

Balancing Bot

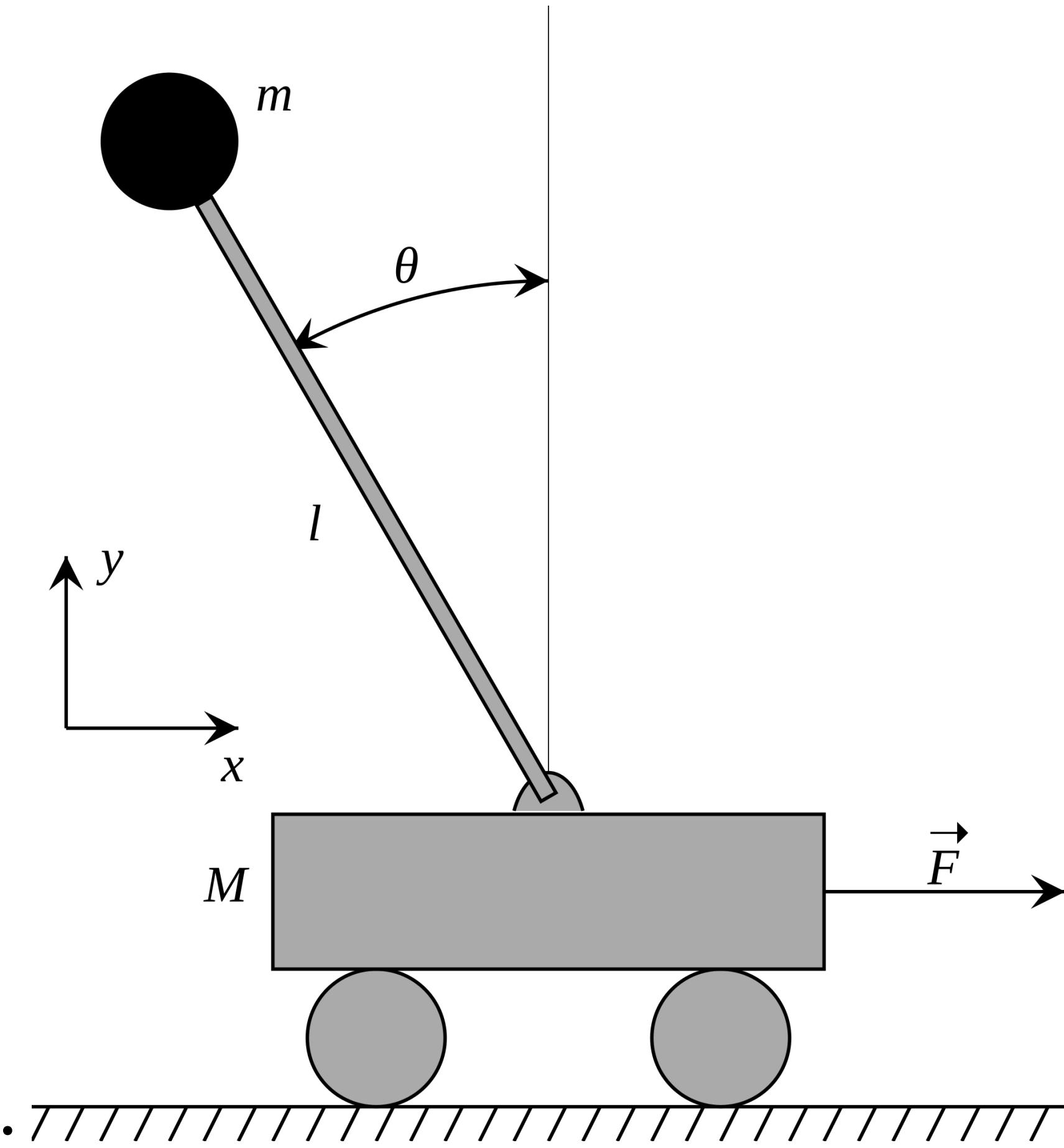
PID vs. RL

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