

# Control Systems

6.270

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# Pointer review

- Variable: `uint8_t var = 8;`
- Pointer: `uint8_t *ptr;`
- Address-of: `ptr = &var;`
- Dereference: `printf("Var is: %d\n", *ptr);`
- Dereference and change: `*ptr++;`

# What we saw yesterday...

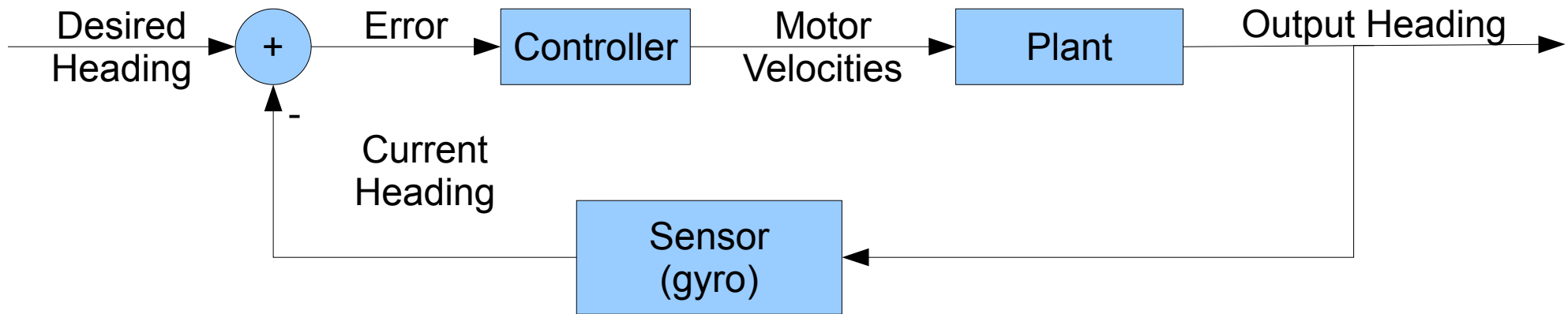
```
int usetup() {
    gyro_init(11, 1400000, 1000);
    return 0;
}

int umain() {
    while (1) {
        float deg = gyro_get_degrees();
        if (deg < 0) {
            motor_set_vel(0,40);
            motor_set_vel(1,90);
        } else {
            motor_set_vel(0,90);
            motor_set_vel(1,40);
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```

# We can do better than that

- With binary feedback:
  - Oversteering
  - Jerky
  - Not how you would drive a car
- What if we adjust based on amount of error?
  - Larger error  $\rightarrow$  larger adjustment
  - Proportional Control!

# Proportional Control



# Proportional Control

- Let's write a proportional controller!
- Demo!

# Some notes about the gyro

- `gyro_get_degrees()` gives absolute heading with reference to starting position
- i.e. if you rotate CCW twice, `gyro_get_degrees()` returns 720
- Probably want helper function to calculate heading error better
  - e.g. take heading mod 360
  - e.g. error should never be  $> 180$  or  $< -180$
- Calibrate it before using!

# Problems with Proportional Control

- Bias – never reach desired value
- Oscillations



# PID Control

- Proportional
  - Handles majority of correction
- Integral
  - Adjusts output based on magnitude and **duration** of error
  - Can reduce bias
- Derivative
  - Adjusts output based on rate of change of error
  - Slows down controller output changes (damping)
  - Can reduce amount of overshooting

# Tuning PID Controller

- More complicated than proportional: 3 parameters
- See [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PID\\_controller#Loop\\_tuning](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PID_controller#Loop_tuning) for several tuning methods

# Some ideas for driving

- Consider using multiple controllers
  - Heading controller (rotational velocity)
  - Distance controller (forward velocity)
- Update the desired heading as you drive
  - This will be covered tomorrow
- Can robot drive backwards? → maximum heading error is 90 degrees