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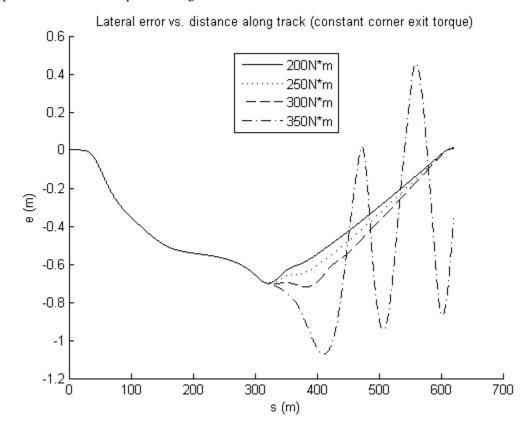
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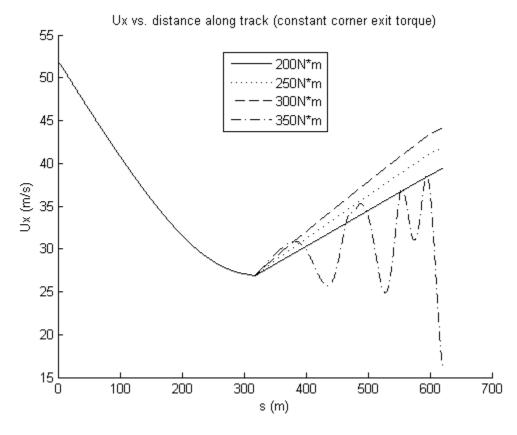
Script for 2011 ME227 HW 3 Problem 3

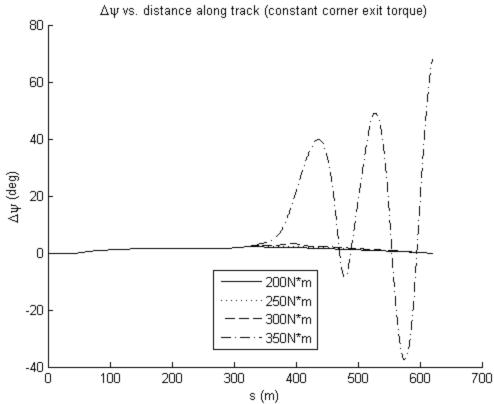
Author: Ruslan Kurdyumov Date: April 20, 2011

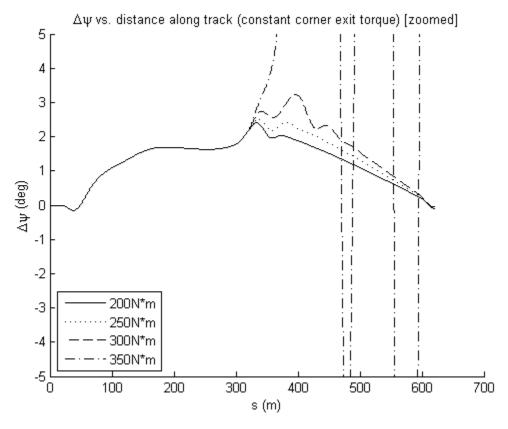
Constant torque

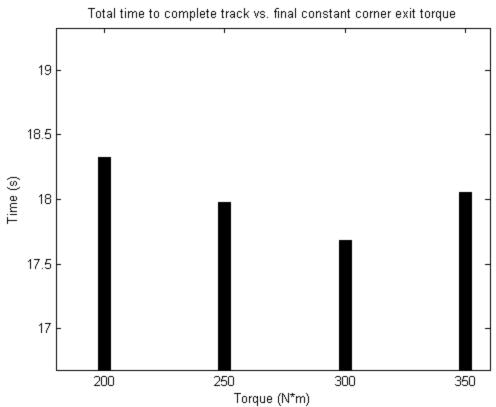
When we apply a constant torque at the corner exit, we take away friction from our lateral force, which keeps us cornering, and apply it to longitudinal force, which propels us forward. This can cause lateral slip. Our total time to complete the track goes down until the constant torque is too high, which point oscillatory response in Ux and deltapsi degrade our time. Our exit speed follows the same pattern, going up until the constant torque is too high.