Overview

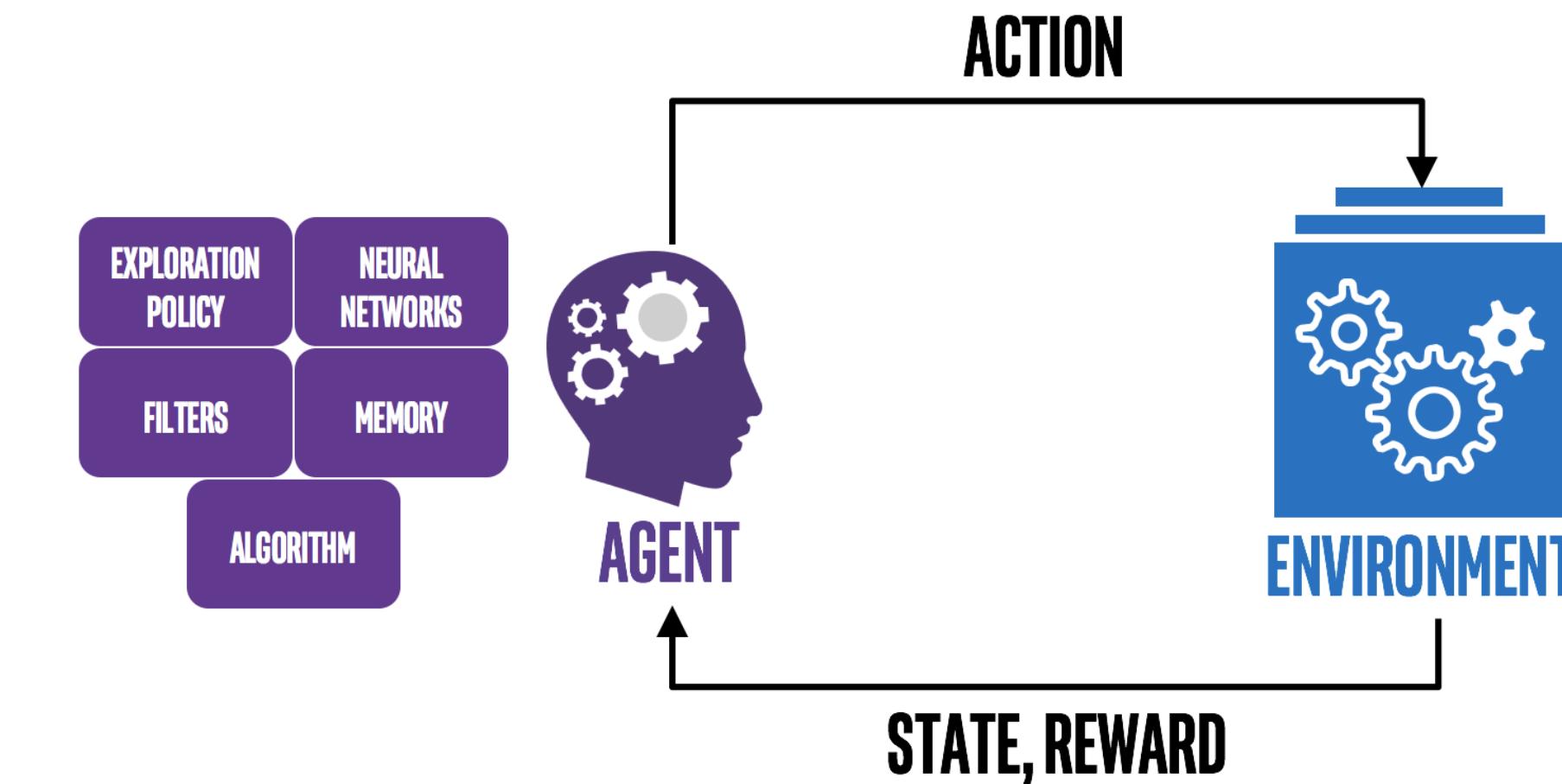
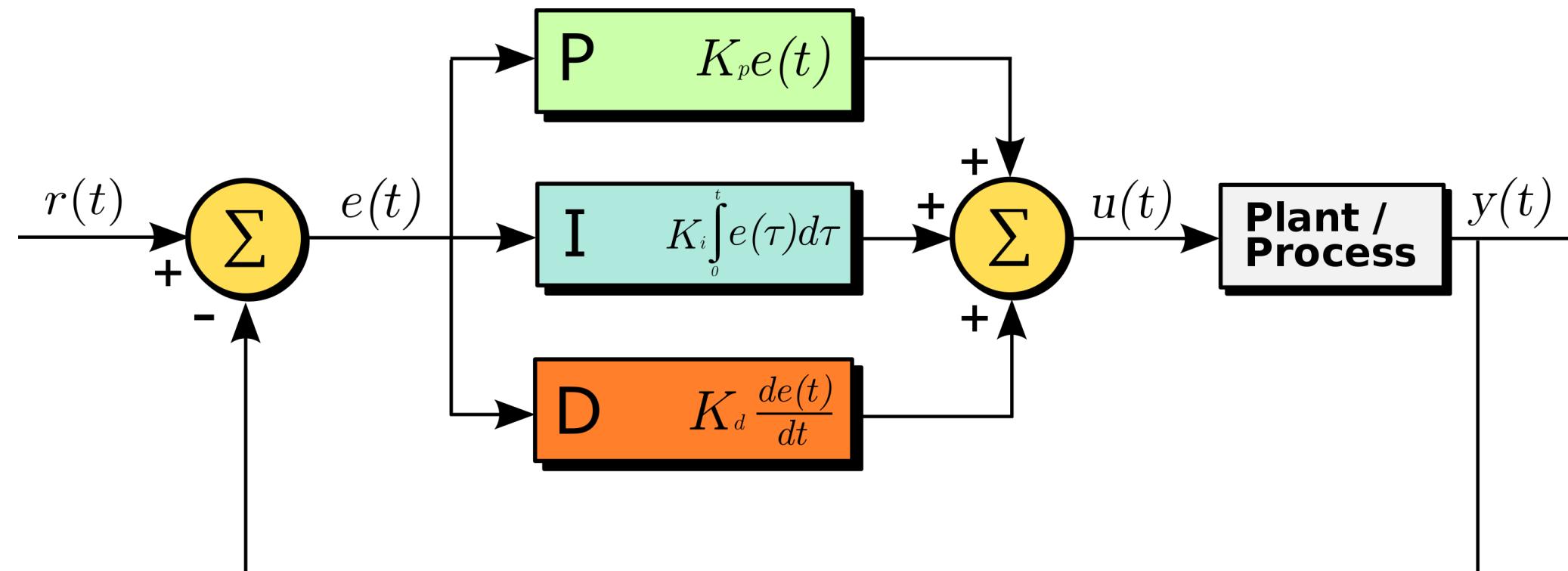
- Problem
- Hardware - Car Chasis
- Software - Control Algorithm
 - PID
 - Reinforcement Learning
- Results
- Demo
- Lessons

