Searching for a more Global Class of RC Curves

Problems with KISS:

- End points always change if rate & curve are not properly increased & decreased in inverse proportions to each other.
- Still lacks intuitive parameters one needs to properly tune without scripting or grabbing a calculator Problems with BetaFlight:
 - Little more intuitive but sacrifices the degree of observability and feel between changes.
 - Still needs a script to keep the center-stick sensitivity slope the same.

Must have properties:

- Constant End Points that DOES NOT change.
- Tunable center-stick slope that DOES NOT change end points.
- Center-stick linear width that DOES NOT change end points or center-stick slope.

Does it exist? Yes of course it does with a little mathematical theory of course!

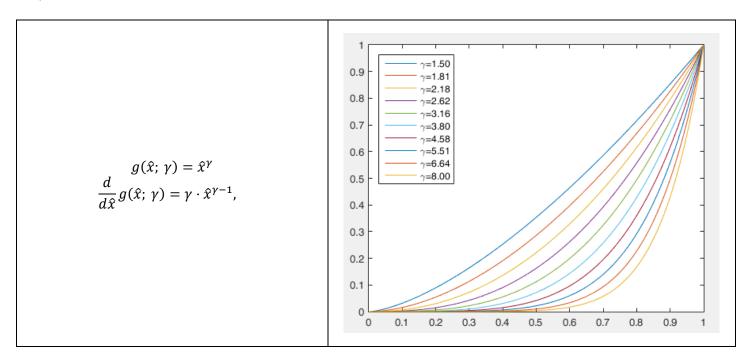
First things first normalize the range of the input:

$$\hat{x} = \frac{x - (\max(x) - \min(x))/2}{\max(x) - \min(x)}, \quad -1 \le \hat{x} \le 1$$

Further we know the curve is going to be ODD that is

If f(x) is ODD then by definition: f(-x) = -f(x), we can focus on the curve on the range $0 \le \hat{x} \le 1$

This helps defining the curve's "linear width" using a gamma curve which also has the added benefit of preserving its endpoint.



One issue you may say is that it's maximally flat at zero when gamma is above a certain amount, which is not good for trying to hover in acro-mode. So to change that we add another class of function whose derivative is the function itself the exponential function. The exponential function gives slope at center stick since any non-zero number to the zero-th power is 1 the derivative is 1, consequently though this now requires an offset of -1 so zero stick input still reads zero rotational velocity.

$$h(\hat{x}, \rho) = e^{\hat{x}/\rho} - 1$$

Lastly this function needs to be normalized by the output of itself at 1, with the parameter rho ρ and scaled by the amount of center stick sensitivity s_c giving:

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$$\varphi \cdot \hat{h}(\hat{x}, \rho) = \varphi \cdot \frac{h(\hat{x}, \rho)}{h(1, \rho)}$$

When added to the gamma function to maintain normalization and constant end-points the entire function needs renormalized by itself at 1.

$$\hat{f}(\hat{x};\gamma,\rho,\varphi) = \frac{f(\hat{x};\gamma,\rho,\varphi)}{f(1;\gamma,\rho,\varphi)} = \frac{1}{1+\varphi} \left[\hat{x}^{\gamma} + \varphi \cdot \left(\frac{e^{\hat{x}/\rho} - 1}{e^{1/\rho} - 1} \right) \right]$$

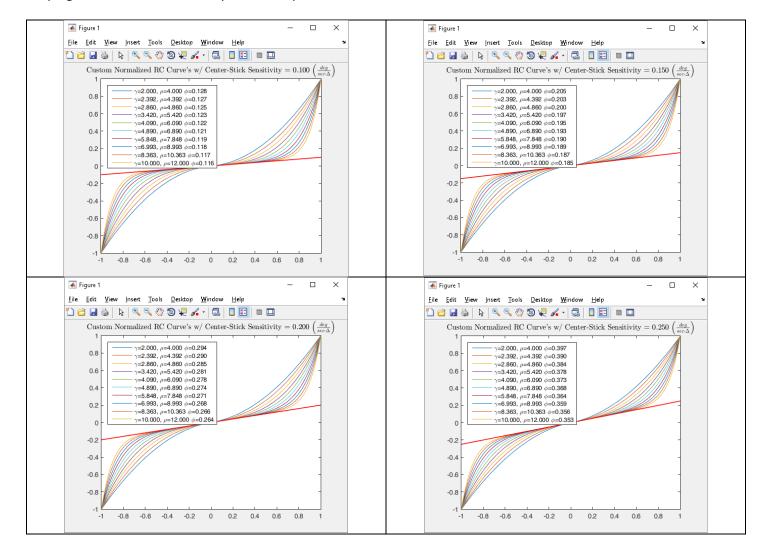
Taking the derivative and finding φ in terms of the center-stick slope m_0 and rho ρ :

$$\begin{split} \frac{d}{d\hat{x}}\hat{f}(\hat{x};\gamma,\rho,\varphi) &= \hat{f}'(\hat{x};\gamma,\rho,\varphi) = \frac{1}{1+\varphi}\bigg[\gamma\cdot\hat{x}^{\gamma-1} + \bigg(\frac{\varphi}{\rho\cdot(e^{1/\rho}-1)}\bigg)e^{\hat{x}/\rho}\bigg], \quad let \ A_{\rho} \coloneqq \rho\cdot \big(e^{1/\rho}-1\big) \\ \hat{f}'(\hat{x};\gamma,\rho,\varphi) &= \frac{1}{1+\varphi}\bigg[\gamma\cdot\hat{x}^{\gamma-1} + \bigg(\frac{\varphi}{A_{\rho}}\bigg)e^{\hat{x}/\rho}\bigg], \quad \hat{f}'(0;\gamma,\rho,\varphi) = \frac{1}{1+\varphi}\bigg[0 + \bigg(\frac{\varphi}{A_{\rho}}\bigg)\cdot 1\bigg] = \frac{\varphi}{A_{\rho}(1+\varphi)} = m_0 \\ \varphi &= m_0 A_{\rho}(1+\varphi), \quad \varphi(\rho,m_0) = \frac{m_0 A_{\rho}}{1-m_0 A_{\rho}} \end{split}$$

Multiplying by the max rotational velocity ω_{Max} the end points are always preserved

$$\omega(\hat{x},\gamma,\rho,\varphi(m_0,\rho),\omega_{MAX}) \ = \begin{cases} -\omega_{MAX} \cdot f\left(-\hat{x};\gamma,\rho,\varphi(m_0,\rho)\right) & \hat{x} < 0 \\ \omega_{MAX} \cdot f\left(\hat{x};\gamma,\rho,\varphi(m_0,\rho)\right) & \hat{x} \geq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -\omega_{MAX} \cdot f(-\hat{x}) & \hat{x} < 0 \\ \omega_{MAX} \cdot f(\hat{x}) & \hat{x} \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Furthermore by varying the coefficients for gamma γ and rho ρ , the center-stick linearity width can be altered while keeping both the center-stick slope and end-points constant.



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