



Faculty of Mechanical Engineering

VEHICLE SPEED CONTROL USING MRAC PID STRATEGY FOR GRADIENT DISTURBANCE REJECTION

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**VEHICLE SPEED CONTROL USING MRAC PID STRATEGY FOR GRADIENT
DISTURBANCE REJECTION**

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**A thesis submitted
in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy**

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DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis entitled “Vehicle Speed Control Using MRAC PID Strategy For Gradient Disturbance Rejection” is the result of my own research except as cited in the references. The thesis has not been accepted for any degree and is not concurrently submitted in candidature of any other degree.

Signature :

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Date : 21th February 2018

APPROVAL

I hereby declare that I have read this thesis and in my opinion this thesis is sufficient in terms of scope and quality for the award of Doctor of Philosophy

Signature :

Supervisor Name : Assoc. Prof. Dr. Noreffendy Bin Tamaldin

Date :

DEDICATION

To my beloved father and mother

ABSTRACT

Controlling vehicle speed is a challenging task, moreover when road gradient disturbance is taken into consideration. In this study, Model Reference Adaptive Control PID (MRAC PID) was proposed to handle the task. The study was conducted via simulation in MATLAB-Simulink environment. Vehicle model used was constructed by combining validated Vehicle Longitudinal Model (VLM) and Electronic Throttle Body model (ETB) where VLM act as plant and ETB as the actuator. MRAC PID was utilized as the plant controller whereas Fixed Gain PID (FG PID) controls the actuator. A unique self-induced data was used as the Reference Model for the proposed controller together with MIT Rule as the adjustment mechanism. The performance of MRAC PID was studied by subjecting the vehicle to a set of gradient disturbances ranging from 0° to 25° with 5° increment at a driven speed of 90 kph. The results were compared against Gain Scheduling PID (GS PID) and FG PID control strategies. Simulation results shows that the proposed controller outperform the other controllers in both transient and disturbance region. HILS with Throttle-in-the-Loop was conducted as the means of validating the simulation results. It was observed that the simulations and HILS results shows similar pattern thus conclude that the results are valid. Several HILS data were collected for Repeatability Analysis. The Coefficient of Variance (CV) obtained from the analysis indicates that the HILS has high repeatability and well conducted. For future works, it is recommended that the actual torque curve from dynamometer test is used for the vehicle model and the braking effect is considered as it may offer better result as well as exploring several new actuators for HILS.

ABSTRAK

Kawalan halaju kenderaan merupakan bidang yang mencabar terutama bila gangguan kecerunan diambil kira. Dalam kajian ini, sistem Kawalan Bolehubah dengan Model Rujukan PID (MRAC PID) dicadangkan untuk mengatasi masalah tersebut. Kajian dijalankan secara simulasi menggunakan perisian MATLAB-Simulink. Model kenderaan yang digunakan dihasilkan dengan menggabungkan Model Kenderaan Membujur (VLM) dan Badan Pendikit Elektronik (ETB) yang telah disahkan dimana masing-masing berfungsi sebagai perumah dan penggerak. MRAC PID digunakan untuk mengawal perumah manakala kawalan Pekali Tetap PID (FG PID) mengawal penggerak. Sistem kawalan yang dicadangkan dilengkapi dengan data janaan-kendiri yang unik sebagai Model Rujukan serta Undang-undang MIT sebagai mekanisma perubahan. Prestasi MRAC PID dikaji dengan mengenakan gangguan kecerunan dalam julat 0° ke 25° dengan kenaikan sebanyak 5° setiap kali pada kenderaan yang bergerak dengan kelajuan 90 km/j. Keputusan yang diperolehi dibandingkan dengan kawalan jenis Pekali Berjadual PID (GS PID) dan FG PID. Keputusan simulasi menunjukkan prestasi sistem kawalan yang dicadangkan adalah yang lebih baik berbanding pesaingnya. HILS menggunakan Simulasi-Pendikit-dalam-Gegelung telah dilancarkan bagi mengesahkan keputusan simulasi. Didapati keputusan simulasi adalah bertepatan dengan keputusan HILS dari segi sifatnya sekaligus mengesahkan keputusan tersebut. Beberapa data HILS telah dikumpulkan untuk Analisa Kebolehulangan. Pekali Varian (CV) yang diperolehi dari analisa tersebut menunjukkan HILS telah dilaksanakan dengan baik dan mempunyai kebolehulangan yang tinggi. Untuk kajian dimasa hadapan, dicadangkan lengkung dayakilas kenderaan sebenar yang diperolehi dari ujian dinamometer digunakan pada model kenderaan dan kesan brek juga diambil kira. Ia diharap dapat memberi keputusan yang lebih baik disamping membuka ruang kepada menggunakan beberapa pengerak baru untuk HILS.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

VLM

m	-	Vehicle Mass
h	-	Centre of Gravity Height of the Vehicle
Θ_g	-	Road Grade
V	-	Forward Velocity of Vehicle
R_i	-	Rolling Radius of The Wheel
$i=f,r$	-	Front or Rear Wheel
I_i	-	Polar Moment of Inertia of the Wheel
ω_i	-	Wheel Angular Speed
L	-	Wheelbase of the Vehicle
a	-	Distance from c_{og} to Front Axle of the Vehicle
b	-	Distance from c_{og} to Rear Axle of the Vehicle
c_{og}	-	Centre of Gravity of The Vehicle
μ_i	-	Friction between Tire Contact Surfaces to Road Surface
F_{xT}	-	Total Force Acting on Tire Contact Point in X-Direction
F_d	-	Forces Due to Drag
F_{xi}	-	Front Force Acting on Tyre in X-Direction
N_i	-	Normal Force Acting on Tyre Contact Point

