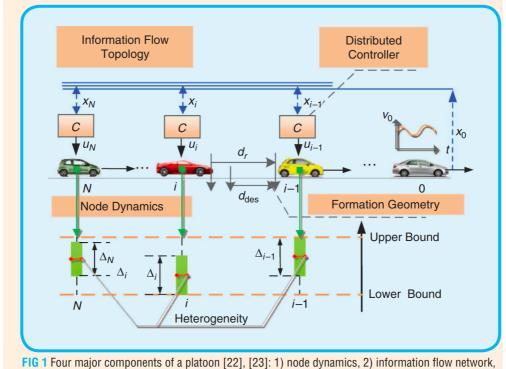
如图所示对于一个platoon,其主要包含四个元素node dynamics (ND), information flow network (IFN), distributed controller (DC), formation geometry (FG)。



3) distributed controller, 4) geometry formation; where d_r is the actual relative distance, d_{des} is the desired distance, u_i is the the control signal, x_i is the state, Δ_i denote the dynamical uncertainty, and C denotes the controller.

Node dynamics

third-order相比second-order的好处是使得state增加了一维,可以更好的模拟powertrain dynamics的输入输出。

Single integrator model

这是一种最简单的情况,直接将车辆的速度作为control input,将位置作为state

$$\dot{p}_i(t) = u_i(t)$$

Second-order linear model (position-velocity)

例如:

$$egin{cases} \dot{p}_i = v_i \ \dot{v}_i = u_i, \quad i = 0, 1, \cdots, n \end{cases} \ u_i = \!\! f_i \left(p_{i-1}, p_i, p_{i+1}, p_{s_i}
ight) + g_i \left(v_{i-1}, v_i, v_{i+1}
ight), \quad i = 1, \dots, n-1 \end{cases}$$

其中 u_i 为车的加速度, $f_i(*)$ 和 $g_i(*)$ 分别为位置和速度的函数。

Second-order nonlinear model (position-velocity)

例如:

$$egin{aligned} \dot{p}_i(t) &= v_i(t), i \in \mathcal{V}_N \ \dot{v}_i(t) &= \mathrm{sat}\left(u_i(t)
ight) + f_i\left(p_i(t), v_i(t), t
ight) + w_i(t) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $f_i(*)$ 为环境的非线性干扰,例如随机的加速干扰、风阻、路况等等。 $\|w_i(t)\| \leq \overline{w}$ 为控制输入的干扰。sat(*)函数规定了 $u_i(t)$ 的上界为 u_{Mi} 。同样,其为一种开环控制。

$$\operatorname{sat}\left(u_i(t)
ight) = egin{cases} u_{Mi} \operatorname{sgn}\left(u_i(t)
ight), & ext{if } |u_i(t)| \geq u_{Mi} \ u_i(t), & ext{if } |u_i(t)| \leq u_{Mi} \end{cases}$$

Third-order nonlinear model (position-velocity-force)

形如:

$$egin{aligned} \dot{p}_i(t) &= v_i(t) \ \dot{v}_i(t) &= rac{1}{m_i} F_i(t) - rac{K_{di}}{m_i} v_i^2(t) - rac{d_{mi}}{m_i} \ \dot{F}_i(t) &= rac{1}{ au_i} u_i(t) - rac{1}{ au_i} F_i(t) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $F_i(t)$ 为第i辆车的引擎施加在车上的力, m_i 为第i辆车的质量, au_i 为第i辆车的引擎时延, K_{di} 为气动阻力参数, d_{mi} 为机器阻力。

Third-order nonlinear model (position-velocity-acceleration)

形如:

$$egin{aligned} \dot{p}_i(t) = & v_i(t) \ \dot{v}_i(t) = & a_i(t) \ \dot{a}_i(t) = & rac{1}{m_i au_i}u_i(t) - rac{2K_{di}}{m_i}v_i(t)a_i(t) - rac{1}{ au_i}igg(a_i(t) + rac{K_{di}}{m_i}v_i^2(t) + rac{d_{mi}}{m_i}igg) \end{aligned}$$

和position-velocity-force没什么区别,将 $F_i(t)$ 用 $a_i(t)$ 和 $v_i(t)$ 替代即可,这样的好处是加速度更容易分析。

