

Analytical and Simulation Questions

Question 1

Problem Description

- Consider the Two-DOF quarter-car model with an active suspension depicted in [Figure 1](#):

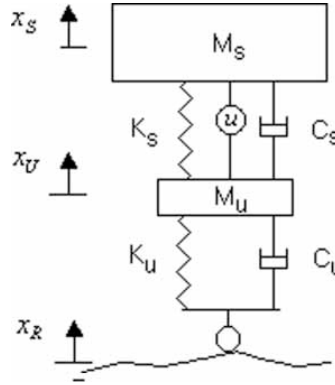


Figure 1: Two-DOF quarter-car model with an active suspension

The state-space model of the system is as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \\ \dot{x}_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{c_s}{M_s} & -\frac{k_s}{M_s} & \frac{c_s}{M_s} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -\frac{k_u}{M_u} & \frac{c_s}{M_u} & \frac{k_s+k_u}{M_u} & -\frac{c_s+c_u}{M_u} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{c_s c_u}{M_s M_u} \\ -\frac{c_u}{M_u} \\ \left(\frac{c_u}{M_u}\right)\left(\frac{k_u}{c_u} - \frac{c_s}{M_u} - \frac{c_u}{M_u}\right) \end{bmatrix} d + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{M_s} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{M_u} \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} d + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

Table 1 presents the parameter values:

Table 1: Vehicle Parameter Values

Parameter	Value
Vehicle Mass (M_S)	2500 kg
Unsprung Mass (M_U)	320 kg
Suspension Stiffness (k_S)	80,000 N/m
Tire Stiffness (k_U)	500,000 N/m
Suspension Damping (c_S)	350 Ns/m
Tire Damping (c_U)	15,020 Ns/m

- Incorporate the first disturbance signal (see Figure 2) as the disturbance d .

Part A: Design of Linear MPC with the First Disturbance

- Choose prediction horizon N_p and control horizon N_c .
- Choose weights Q which penalizes deviations in state variables, and R which penalizes control effort.
- Apply constraints on control inputs (u) and states (x) as necessary.

Implementation

- Discretize the continuous-time state-space model.
- Simulate the system using MATLAB with the disturbance d .

Analysis

- Evaluate system performance: root-mean-square error (RMSE) of x_1 and x_3 , and control effort (u).
- Compare with a baseline (e.g., uncontrolled system or PID controller).

Part B: Tube MPC with the First Disturbance

Motivation for Tube MPC

- Address model uncertainties or external disturbances.
- Ensure robust performance and constraint satisfaction.

Tube MPC Design

- Use Linear MPC as a nominal controller.
- Augment with a PID controller to define a robust invariant tube around the nominal trajectory.
- Define tightened constraints and weights to ensure the nominal trajectory remains feasible under disturbance d .

Implementation

- Include the given disturbance (Figure 2) in the analysis.
- Simulate the Tube MPC with MATLAB/Simulink, observing how the control effort u compensates for d .

Analysis

- Compare performance metrics, control effort u) against Linear MPC.
- Highlight improvements in robustness and disturbance rejection.

Part C: Explicit MPC and Explicit Tube MPC with the First Disturbance

Explicit MPC

- **Tube MPC Design:**
 - Design a Explicit MPC controller using the parameters obtained in part A.
- **Implementation:**
 - Implement the explicit MPC controller in simulation.
 - Evaluate the performance of the Explicit MPC controller with the given disturbance (Figure 2).
- **Analysis:**
 - Compare the performance of Explicit MPC with Linear MPC in part A.

Explicit Tube MPC

- **Tube MPC Design:**
 - Design a robust tube MPC controller using the techniques discussed in Part B.
- **Implementation:**

- Implement the explicit tube MPC controller in simulation.
 - Evaluate the performance of the explicit tube MPC controller with the given disturbance (Figure 2) .
- **Analysis:**
 - Compare the performance of explicit tube MPC with standard tube MPC.

Figures

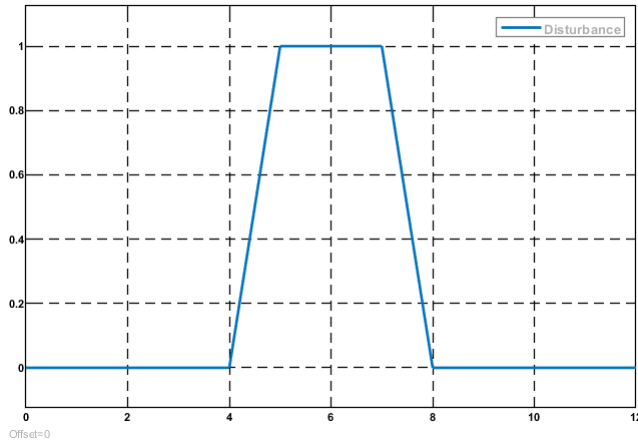


Figure 2: Disturbance Signal

Hint

- For the stability of system you should change and tune the MPC blocks weights.
- For the range of states in Explicit MPC, you should consider 8 states.

Question 2

Problem Description

Design a Hybrid Model Predictive Controller (MPC) for a two-state switched dynamical system, named the **Two-State Switched Oscillator**. The system has the following dynamics:

1. Continuous Dynamics (Two Modes):

- **Mode 1:**

$$\dot{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} x(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

- **Mode 2:**

$$\dot{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} x(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

2. Switching Conditions:

- The mode switches from **Mode 1 to Mode 2** when $x_1(t) > 5$.
- The mode switches from **Mode 2 to Mode 1** when $x_1(t) < -5$.

3. Output Equation:

$$y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x(t)$$

4. Constraints:

- State constraints: $-30 \leq x_1(t) \leq 30$
- Control constraints: $-30 \leq u(t) \leq 30$

5. Weights:

- Output weight: $Q = 5$
- Control weight: $R = 0.1$

6. Initial states:

- Use the initial states $x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

7. Reference Signal: The reference signal is a sinusoidal trajectory defined as:

$$r(t) = 20 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{20}t\right)$$

This represents the desired output trajectory that the system should track.

Tasks

1. Hybrid MPC Problem Formulation:

- Incorporate the state and control constraints.

2. Performance Analysis:

- Simulate the closed-loop system with the Hybrid MPC controller for 50 seconds.
- Plot:
 - Output trajectory $y(t)$
 - Control input $u(t)$
 - Mode switch signal $S(t)$ over time.

- Reference signal $r(t)$ alongside the output $y(t)$.

3. Discussion:

- Discuss the behavior of the system under Hybrid MPC, particularly focusing on:
 - How the controller manages switching between modes.
 - How the controller handles constraints and tracks the sinusoidal reference.

Notes on Submission

- Submit a single PDF with analytical solutions, simulation reports, and explanations.
- Include MATLAB and Simulink files in a folder named `Simulation`.
- Use LaTeX for a 10% bonus and include source files in a folder named `LaTeX`.
- Submit a single ZIP file named `HW#-StudentID-StudentName`.
- Late submissions will incur a 10% deduction per day.