

## ECE 3 Fall 2020 Lab Section 5 Notes – Feedback Control

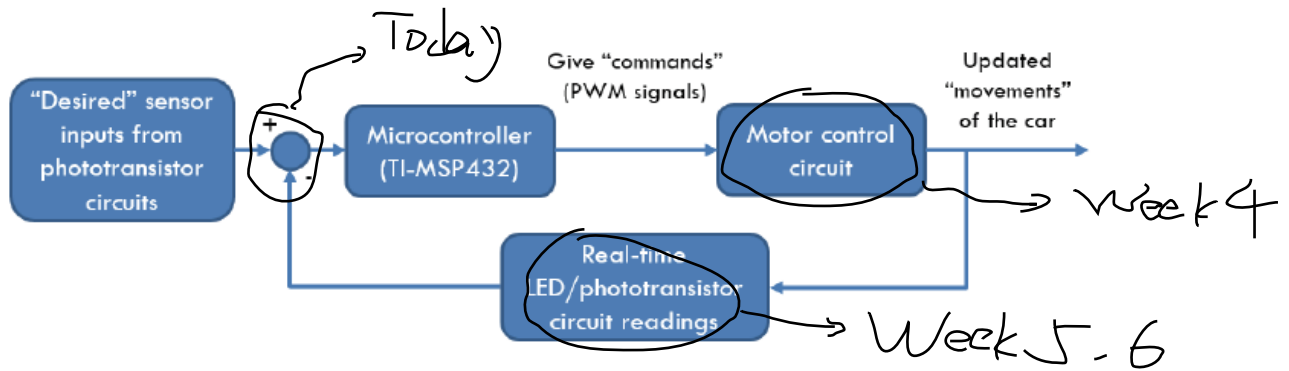


FIGURE 3-1: High level understanding of the ECE3 class project

### Sensor Fusion and the Intuition Behind:

Problem of the "guardrail" strategy:

```
void setup() {
```

```
.....
```

```
}
```

```
void loop() {
```

(1) Read raw sensor data:  $[R_0, R_1, \dots, R_7]$

(2) Pre-process the data (calibration/normalization):

$$\begin{aligned} (R_0 + \text{Offset}_0) \times \text{Scale}_0 &= S_0 \\ (R_1 + \text{Offset}_1) \times \text{Scale}_1 &= S_1 \\ &\dots \\ (R_7 + \text{Offset}_7) \times \text{Scale}_7 &= S_7 \end{aligned}$$

(3) Change motor speeds based on sensor inputs with fixed thresholds:

...

if (some sensors "see" black ( $>$ some thresholds) and other sensors "see" white ( $<$ some thresholds))

→

# conditions

is a small

finite number

```
left_pwm = some number;
```

```
right_pwm = some number;
```

```
analogWrite (left_pwm_pin, left_pwm);
```

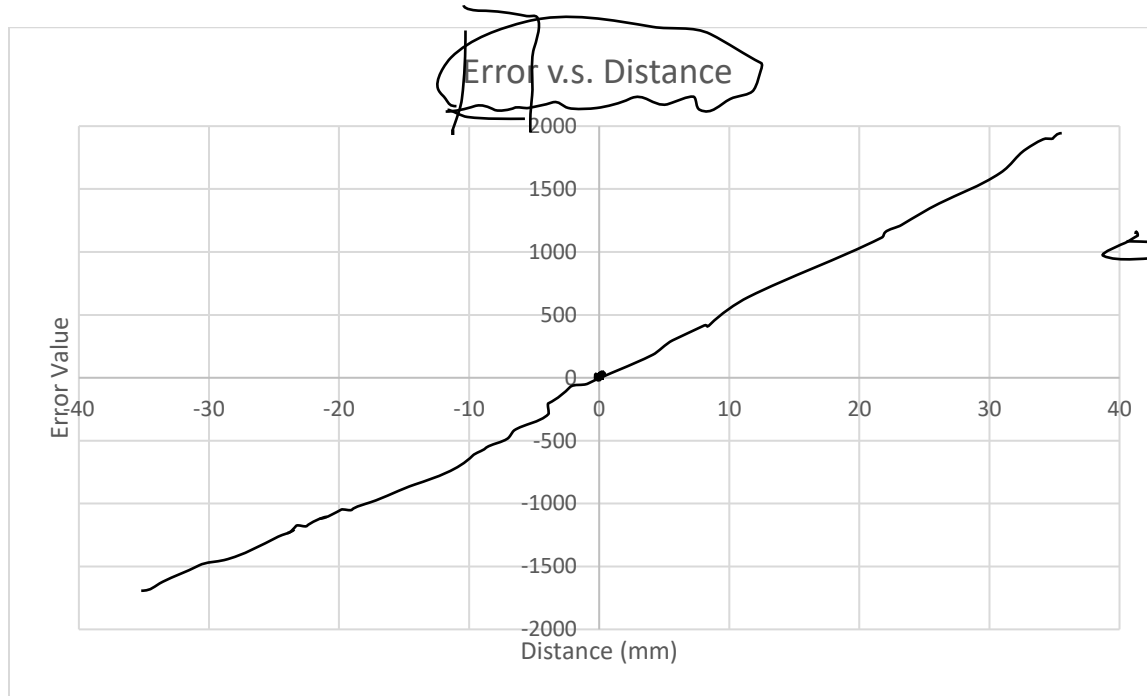
```
analogWrite (right_pwm_pin, right_pwm)
```

```
else if
```

```
...
```

