

随机干扰下电控空气悬架整车车身高度控制研究*

陈月霞 陈 龙 徐 兴 黄 晨

(江苏大学汽车与交通工程学院, 镇江 212013)

摘要:为解决随机干扰对空气悬架汽车车身高度动态切换的不良影响,结合空气弹簧模型,建立了随机干扰下的空气悬架车身高度调节系统整车模型。基于单神经元自调整增益算法,设计了神经网络PID自适应高度调节控制器。为检验所设计控制器的性能,搭建了Matlab/Simulink车身高度控制仿真模型,并开发了控制器实物,用于搭建整车试验平台。仿真结果显示所设计的控制器能有效地改善随机干扰下的高度调节过程的震荡,缓解车身俯仰和侧倾,整车试验也验证了仿真结果,提高了车辆舒适性和稳定性。

关键词: 电控空气悬架 车身高度调节 神经网络PID控制 随机干扰

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Vehicle Height Control of Electronic-controlled Air Suspension under Random Disturbance

Chen Yuexia Chen Long Xu Xing Huang Chen

(School of Automobile and Traffic Engineering, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang 212013, China)

Abstract: In order to solve the negative effect of random disturbance on the height switching, the air suspension vehicle height adjustment system model was established with the air spring model. A neural network PID adaptive height adjustment controller was designed based on single neuron self tuning gain algorithm. To test performance of the controller, vehicle height control model was set up by Matlab/Simulink, and a real vehicle test platform was built with main equipment of Yaxing YBL6891 passenger car of air suspension, independently developed controller, inductance height sensor, assembled solenoid valve, debug system of electronic-controlled air suspension. Simulation and test were done in a continuous process of firstly increased and then decreased height. The simulation results showed that the height adjustment, pitch angle and lateral dip angle of PID controlled system had some strong oscillation, and the vibration phenomenon was obviously relieved in the control of the adaptive neural network PID controller. The improved height control system was relatively stable, and the control precision was improved. Vehicle test results showed that the open loop control system reached the target height with multiple oscillations. It was obvious that the control effect was not satisfactory over charge and discharge phenomenon, and the reaction time was time delay obviously. The system was stable to the target position after inflating 20 s and deflating 20 s separately. The response of the designed height controller was significantly accelerated, and stable to the target control position after inflating 5 s and deflating 3 s separately. The oscillation was significantly reduced, which was not obvious over charge and discharge. The designed controller meets the vehicle height switching.

Key words: Electronic-controlled air suspension Vehicle height adjustment Neural network PID control Random disturbance

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作者简介: 陈月霞, 博士生, 主要从事车辆动态性能仿真与控制研究, E-mail: cyx08@126.com

通讯作者: 陈龙, 教授, 博士生导师, 主要从事车辆动态性能仿真与控制研究, E-mail: chenlong@ujs.edu.cn

引言

电控空气悬架^[1-5] (Electronic-controlled air suspension, ECAS)通过对空气弹簧充放气主动调节车身高度以适应路况的变化,其优越的性能逐渐得到汽车制造商的青睐,已经被应用于大客车及少量高级轿车。

由于空气弹簧内部气体状态变化的复杂性,悬架系统非线性阻尼以及外部随机路面环境的影响,行驶模式切换^[6-7]必然会产生偏差,导致汽车舒适性和稳定性一定程度上的恶化,其中车身高度切换的稳定性成为空气悬架研究的关注焦点。

目前国内外学者发现并分析了车身高度调节过程中“过充”、“过放”以及震荡等不良现象^[13-15],结合变质量充放气系统的热力学和车辆动力学理论,建立了空气悬架客车车身高度调节的数学模型,提出相应的高度控制策略并进行了模拟仿真和试验。车身高度调节过程中出现的震荡和偏离现象得到了一定程度的改善。

但是上述研究都是通过对系统模型的充分简化来研究的,忽略了路面等外部随机干扰因素的影响,且大部分模型是1/4悬架模型,没有考虑整车的控制系统。为此,本文考虑随机干扰因素,结合空气悬架模型与车辆动力学,建立整车车身高度调节系统模型,提出更灵活的单神经元自增益神经网络PID控制策略,并运用仿真和实车试验验证控制器性能。