Third-order linear model (position-velocity-acceleration)

形如:

$$egin{aligned} \dot{p}_i(t) &= v_i(t) \ \dot{v}_i(t) &= a_i(t) \ \dot{a}_i(t) &= rac{1}{ au_i} c_i(t) - rac{1}{ au_i} a_i(t) \end{aligned}$$

其中state包含位置、速度、加速度。其中控制输入与加速度的微分成正比。

当控制器已知环境参数时,可将非线性模型线性化, $u_i(t)$ 满足:

Information Flow Topology (IFT)

一些常用的Information Flow传递方式如下,(a)和(c)图分别为predecessor following (PF)、bidirectional (BD) topologies,它们常用于使用雷达等传感器的车队中,只能测量相邻车辆的速度、位置等信息。(b)、(d)、(e)、(f) 是当引入车联网后的车车通信模型,分别表示predecessor-following leader (PFL) type, bidirectional leader (BDL) type, two predecessorfollowing (TPF) type, and two predecessor-following leader (TPFL) type。

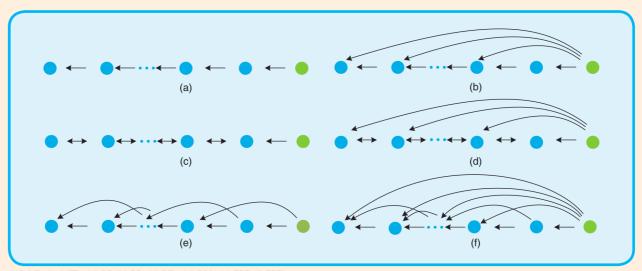


FIG 2 Typical IFTs: (a) PF, (b) BD, (c) PFL, (d) BDL, (e) TPF, (f) TPFL.

Distributed Controller

四种常用的distributed controller分别为linear consensus control, robust control, distributed sliding mode control, distributed model predictive control。前两者用于linear dynamic model,后两者用于non-linear dynamic model。

linear consensus control

线性控制的通常形式为:

$$egin{aligned} u_i(t) &= -\sum_{j \in \mathbb{I}_i} \left[k_{ij,p} \left(p_i \left(t - \gamma_{ii}
ight) - p_j \left(t - \gamma_{ij}
ight) - d_{i,j}
ight)
ight. \ &+ k_{ij,v} \left(v_i \left(t - \gamma_{ii}
ight) - v_j \left(t - \gamma_{ij}
ight)
ight)
ight. \ &+ k_{ij,a} \left(a_i \left(t - \gamma_{ij}
ight) - a_j \left(t - \gamma_{ij}
ight)
ight)
ight] \end{aligned}$$

其中 $k_{ij,\#}(\#=p,v,a)$,其代表controller gain,分别是间距误差的参数、速度误差的参数和加速度误差的参数。

 γ_{ii} 为车辆接受自身state的时延, γ_{ij} 为i车辆接受j车辆state的时延。

distributed robust control

 H_{∞} control可以保证string stability,并且适合具有异构车辆、具有不确定的dynamics和时延的车队。但是缺点是它只适合于特定的车队,且当车队的通信模式变化,控制模型要重新设计。

还没看

distributed sliding control

还没看

distributed model predictive control

还没看

Formation Geometry (FG)

可以理解为控制的目标,它通常包括以下三种: 1) constant distance (CD) policy, 2) constant time headway (CTH) policy, and 3) nonlinear distance (NLD) policy。

control objective:

- a) to ensure all the vehicles in the same group to move at the same speed with the leader
- b) to maintain the desired spaces between adjacent vehicles

constant distance policy

相邻两辆车的理想间距为常数,与速度无关(高交通容量):

$$d_{i-1,i}=d_0, i\in\mathcal{N}$$

constant time headway policy

此时相邻两辆车的理想间距与速度有关(限制部分交通容量),其中 t_h 为time headway。

$$d_{i-1,i} = t_h v_i + d_0, i \in \mathcal{N}$$

nonlinear distance policy

这种情况下,两辆车的desired distance为关于速度的函数。这种方法有潜力在保证交通流稳定性的情况下提高交通容量。

$$d_{i-1,i} = g(v_i), \quad i \in \mathcal{N}$$