Problem - Inverted Pendulum



Problem - PID vs RL

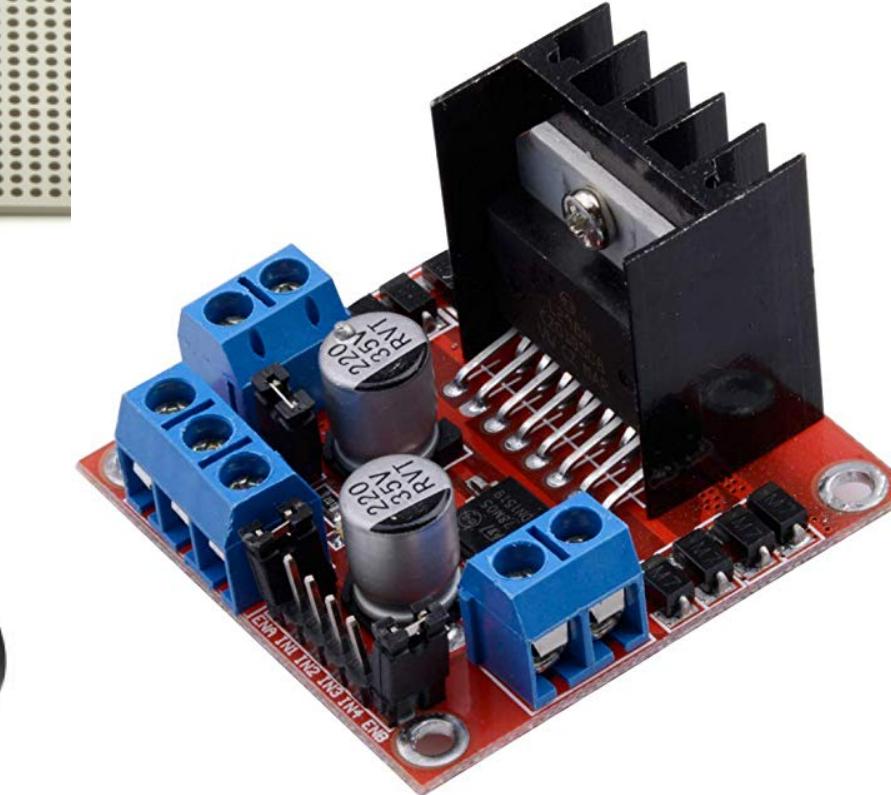
- PID - not feasible to unstable & complex systems
- RL - not easy to experiment on noisy environments