Intuition of the sensor fusion idea: Can we extract a figure of merit that represents the real time signed distance between the car and the track from the 8 sensor readings? (error value)

Ideal error value v.s. distance plot:



How do we get this "error" value?

Benefit:

Guardrail

...  
if (some sensors "see" black (>some thresholds) and other sensors "see" white (<some thresholds))

left\_pwm = some number;  
right\_pwm = some number;

analogWrite (left\_pwm\_pin, left\_pwm);  
analogWrite (right\_pwm\_pin, right\_pwm)

else if

...

Feedback

...

left\_pwm = left\_base\_speed \* k \* error  
right\_pwm = right\_base\_speed \* k \* error

analogWrite (left\_pwm\_pin, left\_pwm);  
analogWrite (right\_pwm\_pin, right\_pwm)

...

Proportional

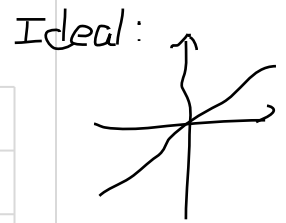
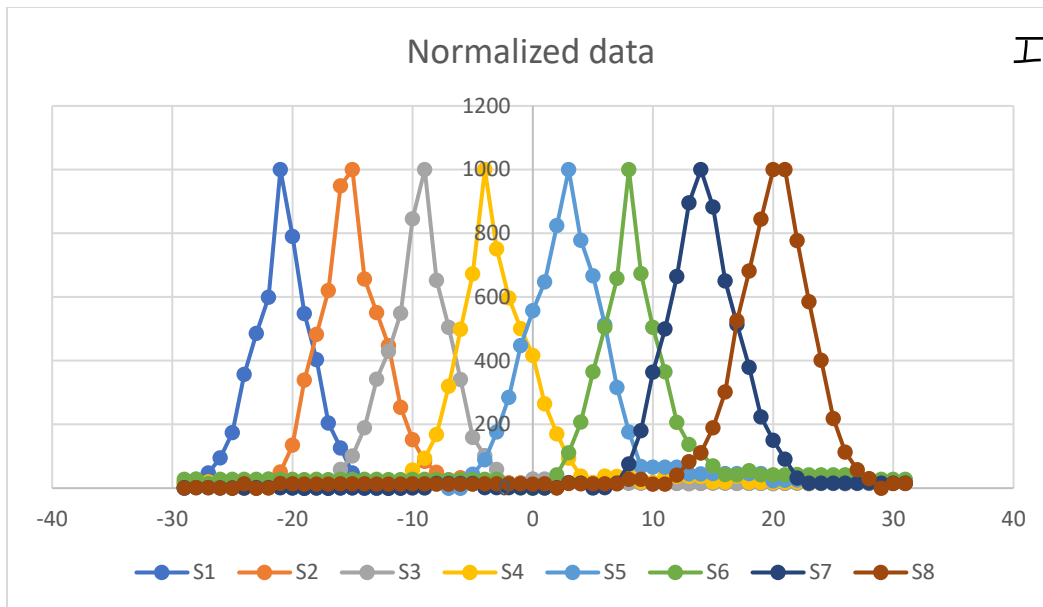
Control

Constant

Pay attention to the polarity here.