1 理论模型

假定簧下质量以及外部路面信息构成汽车的随机干扰元素,简化整车系统为空气弹簧、减震器、簧载质量和干扰元素4部分组成的系统,建立整车动力学模型,如图1所示。

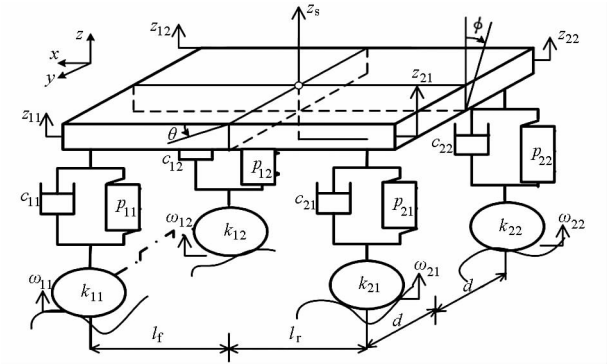


图1 整车动力学模型

Fig.1 Vehicle dynamics model

1.1 整车模型

汽车在运动中的车身高度变化是通过空气弹簧内部气体变化实现的,整车模型中4个弹簧是并联

方式,并且共用一个气源,忽略路面及轮胎变形对车身高变化的影响,簧载质量的垂直位移变化即为空气弹簧高度的变化,由此建立整车运动方程:

车身的垂直运动方程

$$m_s \ddot{z}_s = F_{11} + F_{12} + F_{21} + F_{22}$$
 (1)

车身俯仰运动方程

$$I_\theta \ddot{\theta} = l_r (F_{21} + F_{22}) - l_f (F_{11} + F_{12})$$
 (2)

车身侧倾运动方程为

$$I_\phi \ddot{\phi} = (F_{11} + F_{21} - F_{12} - F_{22}) d$$
 (3)

空气弹簧充放气方程

$$V_{11} \dot{p}_{11} = -\gamma p_{11} \alpha_{11} \dot{z}_{11} + \gamma R T_{11} Q_{11}$$
 (4)

$$V_{12} \dot{p}_{12} = -\gamma p_{12} \alpha_{12} \dot{z}_{12} + \gamma R T_{12} Q_{12}$$
 (5)

$$V_{21} \dot{p}_{21} = -\gamma p_{21} \alpha_{21} \dot{z}_{21} + \gamma R T_{21} Q_{21}$$
 (6)

$$V_{22} \dot{p}_{22} = -\gamma p_{22} \alpha_{22} \dot{z}_{22} + \gamma R T_{22} Q_{22}$$
 (7)

空气弹簧容积变化方程

$$V_{11} = V_{10} + \alpha_{11} z_{11}$$
 (8)

$$V_{12} = V_{20} + \alpha_{12} z_{12}$$
 (9)

$$V_{21} = V_{30} + \alpha_{21} z_{21}$$
 (10)

$$V_{22} = V_{40} + \alpha_{22} z_{22}$$
 (11)

悬架作用合力

$$F_{11} = (p_{11} - p_a) A_{11} - c_{11} \dot{z}_{11} - m_{11} g - k_{11} \omega_{11}$$
 (12)

$$F_{12} = (p_{12} - p_a) A_{12} - c_{12} \dot{z}_{12} - m_{12} g - k_{12} \omega_{12}$$
 (13)

$$F_{21} = (p_{21} - p_a) A_{21} - c_{21} \dot{z}_{21} - m_{21} g - k_{21} \omega_{21}$$
 (14)

$$F_{22} = (p_{22} - p_a) A_{22} - c_{22} \dot{z}_{22} - m_{22} g - k_{22} \omega_{22}$$
 (15)

当俯仰角 θ 、侧倾角 ϕ 在小范围内,近似有

$$z_{11} = z_s - l_f \theta - d \phi$$
 (16)

$$z_{12} = z_s - l_f \theta + d \phi$$
 (17)

$$z_{21} = z_s + l_r \theta + d \phi$$
 (18)

$$z_{22} = z_s + l_r \theta - d \phi$$
 (19)

