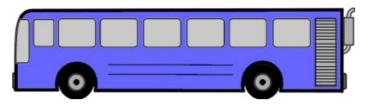
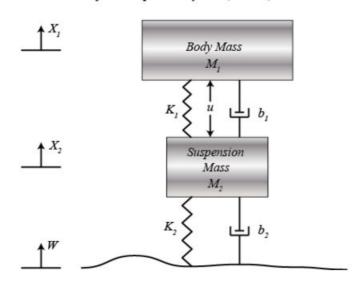
### 1. **系统建模**(System Modeling)

模型如下



简化起见,先建立客车的1/4个模型,即一个轮子的情况

Model of Bus Suspension System (1/4 Bus)



### 由牛顿第二定律有:

$$\begin{split} M_1\ddot{X}_1 &= -b_1(\dot{X}_1 - \dot{X}_2) - K_1(X_1 - X_2) + U \\ \\ M_2\ddot{X}_2 &= b_1(\dot{X}_1 - \dot{X}_2) + K_1(X_1 - X_2) + b_2(\dot{W} - \dot{X}_2) + K_2(W - X_2) - U \end{split}$$

### 参数如下

(M1)	1/4 bus body mass	2500 kg
(M2)	suspension mass	320 kg
(K1)	spring constant of suspension system	80,000 N/m
(K2)	spring constant of wheel and tire	500,000 N/m

damping constant of suspension system

damping constant of wheel and tire

(U) control force

### 传递函数

(b1)

(b2)

假设初始条件为0,目标输入为u、w输出为x1、x2,由动力学方程进行拉普拉斯变换得:

350 N.s/m

15,020 N.s/m

$$(M_1s^2 + b_1s + K_1)X_1(s) - (b_1s + K_1)X_2(s) = U(s)$$

$$(b_1s + K_1)X_1(s) + (M_2s^2 + (b_1 + b_2)s + (K_1 + K_2))X_2(s) = (b_2s + K_2)W(s) - U(s)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (M_1s^2 + b_1s + K_1) & -(b_1s + K_1) \\ -(b_1s + K_1) & (M_2s^2 + (b_1 + b_2)s + (K_1 + K_2)) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1(s) \\ X_2(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} U(s) \\ (b_2s + K_2)W(s) - U(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} (M_1s^2 + b_1s + K_1) & -(b_1s + K_1) \\ -(b_1s + K_1) & (M_2s^2 + (b_1 + b_2)s + (K_1 + K_2)) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = \det \begin{bmatrix} (M_1s^2 + b_1s + K_1) & -(b_1s + K_1) \\ -(b_1s + K_1) & (M_2s^2 + (b_1 + b_2)s + (K_1 + K_2)) \end{bmatrix}$$

or

$$\Delta = (M_1s^2 + b_1s + K_1) \cdot (M_2s^2 + (b_1 + b_2)s + (K_1 + K_2)) - (b_1s + K_1) \cdot (b_1s + K_1)$$

求逆有

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_1(s) \\ X_2(s) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{bmatrix} (M_2s^2 + (b_1 + b_2)s + (K_1 + K_2)) & (b_1s + K_1) \\ (b_1s + K_1) & (M_1s^2 + b_1s + K_1) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U(s) \\ (b_2s + K_2)W(s) - U(s) \end{bmatrix}$$
 
$$\begin{bmatrix} X_1(s) \\ X_2(s) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{bmatrix} (M_2s^2 + b_2s + K_2) & (b_1b_2s^2 + (b_1K_2 + b_2K_1)s + K_1K_2) \\ -M_1s^2 & (M_1b_2s^3 + (M_1K_2 + b_1b_2)s^2 + (b_1K_2 + b_2K_1)s + K_1K_2) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U(s) \\ W(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

得到传递函数,若W(s) = 0,则得

$$G_1(s) = \frac{X_1(s) - X_2(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{(M_1 + M_2)s^2 + b_2s + K_2}{\Delta}$$

若U(s) = 0,则得

$$G_2(s) = rac{X_1(s) - X_2(s)}{W(s)} = rac{-M_1b_2s^3 - M_1K_2s^2}{\Delta}$$

Matlab

```
>> M1 = 2500;
M2 = 320;
K1 = 80000;
```

K2 = 500000;

b1 = 350; b2 = 15020;

s = tf('s');

 $G1 = ((M1+M2)*s^2+b2*s+K2)/((M1*s^2+b1*s+K1)*(M2*s^2+(b1+b2)*s+(K1+K2))-(b1*s+K1)*(b1*s+K1))$   $G2 = (-M1*b2*s^3-M1*K2*s^2)/((M1*s^2+b1*s+K1)*(M2*s^2+(b1+b2)*s+(K1+K2))-(b1*s+K1)*(b1*s+K1))$ 

G1 =

Continuous-time transfer function.