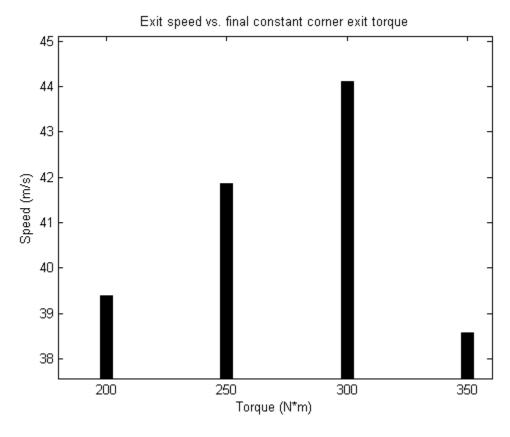


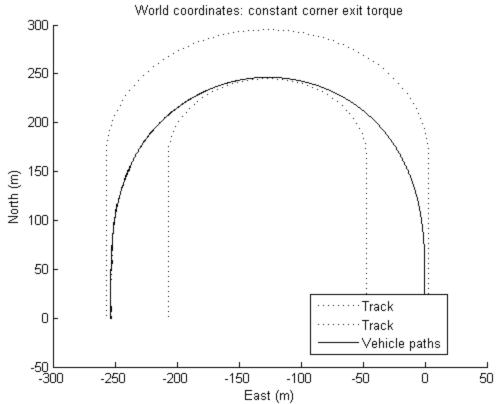








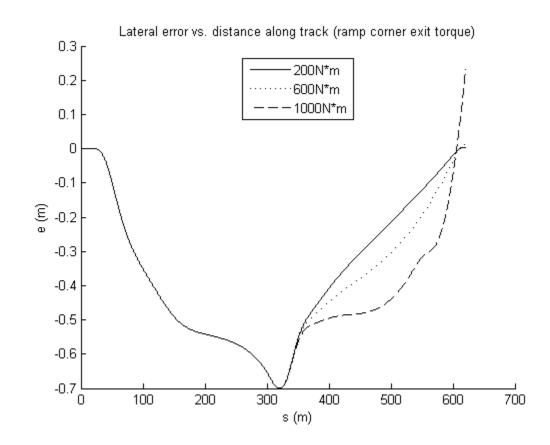


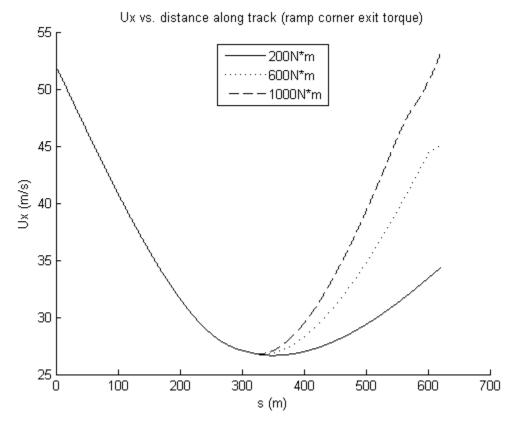


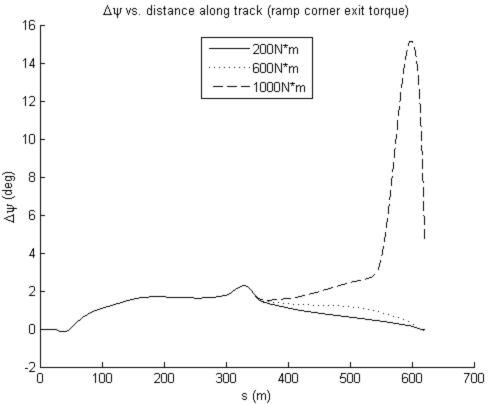
Linear ramp torque

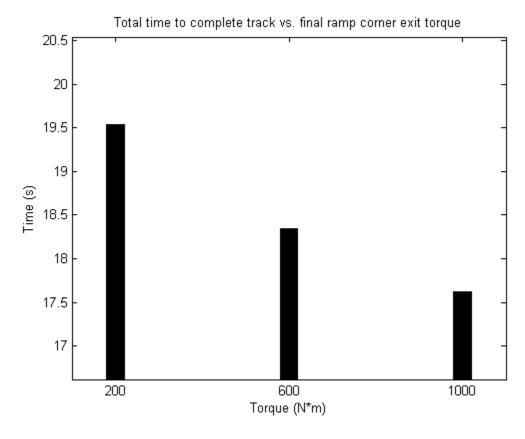
DeltaPsi > 5 degrees when we use the 1000Nm final torque ramp value. Previously, we hit our threshold at 350Nm, so ramping up the torque is clearly a better method since we don't want to lose friction in the lateral direction immediately, but rather gradually as we exit our corner. Our exit speed goes up and our track time goes down as we increase the final ramp torque value.

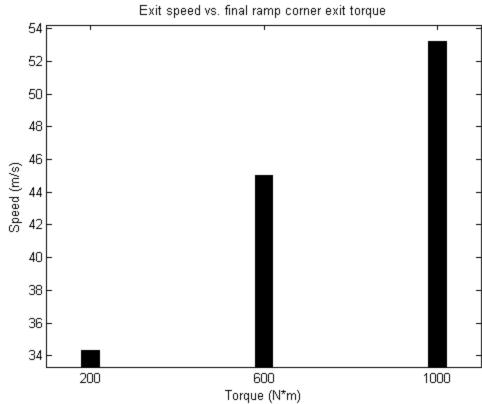
```
driver =
tmode: 'throttle'
mode: 'path'
  Ke: 0.1000
Kpsi: 1
```

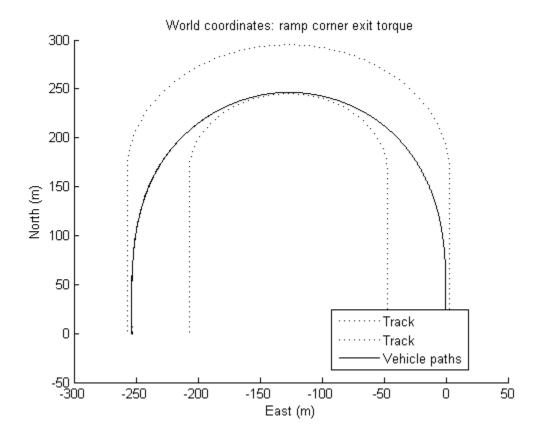












Initial speed changes: linear ramp torque

We can increase our initial speed slightly and go through the corner at a faster speed. Increasing the initial speed causes an increase in the lateral error and heading error. Increasing the initial speed also causes faster exit speed and track time, up to a limit.