式中 m_s ——簧载质量

m_{1i}, m_{2i} ——前、后空气弹簧簧载质量

l_f, l_r ——前、后轮到质心距离

z_s ——车身垂直位移

F_{1i}, F_{2i} ——前、后悬架对车身的合力

I_θ ——车身俯仰转动惯量

I_ϕ ——车身侧倾转动惯量

θ ——车身俯仰角

ϕ ——车身侧倾角 d ——1/2 轮距

p_{1i}, p_{2i} ——前、后空气弹簧绝对气压

V_{1i}, V_{2i} ——前、后空气弹簧气体体积

γ ——绝热系数 R ——气体常数

T_{1i}, T_{2i} ——前、后空气弹簧内温度

Q_{1i}, Q_{2i} ——流入前、后空气弹簧气体质量流量

$\alpha_{1i}、\alpha_{2i}$ ——前、后空气弹簧容积变化率
 V_{i0} ——弹簧气体初始体积
 $A_{1i}、A_{2i}$ ——前、后空气弹簧有效面积
 $\omega_{1i}、\omega_{2i}$ ——高斯白噪声
 p_a ——标准大气压 g ——重力加速度
 $c_{1i}、c_{2i}$ ——前、后悬架阻尼系数
 $k_{1i}、k_{2i}$ ——前、后外部干扰系数
 $z_{1i}、z_{2i}$ ——前、后悬挂质量垂直位移
 $\dot{z}_{1i}、\dot{z}_{2i}$ ——前、后悬挂质量垂直速度

1.2 随机干扰下的车身高度跟踪模型

考虑外界干扰时,为保证整车车身姿态的稳定性,采用 3 点测量法,将前悬两组空气弹簧简化合并成一个独立系统,则 ECAS 车身高度调节模型为

$$\begin{cases} m_s \ddot{z}_s = F_1 + F_{21} + F_{22} \\ I_\theta \ddot{\theta} = l_r (F_{21} + F_{22}) - l_f F_1 \\ I_\phi \ddot{\phi} = (F_{21} - F_{22}) d \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_1 = (p_1 - p_a) A_1 - c_1 \dot{z}_1 - m_1 g - k_1 \omega_1 \\ F_{21} = (p_{21} - p_a) A_{21} - c_{21} \dot{z}_{21} - m_{21} g - k_{21} \omega_{21} \\ F_{22} = (p_{22} - p_a) A_{22} - c_{22} \dot{z}_{22} - m_{22} g - k_{22} \omega_{22} \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{cases} V_1 \dot{p}_1 = -\gamma p_1 \alpha_1 \dot{z}_1 + \gamma R T_1 Q_1 \\ V_{21} \dot{p}_{21} = -\gamma p_{21} \alpha_{21} \dot{z}_{21} + \gamma R T_{21} Q_{21} \\ V_{22} \dot{p}_{22} = -\gamma p_{22} \alpha_{22} \dot{z}_{22} + \gamma R T_{22} Q_{22} \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} z_1 = z_s - l_f \theta \\ z_{21} = z_s + l_r \theta + d \phi \\ z_{22} = z_s + l_r \theta - d \phi \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{cases} V_1 = V_{10} + \alpha_1 z_1 \\ V_{21} = V_{30} + \alpha_{21} z_{21} \\ V_{22} = V_{40} + \alpha_{22} z_{22} \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

2 控制策略理论

单神经元作为构成神经网络^[20-22]的基本单位,具有自学习和自适应能力,且结构简单,易于计算。而传统的 PID 则具有结构简单、调整方便等特点。将二者结合,可以在一定程度上解决传统 PID 调节器不易在线实时整定参数,难以对一些复杂过程和参数时变、非线性、强耦合系统进行有效控制的不足,控制器结构见图 2。

采用有监督 Hebb 学习算法的单神经元自适应 PID 控制算法,将自适应 PSD 控制算法与单神经元自适应 PID 智能控制器结合起来组成自动调整增益 K 的单神经元自适应 PID 控制器(SNA-PID),进一步提高控制器的自学习、自组织能力和鲁棒性。改