G2 =

Continuous-time transfer function.

# 2. **系统分析** (System Analysis)

好的客车悬浮系统拥有足够的路况保持能力,不管客车行驶在怎样的路面上,仍能提供足够的舒适度。x1-w的距离很难测量,轮胎的变形(x2-w)很微小(negligible),因此使用x1-x2的距离作为输出。

w作为路面的干扰(道路的高低不平等),假设为阶跃输入。对于输出x1-x2,设计要求是

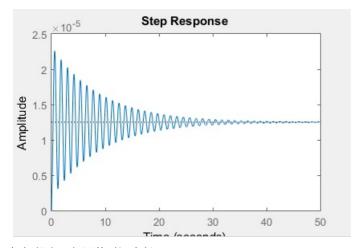
● 超调小于5%

• 调节时间小于5s

即客车跑上了10cm高的路面,要求车体的振荡在+/-5mm的范围,并且在5s内恢复平衡。 2.1> 开环阶跃响应

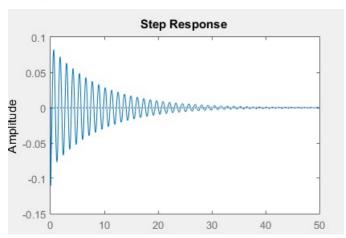
### 轮胎变形

>> step(G1)

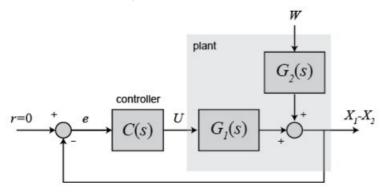


振幅很小,但调节时间太长。 再考虑路面不平,幅值是0.1m

>> step(0.1\*G2)

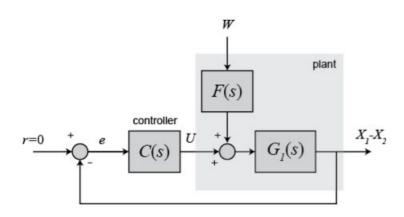


振动幅度太大,初始值甚至达到8cm,约50s的调节时间太长,远远超出要求。 解决的办法是加反馈控制器,如下框图所示



# 3. **PID控制器设计**(PID controller Design)

为了便编程计算,将上面框图作等效变换



```
其中, F(s)G1(s) = G2(s)。

>> numf=[-(m1*b2) -(m1*k2) 0 0];

>> denf=[(m1+m2) b2 k2];

>> F=tf(numf, denf);

>> numf=[-(m1*b2) -(m1*k2) 0 0];
denf=[(m1+m2) b2 k2];

F=tf(numf, denf)

F =

-3.755e07 s^3 - 1.25e09 s^2
```

Continuous-time transfer function.

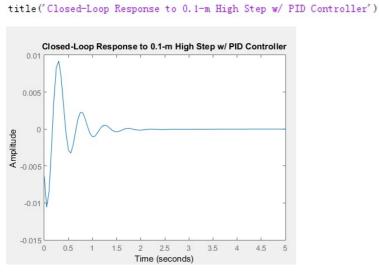
2820 s^2 + 15020 s + 500000

#### 添加PID控制器

>> Kd = 208025;

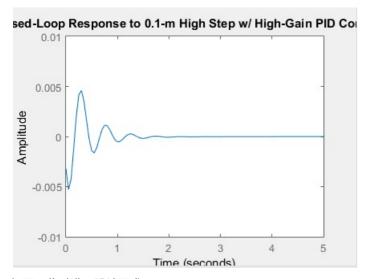
$$C(s) = K_p + \frac{K_i}{s} + K_d s = \frac{K_d s^2 + K_p s + K_i}{s}$$

```
Kp = 832100;
Ki = 624075;
C = pid(Kp, Ki, Kd);
sys_cl=F*feedback(F*G1, C);
t=0:0.05:5;
step(0.1*sys_cl,t)
```



超调为9mm大于5mm,但是调节时间已经满足要求。继续选择Kp、Ki、Kd值,这里取原值的两倍

```
>> Kd=2*Kd;
Kp=2*Kp;
Ki=2*Ki;
C=pid(Kp,Ki,Kd);
sys_cl=F*feedback(F*G1,C);
step(0.1*sys_cl,t)
title('Closed-Loop Response to 0.1-m High Step w/ High-Gain PID Controller')
>> axis([0 5 -.01 .01])
```

