# SE 380

Feedback Control

# Day 1

## Example

> There are two cars on a linear track. There is a follower and a leader. There are the following constraints:

> - The distinace from the beginning of the track to the follower's center is $x_f$
> - The distinace from the beginning of the track to the leader's center is $x_l$

> - The distance between the follower and the leader is $x_l - x_f$
> - leader is driven by a human
> - follower is driven by a computer which is able to assign the velocity of the vehicle

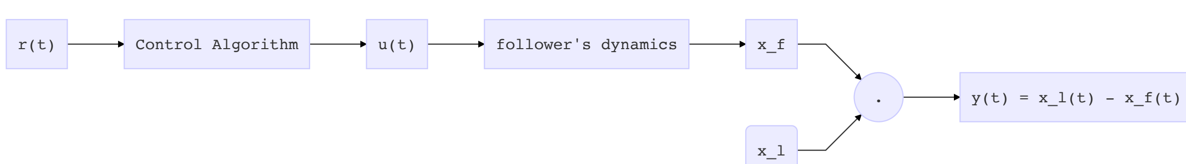
> Objective: Write a program that decides the appropriate speed of the follower in order to maintain a given (safe) inter-vehicle disance

> Assumptions:
>
> - 1-d motion only
> - $\frac{dx_f(t)}{dt} - u(t)$ where $u$ is the follower's velocity which we pick
> - The leader's speed is unknown and beyond our control but they don't drive too wildly, ie $\frac{dx_l(t)}{dt} \approx C$ for some constant $C$

### Option 1: Open-Loop

- don't equip the follower with sensors (save money!)
- algorithm to decide velocity only has access to the desired inter-vehicle (denoted by $r(t)$)

Control Diagram:



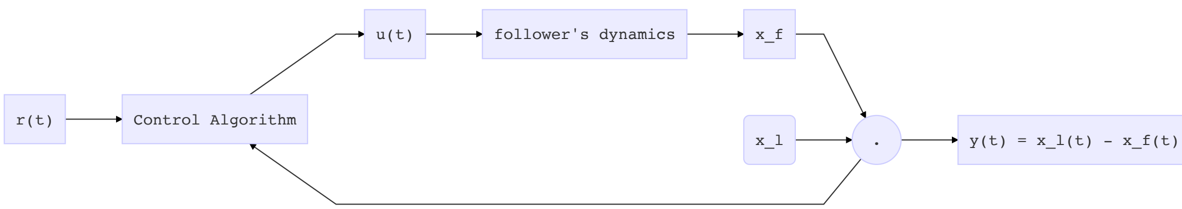

Problem:

- since the controller has no idea what $y(t)$ is, it cannot make a ood decision
- open-loop will not work well in practice

## Option 2: Closed-Loop

- equip the follower with a stereo camera or LIDAR sensors to measure $y(t) = x_l(t) - x_f(t)$
- same control diagram as before bu thte control algo now receives $y(t)$

Control Diagram:




Now we choose a control algo!

**Choice 1: simplest control algorithm is "on-off" control**

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} \bar{u}, & r(t) - y(t) < 0 \\ u, & r(t) - y(t) > 0 \end{cases}$$

This algorithm has problems

1. $\bar{u}$ must be picked to be greater than the leader's velocity , same with $u$
2. the resulting motion is uncomfortable

**Choice 2: proportional error feedback**

We pick some $K_p$ such that $K_p > 0$ and have,

$$u(t) = -K_p(r(t) - y(t))$$

We'll learn that an even better controller is proportional-integral error feedback.

$$u(t) = -K_p(r(t) - y(t)) - K_i \int_0^t r(\tau) - y(\tau) d\tau$$