

LAB MEETING

국민대학교 지능형 차량 신호 처리 연구실 학부연구생 김지원

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국민대학교
KOOKMIN UNIVERSITY

Traditional SMC 제어기 구현을 통한
STSMC 비교군 생성



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Fuzzy Super Twisting Sliding Mode Control(Fuzzy STSMC)

Fuzzy STSMC 참고 논문

A Fuzzy Super Twisting Sliding Mode Control Scheme for Velocity Regulation in Autonomous Vehicles

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The controller's gains are adjusted to make sure the sliding variable converges to zero in finite time. Consider a nonlinear system as shown in equation 2:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = f(x_1, x_2) + u \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

The variables x_1 and x_2 represent the system state variables while u is the control force and $f(x_1, x_2)$ is the system disturbance. The major aim of SMC is to drive the state variables to a desired trajectory. In order to achieve this, another variable, σ , is introduced.

$$\sigma = x_2 + cx_1$$

In control design, minimizing σ is an objective. Therefore, the state variables in terms of the error value, e , which is desired out and the plant output.

$$e = y_{desired} - y_{plant}$$

$$\sigma = e + ce$$

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D. Fuzzy Logic Gain Selector

The gain (U) of the Super Twisting SMC is selected manually by the user. This gain needs to be large enough to provide accurate control performance. However, in some cases, the gain is selected to be too high or too low. A gain that is too high results in unnecessarily high computational requirements. A gain that is too low results in a suboptimal performance. Because of this, engineers

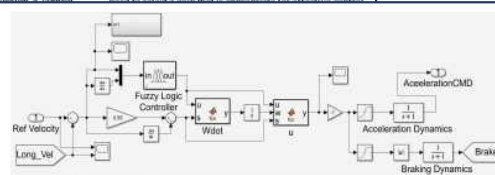


Figure 10: Model of Adaptive STSMC

The output of the STSMC is fed into saturation blocks in which the positive and negative values are respectively sent to transfer functions representing the acceleration and braking dynamics. These outputs determine if the vehicle will increase its speed or slow down.

C. Velocity Reference Tracking and Error Value Convergence

The main objective of the adaptive STSMC is to ensure that the error value converges to zero. This convergence implies that the reference velocity is equivalent to output velocity. Figure 11 shows the reference tracking of the velocity signal while Figure 12 shows the convergence of the error value to 0.

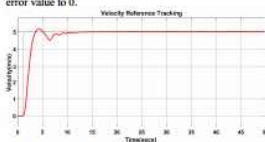


Figure 11: Velocity Reference Tracking

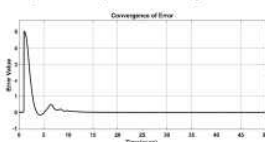


Figure 12: Error Convergence

In terms of the reference tracking of the velocity, it can be seen from Figure 11 that the system has a satisfactory reference tracking performance. The system exhibited a rise time of 1.484 seconds and an overshoot of 3.646 %. This implies that the system will take 1.383 seconds to go from 0.5 m/s to 4.5 m/s. Additionally, the overshoot implies that when the vehicle starts moving, it will overshoot its final value and reach a velocity of 5.17 m/s before eventually settling down

논문 아키텍처

1. 엑추에이터 손상, 제어 효율 저하, 불안정성 증가 등을 초래하는 고전 SMC 채터링 단점 언급.
2. Fuzzy Logic Algorithm을 통해 적응형 제어 이득 기법 제안.
3. 위 단점을 보완하는 Fuzzy Super Twisting Sliding Mode Control 기법 제안.

논문 주요 키워드

- Super Twisting Sliding Mode Control(STSMC)
- Fuzzy Logic Algorithm
- Mamdani FIS
- Fuzzification
- Fuzzy Rule-Based
- Fuzzy Inference
- Defuzzification
- Triangular Membership Functions(MFs)

TABLE II. SYSTEM RESPONSE PARAMETERS

Parameter	Adaptive STSMC	Traditional STSMC
Simulation Time	50 secs	50 secs
Rise Time	1.484 secs	4.523 secs
Settling Time	12.95 secs	11.6 secs
Overshoot	3.646 %	0.839 %
ISE	23.18	25.02