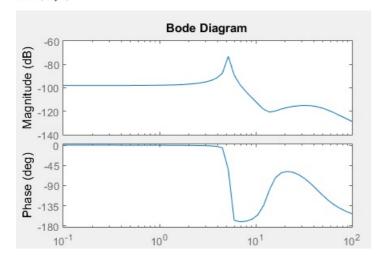


如图,此时满足设计要求。

### 4. 控制器设计中的频率法(Frequency Methods for Controller Design)

### 4.1> 开环响应的Bode图

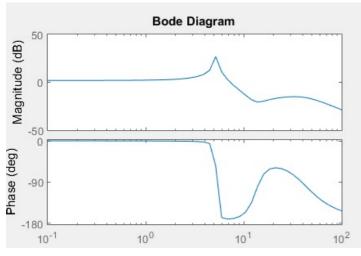
频率法的主要思想是根据开环传递函数的bode如来估计闭环时的响应,通过添加控制器来改变开环传递函数的Bode图进而闭环响应也会改变从 而实现满足要求的闭环响应。



为了在不同自然频率下呈现系统,令低频阶段的幅值为0,通过调整增益K来增加响应的幅度,同时K的增加不会影响相位曲线。幅值曲线需上移 100dB = 20\*logK,即K = 100000。

>> K=100000;

bode (K\*G1, w)



如上,与分析一致。

### 4.2> 添加前向控制(lead control)

在5rad/sec相位曲线是凹的,首先在这个区域增加正相位,**大的相位裕度会使闭环响应超调减小**,目标增加140deg的正相位,因为一个前向控制器(lead controller)所能增加的相位不超过90deg,因此使用两个前向控制器。通过下列步骤来确定前向控制的参数T和a

1.确定所需的正相位: 每个控制器 140/2 = 70deg

2.确定增加相位处的频率: 5.0rad/sec

3.根据下式计算a值

$$a = \frac{1 - \sin 70^{o}}{1 + \sin 70^{o}} = 0.031091$$

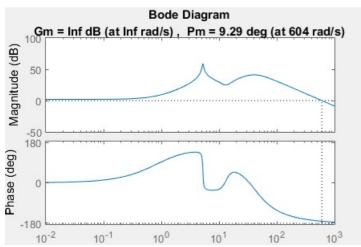
#### 4.根据下式计算T和aT

$$T = \frac{1}{W\sqrt{a}} = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{0.031091}} = 1.13426$$

$$aT = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{W} = \frac{\sqrt{0.031091}}{5} = 0.035265$$

# 观察添加前向控制的Bode图

```
>> a = (1-sin(70/180*pi))/(1+sin(70/180*pi));
w=5;
I=1/(w*sqrt(a));
aI=sqrt(a)/w;
numc = conv([I 1], [I 1]);
denc = conv([aI 1], [aI 1]);
C = tf(numc, denc);
margin(K*C*G1)
```