Hardware



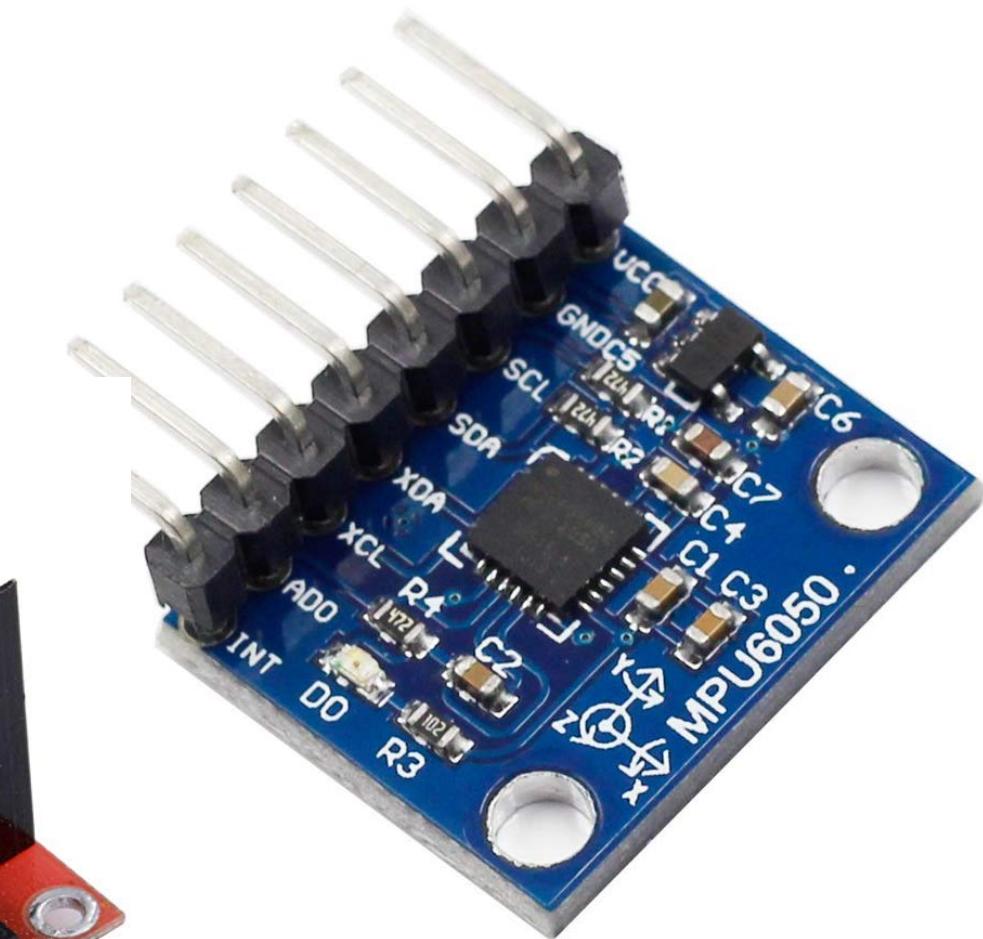
Car Chasis



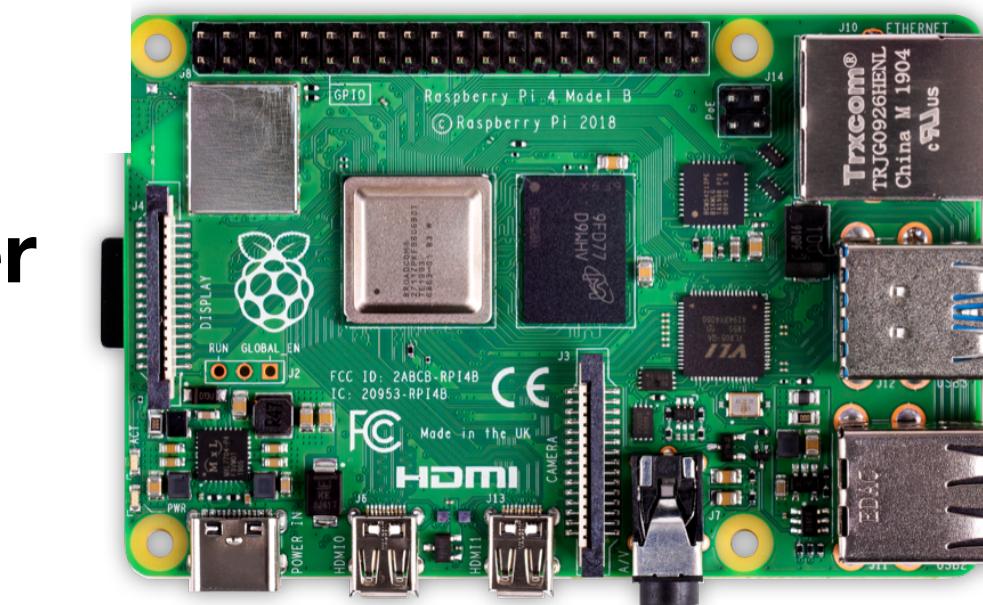
Micro Controller