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper, an adaptive Super Twisting Sliding Mode Control (STSMC) scheme was developed. This control technique was implemented for velocity control in autonomous vehicles. The adaptive feature of the controller was achieved using Fuzzy Logic, which adjusted the gain of the STSMC based on the error value. The vehicle and the control system were fully modelled in Simulink. The system was simulated using the Unreal Engine provided by MATLAB. The results of the study showed that the developed control system was able to ensure convergence of the error value to zero. This in turn provided a good reference tracking capability of the controller. In comparison to the traditional STSMC, the adaptive system performed better in terms of the rise time and ISE, but was the traditional controller gave better settling time and overshoot results. Future research works will focus on prototype development and comparative analysis with other popular control schemes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Fuzzy Super Twisting Sliding Mode Control(Fuzzy STSMC) 구현

Fuzzy Super Twisting Sliding Mode Control(Fuzzy STSMC)

Super Twisting Sliding Mode Control(STSMC)

1. 고차 슬라이딩 모드 제어(HOSMC)의 한 형태
2. 전통적인 SMC에서 발생하는 채터링을 해결하기 위한 제어 기법

System Model

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = f(x_1, x_2) + bu$$

x_1, x_2 : 시스템 상태 변수

$f(x_1, x_2)$: 비선형 시스템 함수

b : 시스템 이득

u : 제어 입력

Sliding Surface

$$\sigma = C_1 e + C_2 \dot{e}$$

σ : 슬라이딩 변수(슬라이딩 표면)

e : 오차 (Reference velocity와 Ego velocity의 차이)

C_1, C_2 : 슬라이딩 계수

Super Twisting Sliding Mode Control Algorithm

$$\lambda = \sqrt{U}$$

$$W = 1.1U \quad U : \text{STSMC 제어 이득, Fuzzy Logic 적용 파라미터}$$

$$\dot{v} = -W \text{sign}(\sigma)$$

$$u = -\lambda \sqrt{|\sigma|} \text{sign}(\sigma) + v \quad : \text{STSMC의 최종 출력}$$

Fuzzy Super Twisting Sliding Mode Control(Fuzzy STSMC) 구현

Fuzzy Super Twisting Sliding Mode Control(Fuzzy STSMC)

Fuzzy Logic Algorithm

1. 불확실하고 모호한 정보 처리를 위한 수학적 기법
2. '참'과 '거짓' 사이의 연속적인 상태를 가질 수 있게 하여 복잡한 문제를 모델링 가능.
3. Fuzzy sets, Fuzzification, Rule-based System, Defuzzification, centroid method 등 주요 개념 존재.

Fuzzy Logic Gain Selector(Mamdani FIS)

1. 참고 논문에선 MATLAB Logic Toolbox를 통해 Fuzzy Logic Gain Selector 구현.
2. Fuzzy Logic Algorithm이자, 추론화 시스템인 Mamdani FIS 활용.

퍼지화
(Fuzzification)



퍼지 규칙 기반
(Fuzzy Rule-Based)



퍼지 추론
(Fuzzy Inference)



디퍼지화
(Defuzzification)

- Fuzzification

삼각형 멤버십 함수(MFs)를 통해 입력값을 퍼지 집합으로 변환.

- Fuzzy Rule-Based

오차와 제어 동작(제어 이득)이 비례한다는 판단에 기초하여 규칙 정의.

- Fuzzy Inference

퍼지 규칙 기반으로 입력값에 대한 출력값 도출(추론), 보편적으로 사용되는 MIN-MOD-MAX 방법 사용.

- Defuzzification

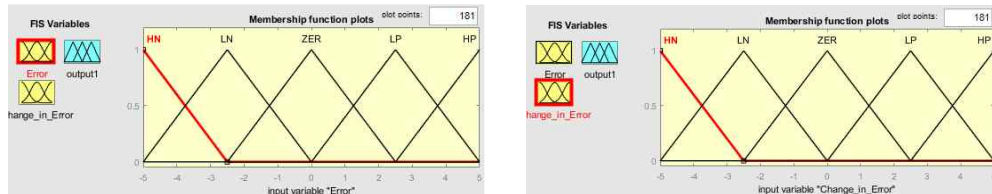
퍼지화된 출력값을 제어기에서 사용 가능한 명확한 값으로 변환, 보편적으로 사용되는 중심법(Centroid method) 사용.

Fuzzy Super Twisting Sliding Mode Control(Fuzzy STSMC) 구현

Fuzzy Super Twisting Sliding Mode Control(Fuzzy STSMC)

Fuzzy Logic Gain Selector 구현

Fuzzification



입력 변수(오차, 오차 변화율) 범위는 -5 ~ 5로 정의.