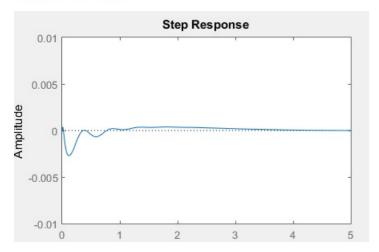
由图,相位裕度已经足够达到设计要求了(相位裕度大吗???)。

#### 闭环传递函数为

```
sys_cl = F^*feedback(G1,K^*C);
```

#### 观察此时系统的闭环响应

```
>> t=0:0.01:5;
step(0.1*sys_cl,t)
axis([0 5 -.01 .01])
```



如图说示,已经满足要求。

# 4. 形位空间控制器设计(State-Space Controller Design)

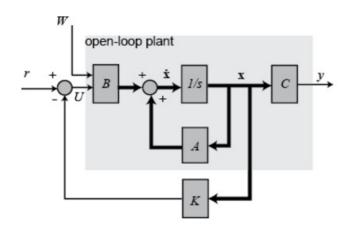
令Y = X1 - X2,系统的状态空间方程如下:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{X}_1 \\ \ddot{X}_1 \\ \dot{Y}_1 \\ \ddot{Y}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{-b_1b_2}{M_1M_2} & 0 & \left[\frac{b_1}{M_1}\left(\frac{b_1}{M_1} + \frac{b_1}{M_2} + \frac{b_2}{M_2}\right) - \frac{K_1}{M_1}\right] & \frac{-b_1}{M_1} \\ \frac{b_2}{M_2} & 0 & -\left(\frac{b_1}{M_1} + \frac{b_1}{M_2} + \frac{b_2}{M_2}\right) & 1 \\ \frac{K_2}{M_2} & 0 & -\left(\frac{K_1}{M_1} + \frac{K_1}{M_2} + \frac{K_2}{M_2}\right) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ \dot{Y}_1 \\ \dot{Y}_1 \end{bmatrix} +$$
 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{M_1} & \frac{b_1b_2}{M_1M_2} \\ 0 & \frac{-b_2}{M_2} \\ \left(\frac{1}{M_2} + \frac{1}{M_2}\right) & \frac{-K_2}{M_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U \\ W \end{bmatrix}$$
 
$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ \dot{Y}_1 \\ \dot{Y}_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U \\ W \end{bmatrix}$$

### Matlab:

```
>> m1 = 2500;
m2 = 320;
k1 = 80000;
k2 = 5000000:
b1 = 350;
b2 = 15020;
A = [0]
                      1 0
                                                                              0
  -(b1*b2)/(m1*m2) 0 ((b1/m1)*((b1/m1)+(b1/m2)+(b2/m2)))-(k1/m1)
                                                                             -(b1/m1)
                      0 - ((b1/m1) + (b1/m2) + (b2/m2))
   b2/m2
                                                                              1
   k2/m2
                      0 - ((k1/m1) + (k1/m2) + (k2/m2))
                                                                              0];
B = [0]
   1/m1
                      (b1*b2)/(m1*m2)
                     -(b2/m2)
   (1/m1)+(1/m2)
                     -(k2/m2)];
C = [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0];
D = [0 \ 0];
sys=ss(A, B, C, D);
```

设计full-state controller(假设系统的状态变量都是可测的),框图如下:



闭环系统的特征多项式是(SI - (A-B[1 0]'K))而非(SI - (A-BK))因为控制器只能控制力输入U而不能控制路面阻抗,B矩阵为4\*2型,只需令其第二列元素全部为0。为了消除稳态误差,必须有积分动作(integral action),因此增加一个额外的系统变量,设为  $int(Y_1)$  ( $Y_1$ 的积分)。新的状态空间方程为

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \left(A - B \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} K\right) \mathbf{x} + B \begin{bmatrix} U \\ W \end{bmatrix}$$
$$y = C\mathbf{x}$$

#### 重新确定A、B、C、D

>> Aa = [[A, [0 0 0 0]']:[C, 0]]:

 $Ba = [B; [0 \ 0]];$ 

Ca = [C, 0];

Da = D;

sys=ss(Aa, Ba, Ca, Da);

#### 添加K为

>> K = [0 2.3e6 5e8 0 8e6]

#### 观察闭环响应

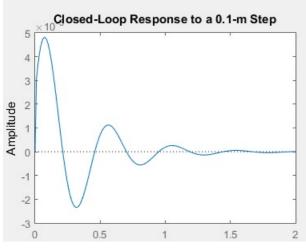
>> t = 0:0.01:2;

sys\_cl = ss(Aa-Ba(:,1)\*K,-0.1\*Ba,Ca,Da);

step(sys\_cl\*[0:1],t)

title('Closed-Loop Response to a 0.1-m Step')

给Ba乘0.1表示地面高度增加0.1m时的情况



观察响应满足要求,也可以尝试下别的K值。

#### 5. Simulink建模 (Simulink Modeling)

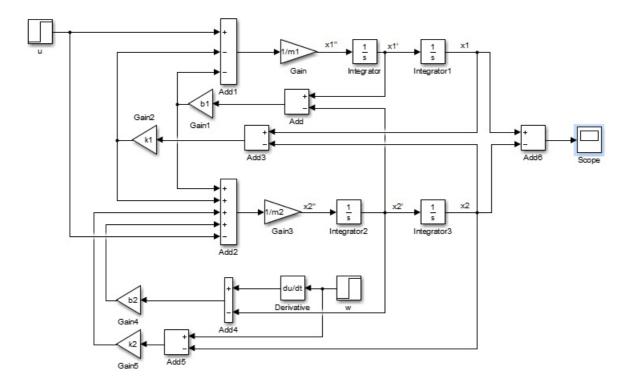
动态表达式

$$\begin{split} M_1\ddot{X}_1 &= -b_1(\dot{X}_1 - \dot{X}_2) - K_1(X_1 - X_2) + U \\ \\ M_2\ddot{X}_2 &= b_1(\dot{X}_1 - \dot{X}_2) + K_1(X_1 - X_2) + b_2(\dot{W} - \dot{X}_2) + K_2(W - X_2) - U \end{split}$$