Motor x2

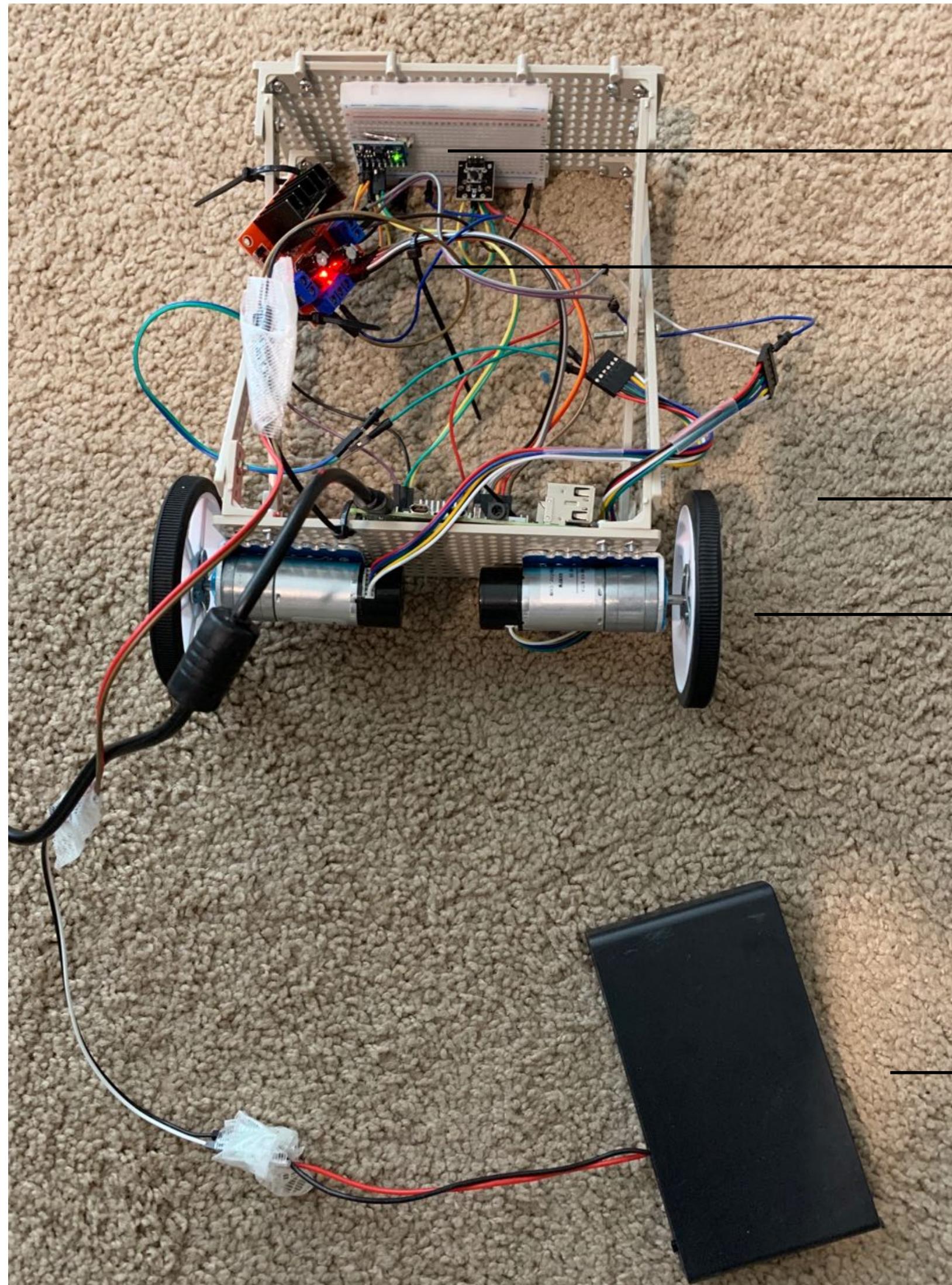


Gyro & Accelerator



RPi 4

Put It Together



→ **MPU 6050 & Button**