입력 변수 각각 5개의 멤버십 함수(MFs)를 포함.

높은 음수(High Negative, HN), 낮은 음수(LN), 제로(ZER), 낮은 양수(LP), 높은 양수(HP)

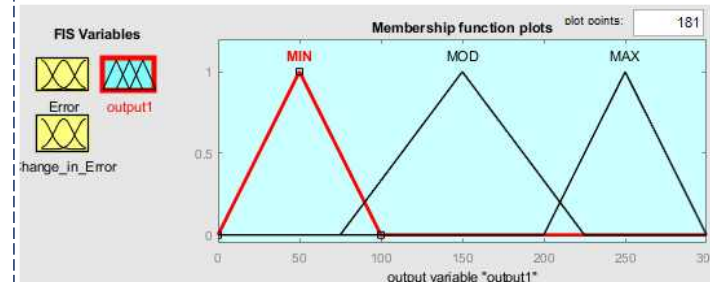
Fuzzy Rule-Based

Error/Change in Error	HN	LN	ZER	LP	HP
HN	MAX	MAX	MAX	MAX	MAX
LN	MAX	MOD	MOD	MOD	MAX
ZER	MOD	MIN	MIN	MIN	MOD
LP	MAX	MOD	MOD	MOD	MAX
HP	MAX	MAX	MAX	MAX	MAX



1. If (Error is HN) and (Change_in_Error is HN) then (output1 is MAX) (1)
2. If (Error is HN) and (Change_in_Error is LN) then (output1 is MAX) (1)
3. If (Error is HN) and (Change_in_Error is ZER) then (output1 is MAX) (1)
4. If (Error is HN) and (Change_in_Error is LP) then (output1 is MAX) (1)
5. If (Error is HN) and (Change_in_Error is HP) then (output1 is MAX) (1)
6. If (Error is LN) and (Change_in_Error is HN) then (output1 is MAX) (1)
7. If (Error is LN) and (Change_in_Error is LN) then (output1 is MOD) (1)
8. If (Error is LN) and (Change_in_Error is ZER) then (output1 is MOD) (1)
9. If (Error is LN) and (Change_in_Error is LP) then (output1 is MOD) (1)
10. If (Error is LN) and (Change_in_Error is HP) then (output1 is MAX) (1)
11. If (Error is ZER) and (Change_in_Error is HN) then (output1 is MOD) (1)
12. If (Error is ZER) and (Change_in_Error is LN) then (output1 is MIN) (1)
13. If (Error is ZER) and (Change_in_Error is ZER) then (output1 is MIN) (1)
14. If (Error is ZER) and (Change_in_Error is LP) then (output1 is MIN) (1)
15. If (Error is ZER) and (Change_in_Error is HP) then (output1 is MOD) (1)
16. If (Error is LP) and (Change_in_Error is HN) then (output1 is MAX) (1)
17. If (Error is LP) and (Change_in_Error is LN) then (output1 is MOD) (1)
18. If (Error is LP) and (Change_in_Error is ZER) then (output1 is MOD) (1)
19. If (Error is LP) and (Change_in_Error is LP) then (output1 is MOD) (1)
20. If (Error is LP) and (Change_in_Error is HP) then (output1 is MAX) (1)
21. If (Error is HP) and (Change_in_Error is HN) then (output1 is MAX) (1)
22. If (Error is HP) and (Change_in_Error is LN) then (output1 is MAX) (1)
23. If (Error is HP) and (Change_in_Error is ZER) then (output1 is MAX) (1)
24. If (Error is HP) and (Change_in_Error is LP) then (output1 is MAX) (1)
25. If (Error is HP) and (Change_in_Error is HP) then (output1 is MAX) (1)

Fuzzy Inference

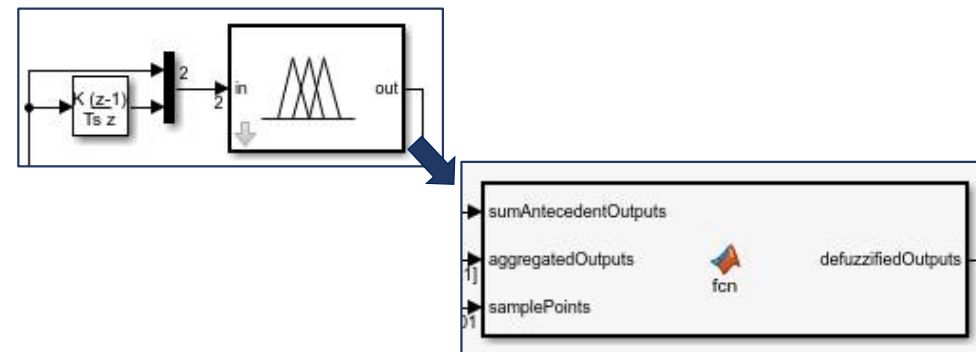


출력 변수(제어 이득(U)) 범위는 0~300으로 정의.