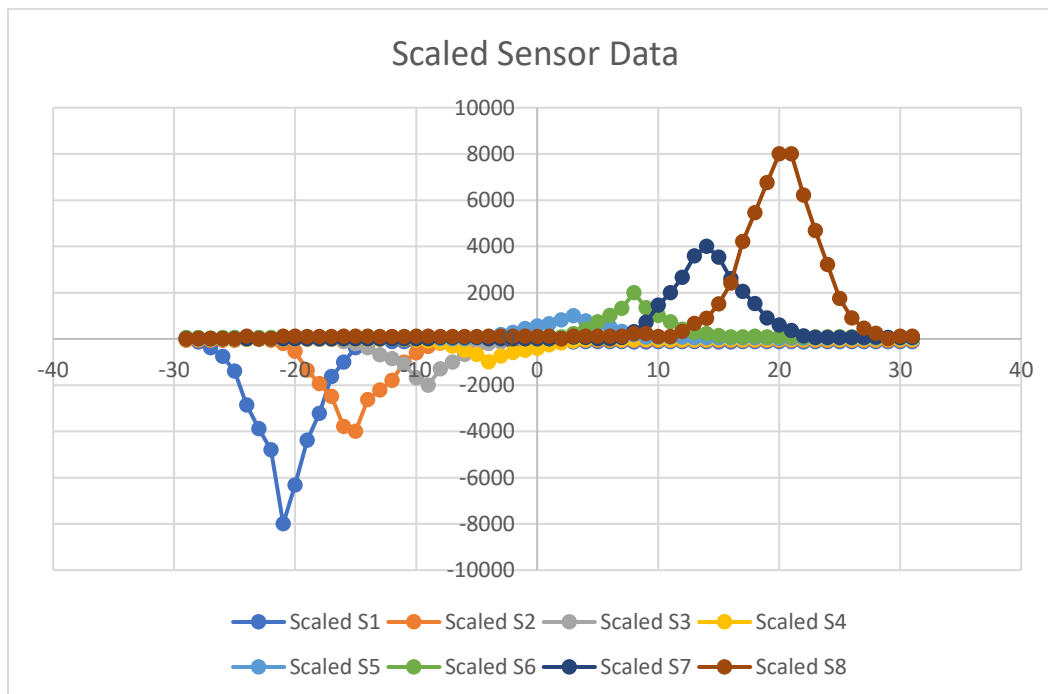
# Sensor Fusion

After calibration



Weight factor  $8-4-2-1$   $(-8S1) + 4S2 + 2S3 + 1S4 + 1S5 + 2S6 + 4S7 + 8S8$

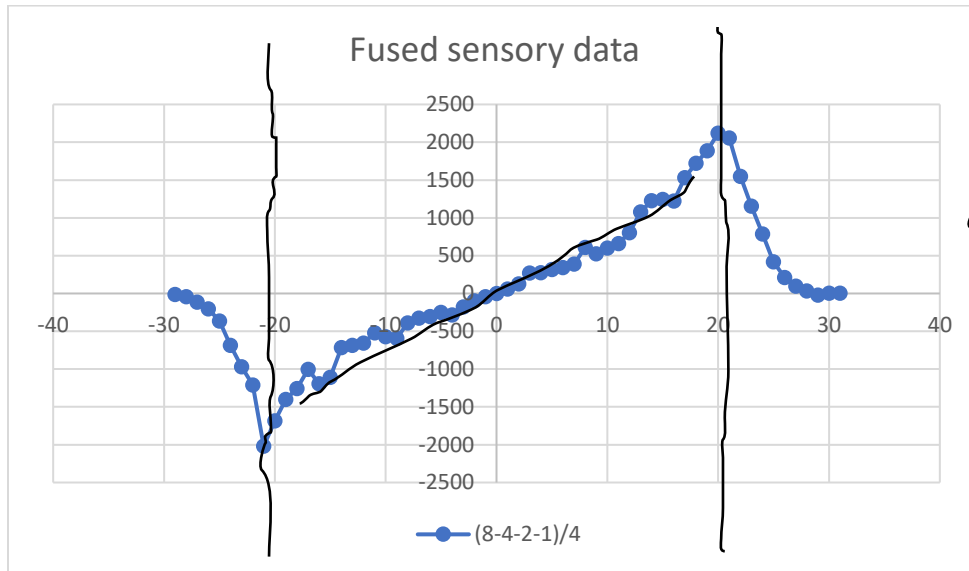
Sum



8 sensor readings

↓  
"Error"

