

Computer Vision Group Prof. Daniel Cremers



Autonomous Navigation for Flying Robots

Lecture 4.2 : Feedback Control

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Motivation: Position Control



- Move the quadrotor to a desired location \mathbf{x}_{des}
- How can we generate a suitable control signal u?
- Current location (observed through sensors) z



Feedback Control – Generic Idea



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Feedback Control – Block Diagram



Proportional Control



• P-Control: $\mathbf{u}_t = K \mathbf{e}_t$



Effect of Noise



What effect has noise in the process/measurements?



- Poor performance for K=1
- How can we fix this?

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Proper Control with Noise



Lower the gain... (K=0.15)



What do High Gains do?



High gains are always problematic (K=2.15)



What happens if sign is messed up? TIM

Check K=-0.5



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0

- In practice, often the set of admissible controls u is bounded
- This is called (control) saturation



Saturation







- In practice most systems have delays
- Can lead to overshoots/oscillations/de-stabilization



One solution: lower gains (why is this bad?)

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What is the total dead time of this system?



Can we distinguish delays in the measurement from delays in actuation?

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- Allows for higher gains
- Requires (accurate) system model





- Assumption: System model is available, 5 seconds delay
- Smith predictor results in perfect compensation
- Why is this unrealistic in practice?



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Autonomous Navigation for Flying Robots



- Time delay (and system model) is often not known accurately (or changes over time)
- What happens if time delay is overestimated?





- Time delay (and plant model) is often not known accurately (or changes over time)
- What happens if time delay is underestimated?



Lessons Learned

- Control problem
- Feedback control
- Proportional control
- Delay compensation

- Next video:
 - PID control
 - Position control for quadrotors