출력 변수는 3개의 멤버십 함수(MFs)를 포함.

최소 동작(Minimal Action, MIN), 중간 동작(MOD), 최대 동작(MAX)

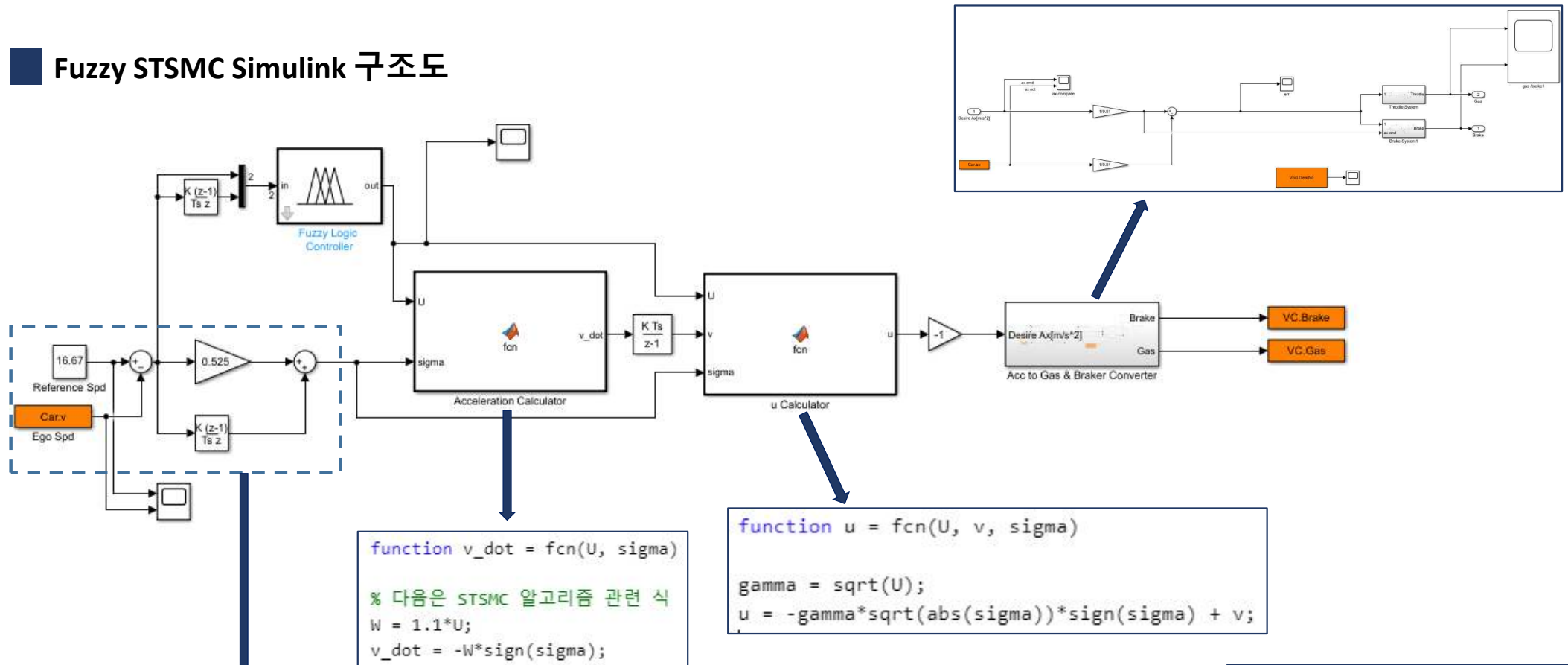
Defuzzification



Fuzzy Super Twisting Sliding Mode Control(Fuzzy STSMC) 구현

Fuzzy Super Twisting Sliding Mode Control(Fuzzy STSMC)