→ **Microcontroller**

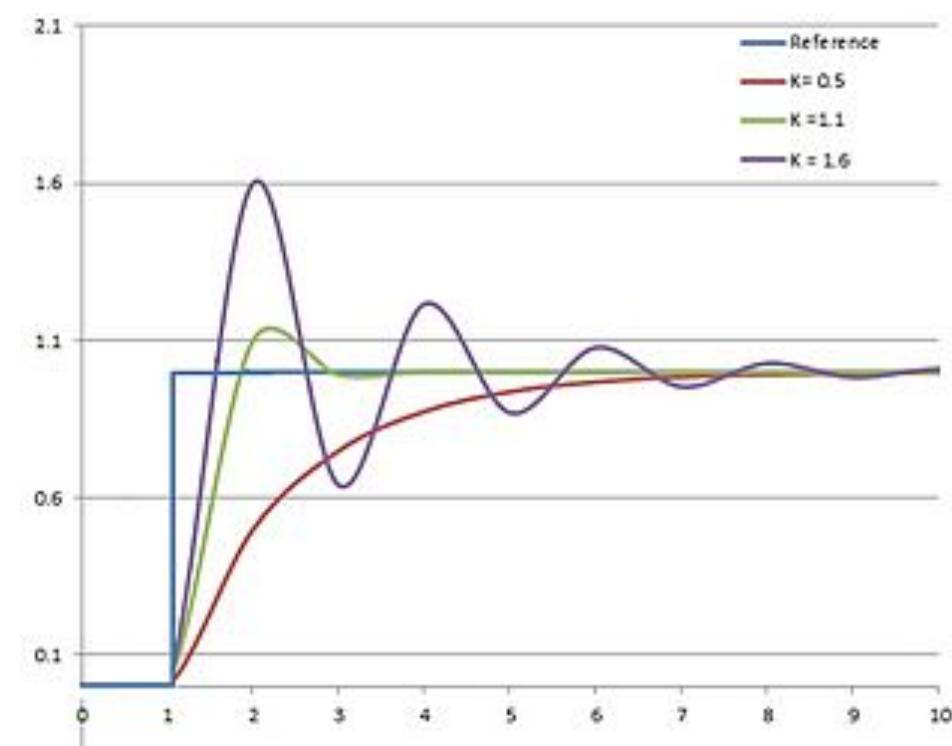
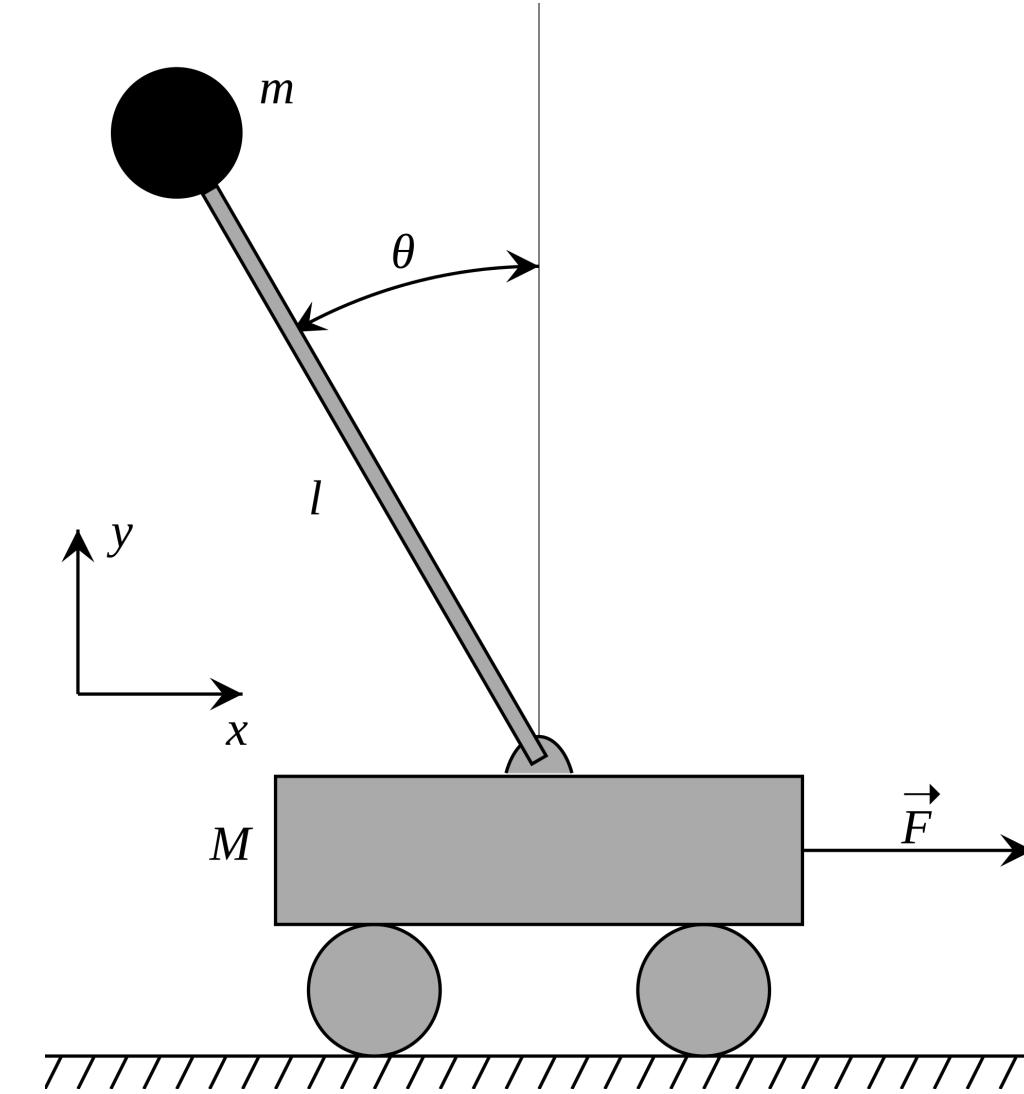
→ **RPi 4**

