Caroline Chow- CE 291 F Final Project Presentation 12/04/07

EXTREMUM SEEKING USING A UNICYCLE MODEL

EXTREMUM SEEKING

Miroslav Krstic



EXTREMUM SEEKING

- Control technique
- Goal:
 - Force an output to its maximum
- Also referred as SOURCE SEEKING
- Applications:
 - Track an object emitting a signal
 - Find a contaminant...

SIGNAL MODEL

- The signal model is NOT known.
- Non-linear distribution on the (x,y) plane: T = f(x,y)
- Signal strength decays away from a source
 e.g. diffusion phenomenon

▶ 1D HEAT EQUATION

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$$

or

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \Delta T$$

Deriving:

Plugging Fourier's law

$$q = -K \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}$$

Into the continuity equation

$$c_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial q}{\partial x}$$

- Solving:
 - Using the self-similar variable:

$$\eta = \frac{Ax}{t^n}$$
 and $T(x,t) \equiv f(\eta)$

- Solving:
 - Using the self-similar variable:

$$\eta = \frac{Ax}{t^n}$$
 and $T(x,t) \equiv f(\eta)$

• and artistic choices...

$$A = 1/\sqrt{2D}$$
 and $n = 0.5$

- Solving:
 - Using the self-similar variable:

$$\eta = \frac{Ax}{t^n}$$
 and $T(x, t) \equiv f(\eta)$

• and artistic choices...

 $A = 1/\sqrt{2D}$ and n = 0.5

• Get the 2nd order ODE:

 $f^{\prime\prime}(\eta)+\eta f^{\prime}(\eta)=0$

MATLAB solving: using pdepe.m

MATLAB solving: using pdepe.m





$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \Delta T \qquad \text{Or} \qquad \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2}$$

No MATLAB solver in the lab

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \Delta T \qquad \text{Or} \qquad \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2}$$

No MATLAB solver in the lab

STEADY STATE SOLUTION

$$0 = \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2}$$

STEADY STATE SOLUTION

 $T(x,y) = T^* - a(x - x^*)^2 - b(y - y)^2$

STEADY STATE SOLUTION

 $T(x,y) = T^* - a(x - x^*)^2 - b(y - y)^2$



STEADY STATE SOLUTION

$$T(x,y) = T^* - a(x - x^*)^2 - b(y - y)^2$$



VEHICLE MODEL

UNICYLE





VEHICLE MODEL

MOTION EQUATIONS

• center of the vehicle:

 $x'_{c} = v \cos \theta$ $y'_{c} = v \sin \theta$ $\theta' = \omega_{0}$

VEHICLE MODEL

MOTION EQUATIONS

center of the vehicle:

 $x'_{c} = v \cos \theta$ $y'_{c} = v \sin \theta$ $\theta' = \omega_{0}$

• sensor:

 $x_s = x_0 + r \cos \theta$ $y_s = y_0 + r \sin \theta$

VEHICLE MOTION





Figure 3. Very basic feedback controller



Figure 3. Very basic feedback controller

Fixed angular velocity/ turn rate



Figure 3. Very basic feedback controller

Fixed angular velocity/ turn rate OUPUT: VALUE OF SIGNAL



Figure 3. Very basic feedback controller

Fixed angular velocity/ turn rate OUPUT: VALUE OF SIGNAL CONTROL/INPUT: FORWARD VELOCITY





EXTREMUM SEEKING PARAMETERS

- SIMULINK IMPLEMENTATION with:
 - Signal & domain
 - Initial coordinates and heading
 - Angular velocity and radius
 - Perturbation frequency

EXTREMUM SEEKING CONVERGENCE

EXTREMUM SEEKING CONVERGENCE



VEHICLE MOTION



NEXT STEPS

- Get a pro version of MATLAB
- Moving source

NEXT STEPS

- Get a pro version of MATLAB
- Moving source