Sensor fusion:



Calibration:

- ① 8 offsets
- ② 8 scale factor

Sensor Fusion:

8 weights to put on sensors

~~$k_i \int error dt$~~

PD controller:

Current Speed = Reference Speed

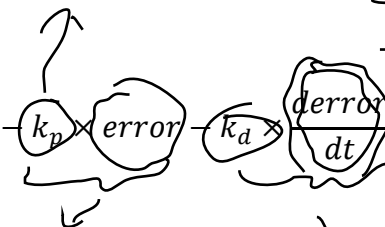
Constant

24 parameters

+  
2 parameters

Constant  
How to implement  $\frac{derror}{dt}$

$$\textcircled{k_d} \cdot \frac{derror}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta error}{\Delta t} \cdot k_d$$



Proportional control

Derivative control

$$\textcircled{k_d^*} = \frac{k_d}{\Delta t_{loop}}$$

constant

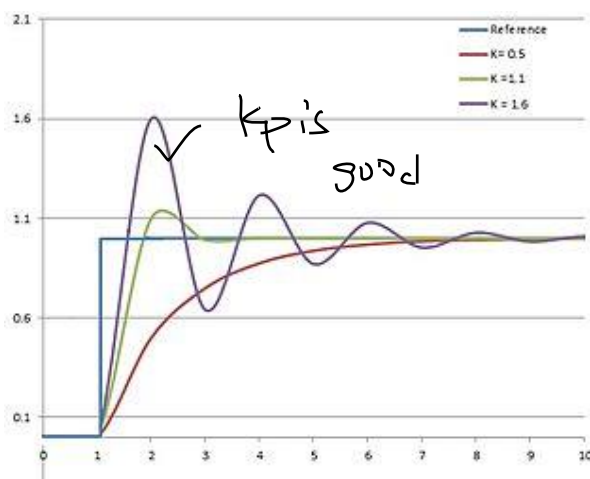
$$\frac{prev\_error - cur\_error}{\Delta t_{loop}} \cdot k_d \leftarrow \text{Constant}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{avg(\text{past } n \text{ errors}) - cur\_error}{\Delta t_{loop}} \cdot k_d$$

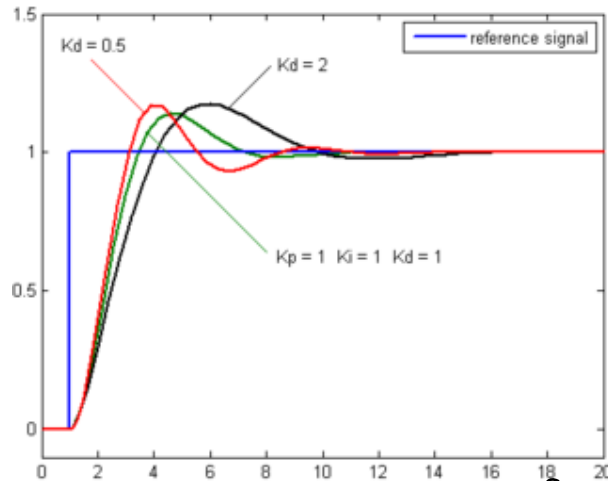
$$\Rightarrow k_d^* \cdot (prev\_error - cur\_error)$$

↑  
experiment

When to implement the derivative control?



Generic effect  
of  $K_p$  with  $K_d$  &  $K_i$  fixed



Generic effect of  $K_d$   
with  $K_p$  &  $K_i$  fixed

① Only implement  $K_p$ ,  
until car wiggling around  
the track  
Goal of the project:

② Implement  $K_d$   
s.t. smooth  
out the wiggles

car follow the colored tracks

middle of car  $\xRightarrow{\text{align}}$  center of the track

"Error" value  $\leftarrow$  eliminate real-time

$\hookrightarrow$  24 parameters +  $K_p$  2 controlling  
 $K_d$  param.  
+ 2 base wheel speed = 28 parameters