

```

1  # Fill in the respective functions to implement the
   LQR optimal controller
2
3  # Import libraries
4  import numpy as np
5  from base_controller import BaseController
6  from scipy import signal, linalg
7  from util import wrapToPi, closestNode
8
9  class CustomController(BaseController):
10
11     def __init__(self, trajectory,
12                 look_ahead_distance=190):
13
14         super().__init__(trajectory)
15
16         # Define constants
17         # These can be ignored in P1
18         self.lr = 1.39
19         self.lf = 1.55
20         self.Ca = 20000
21         self.Iz = 25854
22         self.m = 1888.6
23         self.g = 9.81
24
25         # Add additional member variables according
   to your need here.
26         self.look_ahead_distance =
look_ahead_distance
27         self.previous_psi = 0
28         self.velocity_start = 58
29         self.velocity_integral_error = 0
30         self.velocity_previous_step_error = 0
31     def update(self, timestep):
32
33         trajectory = self.trajectory
34
35         lr = self.lr
36         lf = self.lf
37         Ca = self.Ca
38         Iz = self.Iz

```

```

38         m = self.m
39         g = self.g
40
41         # Fetch the states from the BaseController
method
42         delT, X, Y, xdot, ydot, psi, psidot,
obstacleX, obstacleY = super().getStates(timestep)
43
44         # Set the look-ahead distance and find the
closest index to the current position
45         look_ahead_distance = 190
46         _, closest_index = closestNode(X, Y,
trajectory)
47
48         # stop look-ahead distance from going out
of bounds
49         max_allowed_look_ahead = min(
look_ahead_distance, len(trajectory) -
closest_index - 1)
50         look_ahead_distance = max(0,
max_allowed_look_ahead)
51
52         # Design your controllers in the spaces
below.
53         # Remember, your controllers will need to
use the states
54         # to calculate control inputs (F, delta).
55
56         # -----|Lateral Controller
|-----
57
58         # Please design your lateral controller
below.
59
60         # state space model for lateral control
61         A = np.array(
62             [[0, 1, 0, 0], [0, -4 * Ca / (m * xdot
), 4 * Ca / m, (-2 * Ca * (lf - lr)) / (m * xdot
)], [0, 0, 0, 1],
63             [0, (-2 * Ca * (lf - lr)) / (Iz * xdot
), (2 * Ca * (lf - lr)) / Iz,

```

```

64         (-2 * Ca * (lf ** 2 + lr ** 2)) / (
        Iz * xdot))]]))
65         B = np.array([[0], [2 * Ca / m], [0], [2
        * Ca * lf / Iz]])
66         C = np.eye(4)
67         D = np.zeros((4, 1))
68
69         # discretize the state space model
70         sys_continuous = signal.StateSpace(A, B, C
        , D)
71         sys_discretize = sys_continuous.
        to_discrete(delT)
72         A_discretize = sys_discretize.A
73         B_discretize = sys_discretize.B
74
75         # calculate the desired heading angle (
psi_desired) (referencing Project 2 solution)
76         psi_desired = np.arctan2(trajecory[
        closest_index + look_ahead_distance, 1] -
        trajectory[closest_index, 1],
77                                 trajectory[
        closest_index + look_ahead_distance, 0] -
        trajectory[closest_index, 0])
78
79         # error calculation (referencing Project 2
solution)
80         e1 = (Y - trajectory[closest_index +
        look_ahead_distance, 1]) * np.cos(psi_desired) - (
81             X - trajectory[closest_index
        + look_ahead_distance, 0]) * np.sin(psi_desired)
82         e2 = wrapToPi(psi - psi_desired)
83         e1_dot = ydot + xdot * e2
84         e2_dot = psidot
85
86         # LQR controller design
87         Q = np.eye(4)
88         R = 40
89
90         # solve for P and gain matrix K
91         P = linalg.solve_discrete_are(A_discretize
        , B_discretize, Q, R)

```

```

92         K = linalg.inv(R + B_discretize.T @ P @
    B_discretize) @ (B_discretize.T @ P @ A_discretize
    )
93
94         # control delta calculation
95         delta = (-K @ np.array([[e1], [e1_dot], [
e2], [e2_dot]])))[0, 0]
96         delta = np.clip(delta, -np.pi / 6, np.pi
    / 6)
97
98         # -----|Longitudinal Controller
    |-----
99
100        # Please design your longitudinal
    controller below.
101
102        # declaring PID variables
103        Kp_velocity = 95
104        Ki_velocity = 1
105        Kd_velocity = 0.005
106
107        # velocity error calculation
108        velocity = np.sqrt(xdot ** 2 + ydot ** 2
    ) * 3.6
109        velocity_error = self.velocity_start -
    velocity
110        self.velocity_integral_error +=
    velocity_error * delT
111        velocity_derivative_error = (
    velocity_error - self.velocity_previous_step_error
    ) / delT
112
113        # F with PID feedback control
114        F = (velocity_error * Kp_velocity) + (self
    .velocity_integral_error * Ki_velocity) + (
115            velocity_derivative_error *
    Kd_velocity)
116        # Return all states and calculated control
    inputs (F, delta) and obstacle position
117        return X, Y, xdot, ydot, psi, psidot, F,
    delta, obstacleX, obstacleY

```