Fuzzy STSMC Simulink 구조도



$\sigma = 0.525e + \dot{e}$: Sliding Surface 정의

TABLE II. SYSTEM RESPONSE PARAMETERS

Parameter	Adaptive STSMC	Traditional STSMC
Simulation Time	50 secs	50 secs
Rise Time	1.484 secs	4.521 secs
Settling Time	12.95 secs	11.6 secs
Overshoot	3.646 %	0.839 %
ISE	23.18	25.02

Traditional SMC 참고 논문

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The controller's gains are adjusted to make sure the sliding variable converges to zero in finite time. Consider a nonlinear system as shown in equation 2:

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$$e = y_{desired} - y_{plant}$$

$$\sigma = e + ce$$

$$\sigma = \dot{e} + ce$$

Equation 5 is referred to as the S surface in which the state variables designed control law. The control u on the feedback control equation is implemented in AVs for effective

$$u = -K\sigma$$

The value for the variable σ is variable, σ . However, since the control law is not dependent on the sliding surface at $\sigma = 0$. The sign function and the control equation

$$u = -U \text{sign}(\sigma)$$

Where,

$$u = \begin{cases} -U & \sigma > 0 \\ U & \sigma < 0 \end{cases}$$

Here, U is the control gain. It can be that the control law is not dependent on the sliding surface at $\sigma = 0$. The sign function and the control equation

$$u = -U \text{sign}(\sigma)$$

The chattering effect associated with the sign function in equation 7. This substitutes

$$u = -U \text{sat}(\sigma) = \frac{\sigma}{|\sigma| + \epsilon}$$

Here, the variable ϵ is a small positive value. However, the substitution of the sign function leads to a reduction in the chattering effect. Another technique employed to reduce the chattering effect is the implementation of such techniques as the Super Twisting algorithm ensures the sliding variable converges to zero in finite time while at the same time effect. The Super Twisting SMC equations 9 and 10.

$$\dot{u} = -\lambda \sqrt{|\sigma|} \text{sign}(\sigma) + v$$

$$\dot{v} = -W \text{sign}(\sigma)$$

$$\lambda = \sqrt{U} \text{ and } W = 1.5U$$

D. Fuzzy Logic Gain Selector

The gain (U) of the Super Twisting SMC is selected manually by the user. This gain needs to be large enough to provide accurate control performance. However, in some cases, the gain is selected to be too high or too low. A gain that is too high results in unnecessarily high computational requirements. A gain that is too low results in a suboptimal performance. Because of this, engineers

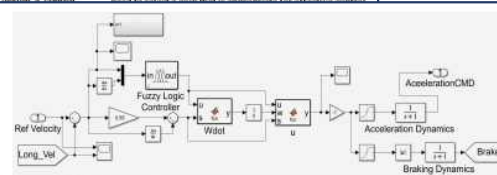


Figure 10: Model of Adaptive STSMC

The output of the STSMC is fed into saturation blocks in which the positive and negative values are respectively sent to transfer functions representing the acceleration and braking dynamics. These outputs determine if the vehicle will increase its speed or slow down.

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The main objective of the adaptive STSMC is to ensure that the error value converges to zero. This convergence implies that the reference velocity is equivalent to output velocity. Figure 11 shows the reference tracking of the velocity signal while Figure 12 shows the convergence of the error value to 0.

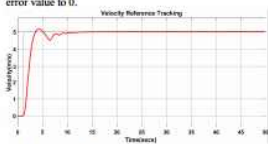


Figure 11: Velocity Reference Tracking

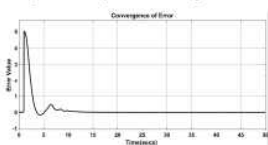


Figure 12: Error Convergence

In terms of the reference tracking of the velocity, it can be seen from Figure 11 that the system has a satisfactory reference tracking performance. The system exhibited a rise time of 1.484 seconds and an overshoot of 3.646 %. This implies that the system will take 1.383 seconds to go from 0.5 m/s to 4.5 m/s. Additionally, the overshoot implies that when the vehicle starts moving, it will overshoot its final value and reach a velocity of 5.17 m/s before eventually settling down

논문 아키텍처

1. 강인한 횡방향 제어에서 체터링을 최소화하는 전통 SMC 알고리즘 제시.
2. 안전성 및 차선 이탈 최소화 보장을 위해, 차선 추적 동역학에 횡방향 및 요 오프셋을 포함.