→ **Motors & Wheels**

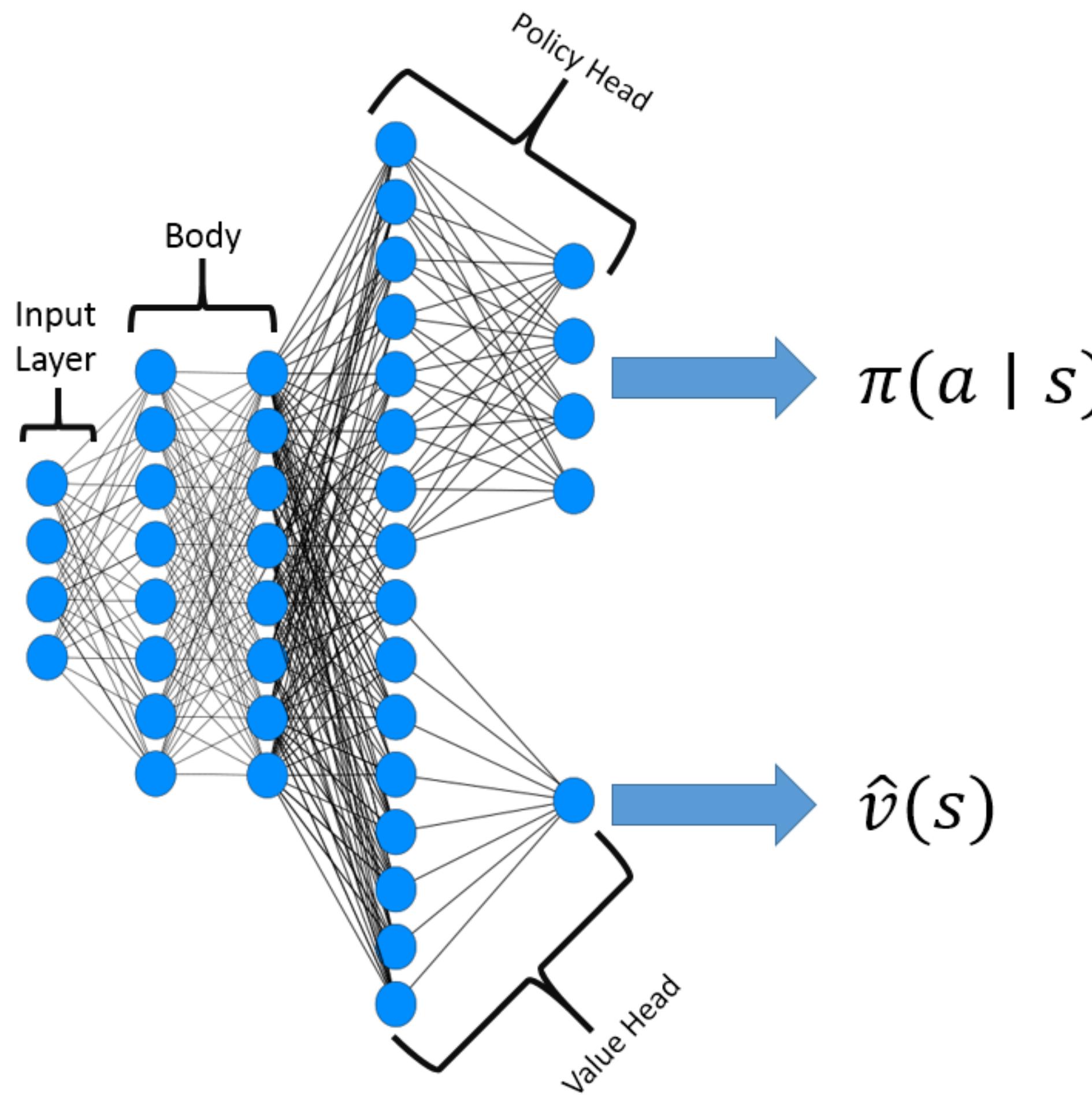
→ **Battery**

Software - PID

- Input: angle & angular acceleration
- Program:
 - Estimate angle using complementary filter
 - Calculate PID term based on errors
- Output: speed [-100, 100]
- K_u : 3.0, T_u : 2 seconds
- Use PD instead of PID



Software - Reinforcement Learning



- Input: angle & angular acceleration
- Output (1): policy as probability on 21 discrete actions
- Output (2): value estimation of the current state
- Reward Design:
 - 1 when $\text{abs}(\text{angle}) < 10$; -1 when $\text{abs}(\text{angle}) > 20$; else 0.
- Sample and retrain with interacting with the environments

Results

- TL;DR - to get the same performance, PID easy, reinforcement learning hard
- PID is stable, and easy to tune parameters.
- Failed to find a way to make RL work (200 samplings)
- Reasons:
 - Reward Design
 - Network Design

Demo

- PID with $K_p=5$, $K_i=0$, $K_d=12.8565$
- RL like a baby

Lessons

- Hardware
 - Torque determines performance
 - Connect the battery GROUND with the RPi 4 GROUND
- Software
 - Control looping time (sleep if there is time rest)
 - Smooth inputs over time (using Complementary / Kalman Filter)

Thank you!