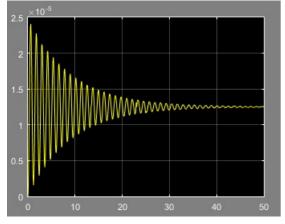
仍从积分环节开始建模开始建模

$$\int \int rac{d^2x_1}{dt^2} dt = \int rac{dx_1}{dt} dt = x_1$$
  $\int \int rac{d^2x_2}{dt^2} dt = \int rac{dx_2}{dt} dt = x_2$ 

### Simulink模型如下



其中,u的step time改为0,暂时先不考虑地面情况的干扰,设置w的step time改为0,final time为0。仿真时间设为50s,点击运行



下一节将通过控制U来提高系统的响应特征。

### 6. Simulink控制器设计 (Simulink Controller Design)

# 6.1> 抽取线性模型到Matlab

这次使用 linmod 函数来实现抽取Simulink中的模型到Matlab中。将Simulink的输入u与输出x1-x2分别换位int block和output block,保存模型为suspmod.mdl。

### 先在Matlab中输入对应参数值

>> m1 = 2500;

m2 = 320;

k1 = 80000;

k2 = 500000;

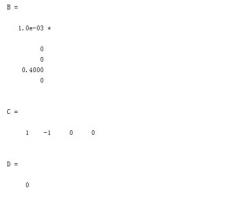
b1 = 350;

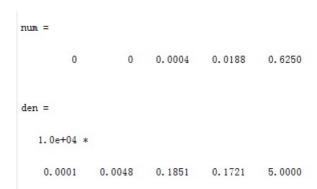
b2 = 15020;

#### 继续输入

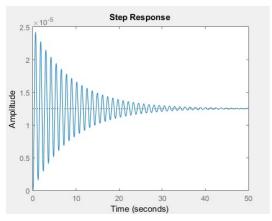
```
>> [A, B, C, D]=linmod('suspmod')
[num, den]=ss2tf(A, B, C, D)
```

就可以观察到Simulink模型转化成状态空间函数的参数值A,B,C,D和传递函数的参数值num,den。





### 观察阶跃响应来验证模型



如图,与Simulink中所得一样,抽取无误。

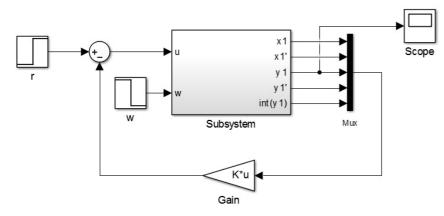
6.2> 实现全状态反馈控制(Implementing full state-feedback control)在形位空间控制器一节确定了新的状态量

$$\left[ X_1 \, \frac{dX_1}{dt} \, Y_1 = X_1 - X_2 \, \frac{dY_1}{dt} \, \int Y_1 \, dt \right]^T$$

控制器使用的反馈增益为 K = [02.3E65E808E6]。

如图,将原Simulink模型对应的输入量及状态量分别以input block及output block(双击输入输出模块,可以改变端口顺序,在封装子系统中会以该顺序呈现输入输出)引出

### 封装为子系统



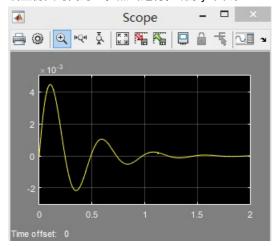
# suspmod\_control.slx

其中,设置r的step time改为0, final time为0,设置w的step time改为0,final time为-0.1。添加Mux作为多输出标量转化为一个向量。新版的 Gain的输入为向量/矩阵时应选择Matrix gain,新版的Matlab将其与gain合在一起,双击gain,Multiplication改为:Matrix(K\*u) (u vector) 或 Matrix(K\*u)。

在Matlab中输入K值

### >> K = [ 0 2.3e6 5e8 0 8e6 ];

设置仿真时间为2s,点击运行,观察y1图线



如上,满足要求。

(此处有个问题,将w的final time改为0.1,运行程序所得y1图线应该与形位空间控制器一节所得的一样,但观察发现两图线关于x轴对称??)