논문 주요 키워드

- Traditional Sliding Mode Control
- Lane Tracking Dynamics
- Lateral Vehicle Dynamics
- Sliding Surface
- Lateral Position Offset
- Yaw Angle Offset
- Lookahead Distance

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Fuzzy Super Twisting Sliding Mode Control(Fuzzy STSMC)

Traditional Sliding Mode Control

1. 고차 슬라이딩 모드 제어(HOSMC), STSMC 등의 근간이 되는 제어 기법
2. Side Slip Angle, Road Curvature, Lookahead Distance를 offset에 적용

Parameters

m: 차량의 질량 (Kg)
 v: 차량의 종방향 속도 (100 Km/h)
 β : 측면 미끄럼 각도 (Degrees)
 Jz: 차량의 요모멘트 관성 (Yaw moment of inertia)
 Fyf: 전륜의 횡방향 힘 (Newton)
 Fyr: 후륜의 횡방향 힘 (Newton)
 $\psi_{\dot{}}$: 차량의 요속도 (Yaw rate) (Degrees/sec)
 lf: 차량의 앞바퀴에서 중심까지의 거리
 lr: 차량의 뒷바퀴에서 중심까지의 거리
 Fwind: 횡풍에 의한 차량의 횡방향 힘 (Newton)
 F ψ : 요모멘트에 의한 차량의 횡방향 힘 (Newton)
 yl: 횡방향 오차
 Ls: 록 어헤드 거리
 psil: 방향 오차
 pr: 도로 곡률
 Cf: 전륜 코너링 강성 계수
 Cr: 후륜 코너링 강성 계수
 alphaf: 전륜 슬립 각도
 alphar: 후륜 슬립 각도
 mue: 도로 마찰 계수
 deltaf: (전륜) 스티어링 각도

Sliding Surface

$$s = y_l + \lambda \text{psil};$$

$$s_{\dot{}} = y_{l\dot{}} + \lambda \text{psil}_{\dot{}};$$

$$\Rightarrow s_{\dot{}} = e_{2\dot{}} + \lambda e_{\dot{}}; \% (= 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow s_{\dot{}} = y_{l2\dot{}} + Ls \text{psil}_{2\dot{}} + \lambda (y_{l\dot{}} + Ls \text{psil}_{\dot{}});$$

s: 슬라이딩 표면
 s $_{\dot{}}$: 슬라이딩 표면 변화율
 Lamda: 수렴율

Lateral Offset & Yaw Angle Offset

$$y_{l\dot{}} = \beta v_x + Ls \psi + \text{psil} v_x;$$

$$\text{psil}_{\dot{}} = \psi + pr v_x;$$

Lateral Offset에는 beta, Ls를 추가, Yaw Angle Offset에는 pr를 추가
 -> 차선 추적 안전성 및 제어 강건성 확보

Output(Desired SWA)

$$\text{deltafe} = 1 / (\text{mue} * C_f / m + 2 * L_s * L_f * \text{mue} * C_f / l_z) * (\text{mue} * C_r * (\beta - L_r \psi / v_x) / m + \text{mue} * C_r * (\beta + L_f \psi / v_x) / m + 2 * L_s * L_f * C_f * \text{mue} * (\beta + L_f \psi / v_x) / l_z - 2 * L_s * L_r * C_r * \text{mue} * (\beta - L_r \psi / v_x) / l_z + pr * v_x^2 - \lambda \beta v_x - \lambda L_s \pi - \lambda \text{psil} v_x - \lambda L_s \psi + \lambda L_s pr v_x);$$