F_a	-	Drag due to Aerodynamic Effect
F_r	-	Drag due to Tire Rolling Resistant
C_a	-	Coefficient of Aerodynamic Drag
C_r	-	Coefficient of Rolling Resistant
A	-	Vehicle Frontal Area
ρ	-	Air Density
C_1	-	Pacejka's Coefficient
C_2	-	Pacejka's Coefficient
C_3	-	Pacejka's Coefficient
C_4	-	Pacejka's Coefficient
S	-	Longitudinal Slip Ratio
T_e	-	Engine Torque
T_r	-	Reaction Torque due to Tire Tractive Force
T_b	-	Brake Torque
T_{vf}	-	Torque due to Viscous Friction on the Wheel
C_{vf}	-	Coefficient of Viscous Friction on Each Wheel
$T_{e\max}$	-	Maximum Engine Torque
R	-	Engine RPM
η_g	-	Current Gear Ratio
η_f	-	Final Drive Ratio
μ_e	-	Energy Transfer Coefficient

t_{eq}	-	Equivalent Time Lag for Energy Conversion
u_{thr}	-	Throttle Setting Input
hf	-	Road Elevation Measured by Front GPS
hr	-	Road Elevation Measured by Front GPS

ETB

u_m	-	Voltage of Motor
θ_s	-	Valve Plate Position Angle
ω_m	-	Rotor Angular Velocity
T_m	-	Torque Supply by Motor
T_i	-	Torque Contribute from Inertia Force
T_d	-	Torque Contribute from Damping Force
T_f	-	Torque Contribute from Friction Force
T_s	-	Torque Contribute from Spring Force
K_t	-	Motor Torque Constant
z	-	Current through the DC Motor Winding
J_{tot}	-	Total Inertia
B_{tot}	-	Total Damping
F_c	-	Positive Constant for Friction
J_m	-	Inertia of Rotor
J_{int}	-	Inertia of Intermediate Gear
J_o	-	Inertia off Output Shaft

J_{ps}	-	Inertia of Plate and Shaft
B_m	-	Viscous Damping Constant of Rotor
B_{int}	-	Viscous Damping Constant of Intermediate Gear
B_o	-	Viscous Damping Constant of Plate and Shaft
gt_1	-	Tooth Number of Gear 1
gt_2	-	Tooth Number of Gear 2
gt_3	-	Tooth Number of gear 3
gt_4	-	Tooth Number of Gear 4
L_m	-	Motor Inductance
R_m	-	Motor Resistance
K_{emf}	-	Motor Back Emf Constant
p_o	-	Relative Displacement Limit
K_r	-	Reset Integrator Gain
Θ_{so}	-	Spring Default Position
Θ_{smax}	-	Spring Maximum Position
Θ_{smin}	-	Spring Minimum Position
D	-	Spring Offset
m_{s1}	-	Spring Gain
m_{s2}	-	Spring Limit Stop Gain
$n_{1/2}$	-	Ratio Of Gear 3 To Gear 4
$n_{3/4}$	-	Ratio Of Gear 1 To Gear 3

MRAC PID

G_m	-	Reference Model
G_p	-	Plant Model
u_d	-	Desired Speed
y_p	-	Output From the Simulation
y_m	-	Reference Output
e_m	-	Error between Real Result and Ideal Result.
$J(\theta)$	-	Form Cost Function
Θ	-	Controller Parameter Representation
γ	-	Learning Rate

Repeatability analysis

σ	-	Standard Deviation
y_i	-	Output Result
\bar{y}	-	Mean Value
n	-	Number of Repetitive Measurement

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ACC	-	Adaptive Cruise Control
IC	-	Internal Combustion (Engine)
CI	-	Compression Ignition
SI	-	Spark Ignition
CVT	-	Continuously Variable Situation
ETB	-	Electronic Throttle Body
VLM	-	Vehicle Longitudinal Model
VLM-ETB	-	Vehicle Longitudinal Model-Electronic Throttle Body
PID	-	Proportional-Integral-Derivative
FG PID	-	Fixed Gain Proportional-Integral-Derivative
GS PID	-	Gain Scheduling Proportional-Integral-Derivative
MRAC PID	-	Model Reference Adaptive Control Proportional-Integral-Derivative
C-H-R	-	Chien, Hrones and Reswich
IFE	-	Incremental Fuzzy Expert PID Control
SSP	-	Fuzzy Self-Tuning of A Single Parameter
FGS	-	Fuzzy Gain Scheduling
FSW	-	Fuzzy Set-Point Weighting
GA	-	Genetic Algorithm
Kph	-	Kilometre Per Hour

ACC	-	Adaptive Cruise Control
AFS	-	Active Front Wheel Steer
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
HILS	-	Hardware-in-the-Loop Simulation
ECU	-	Electronic Control Unit
DC	-	Direct Current
V	-	Volt
RMS	-	Root Mean Square
DAQ	-	Data Acquisition
CV	-	Coefficient of Variance
RAM	-	Random Access Memory
MRAE	-	Mean Relative Absolute Error