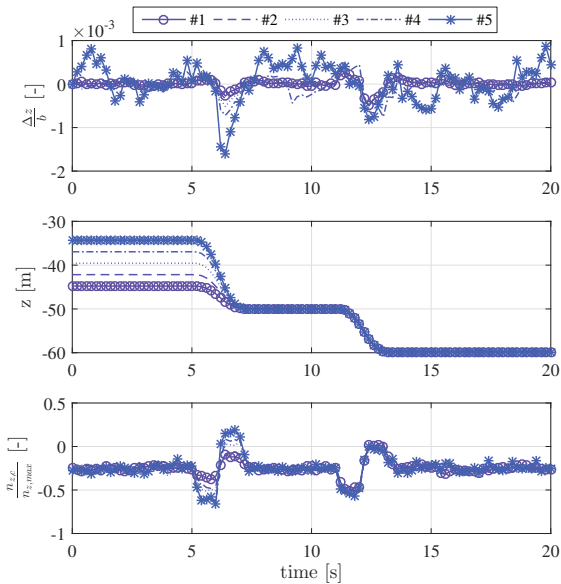
$$\text{subject to} \quad \mathbf{U}_{min}(k) \leq \mathbf{u}(k) \leq \mathbf{U}_{max}(k)$$

$$|\mathbf{u}(k) - \mathbf{u}(k-1)| \leq \Delta \mathbf{U}$$

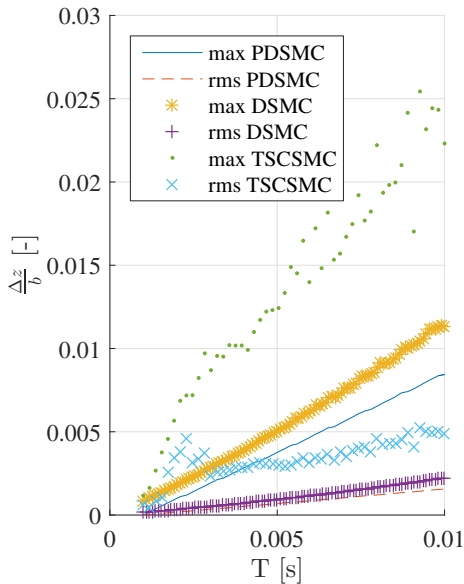
$$\mathbf{U}_{max}(k) = \text{sat}(\mathbf{u}(k-1) + \Delta \mathbf{U}, -\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U})$$

$$\mathbf{U}_{min}(k) = \text{sat}(\mathbf{u}(k-1) - \Delta \mathbf{U}, -\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U})$$

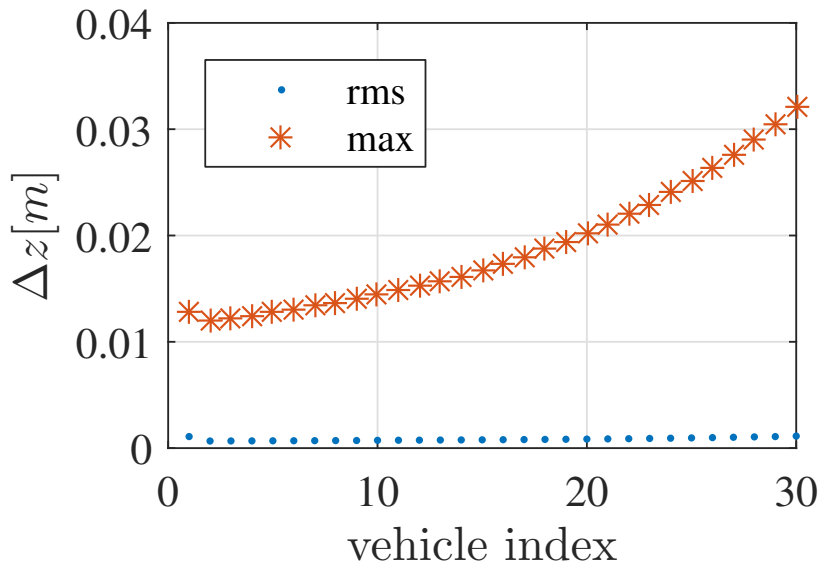
Simulation: PDSMC at 100Hz



Figures of Merit vs. sampling time



What about scalability?








Conclusion & Outlook

- ▶ PDSMC alleviates discretization issue of TSCSMC controller for TFF
- ▶ Extends existing PDSMC approaches to respect inner loop constraints

- ▶ Extend PDSMC further: inner loop dynamics, lower sampling rates, observation noise
- ▶ Better understand and quantify mesh instability



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