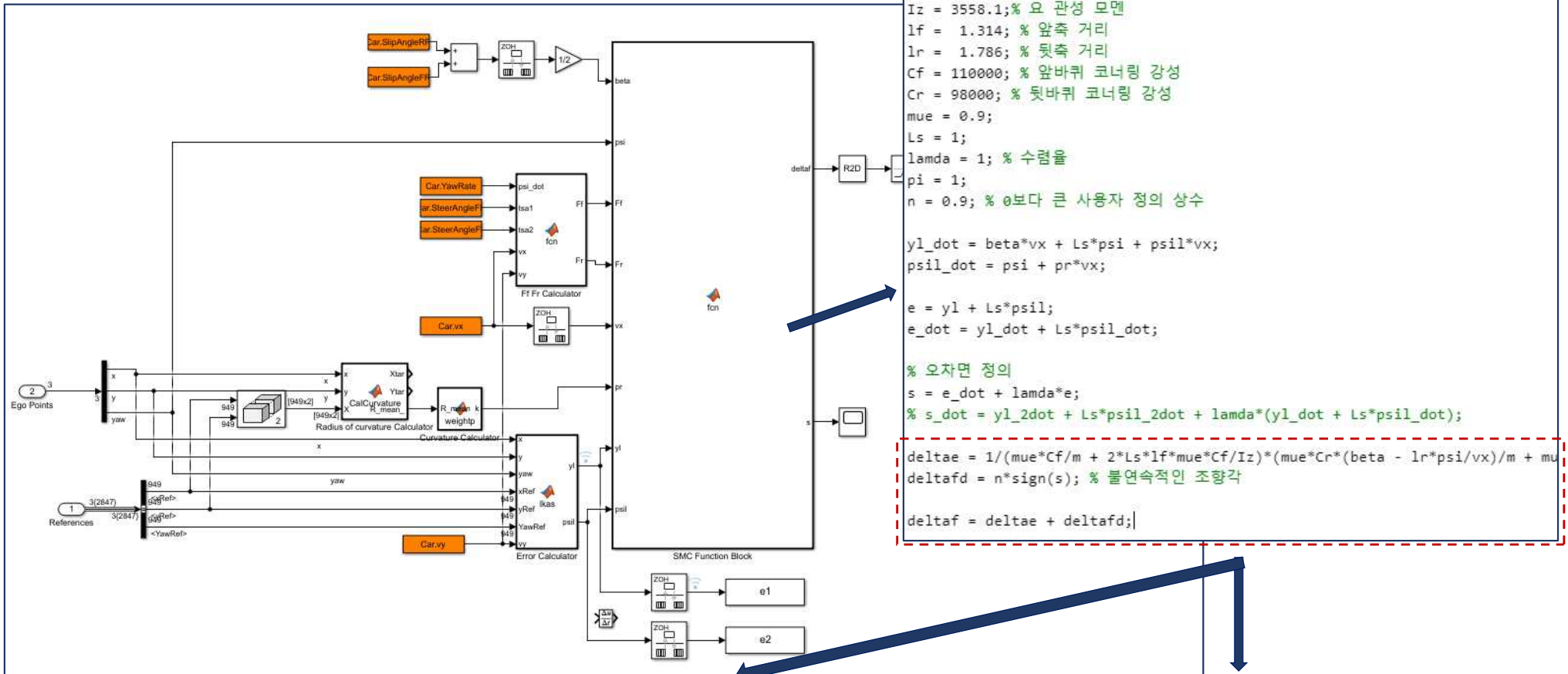
$$\text{deltafd} = n * \text{sign}(s); \% \text{ 불연속적인 조향각}$$

$$\text{deltaf} = \text{deltae} + \text{deltafd};$$

Fuzzy Super Twisting Sliding Mode Control(Fuzzy STSMC) 구현

Fuzzy Super Twisting Sliding Mode Control(Fuzzy STSMC)

Fuzzy STSMC Simulink 구조도



deltaf(연속적인 제어)

- 시스템 등가 입력 제어(System Equivalent Control Input)
- 시스템이 슬라이딩 면 위에 있을 때 유지되도록 하는 연속 제어
- 차량 모델 기반으로 조향각 결정
- Traditional SMC에서 피드백 제어 역할

deltafd(불연속적인 제어)

- 일반적으로 스위칭 제어 기반으로 구성
- 시스템을 슬라이딩 면 위에 강제 접근하도록 제어
- 계수(n)을 통해 불연속 제어 강도 조절 가능
- 단순 스위칭 제어 적용 시, 채터링 발생

● Sliding Mode Control(SMC) 횡방향 제어기 구현 및 성능 분석

Fuzzy Super Twisting Sliding Mode Control(Fuzzy STSMC)

■ 2월 개인연구 계획

● 강화학습

1. 패스트캠퍼스 강의 복습 및 추가 강의 시청.
2. 김지훈 졸업생의 DDPG(Deep Deterministic Policy Gradient), TD(Temporal Difference) 알고리즘 코드 분석 및 시뮬레이션.
3. 강화학습 타켓 논문 선정 및 구현.

● SMC

1. Traditional SMC 구현 및 시뮬레이션.
2. Carmaker 시나리오 고도화.
3. STSMC와 Traditional SMC 비교 분석.

감사합니다.

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