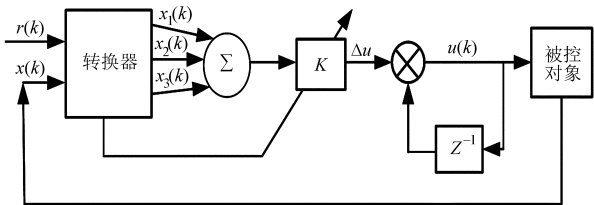


图 2 单神经元自适应 PID 控制器结构

Fig. 2 Single neuron adaptive PID controller structure

进的单神经元自适应 PID 控制算法如下

$$\begin{cases} u(k) = u(k-1) + K(k) \sum_{i=1}^3 \omega'_i(k) x_i(k) \\ \omega'_i(k) = \frac{\omega_i(k)}{\sum_{i=1}^3 |\omega_i(k)|} \\ \omega_1(k) = \omega_1(k-1) + \eta_1 z(k) u(k) (e(k) + \Delta e(k)) \\ \omega_2(k) = \omega_2(k-1) + \eta_p z(k) u(k) (e(k) + \Delta e(k)) \\ \omega_3(k) = \omega_3(k-1) + \eta_D z(k) u(k) (e(k) + \Delta e(k)) \\ K(k) = K(k-1) + C \frac{K(k-1)}{T_v(k-1)} \\ (0.025 \leq C \leq 0.05, \text{sgne}(k) = \text{sgne}(k-1)) \\ K(k) = 0.75K(k-1) \quad (\text{sgne}(k) \neq \text{sgne}(k-1)) \\ T_v(k) = T_v(k-1) + L \text{sgn}(|\Delta e(k)| - T_v(k-1) | \Delta^2 e(k) |) \quad (0.05 \leq L \leq 0.1) \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1(k) = r(k) - x(k) \\ x_2(k) = \Delta e(k) = e(k) - e(k-1) \\ x_3(k) = e(k) - 2e(k-1) + e(k-2) \\ z(k) = r(k) - x(k) = e(k) \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

式中 $u(k)$ ——控制器输出
 $K(k)$ ——控制器增益 $r(k)$ ——基准值
 ω_i ——神经元权系数
 $\eta_p、\eta_i、\eta_D$ ——比例、积分、微分的学习速率,分别取 0.85、0.3、0.65

$x(k)$ —— k 时刻簧上质量的位移
 $e(k)$ ——位置跟踪误差

为了消除由于频繁控制所引起的震荡,根据实际高度控制的精度要求,合理地对位置跟踪误差设置死区,即

$$e(k) = \begin{cases} 0 & (|e(k)| \leq |\varepsilon|) \\ e(k) & (|e(k)| > |\varepsilon|) \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

式中 ε ——可调参数,设 $\varepsilon = 2 \text{ mm}$

3 仿真与试验

3.1 仿真计算

根据随机干扰下的车身高度跟踪模型,结合所设计的自动调整增益 K 的单神经元自适应 PID 控

制器,在 Matlab/Simulink 中搭建车身高度调节仿真控制系统,通过仿真验证控制器的实际性能,表 1 为仿真参数。图 3 为所搭建的整车高度控制系统仿真模型,模型中对 3 组空气弹簧分别施加随机干扰信号,通过对应的 3 个 SNA - PID 控制器实现高度控制,同时为确保俯仰和侧倾稳定,通过 atomic subsystem 重新调节控制量,以满足车身高度控制和车身姿态稳定要求。为全面检验控制性能,随机干扰主要关注道路不平度,采用 B 级路面输入,图 4 为前车随机干扰信号,进行先上升后下降的连续车身高度控制仿真,时间为 40 s,过程设置如下:在初始位置为“0 mm”时,给定一个充气信号,车身高度上升至充气目标位置“+ 20 mm”,关闭电磁阀;在第 20 秒时再给一个放气信号,打开电磁阀,车身高度下降至放气目标位置“- 10 mm”,关闭电磁阀。

表 1 模型主要参数

参数	数值
簧载质量 m_s/kg	9 560
前车簧载质量 m_{1i}/kg	1 535
后车簧载质量 m_{2i}/kg	3 245
前轮到质心距离 l_f/m	2
后轮到质心距离 l_r/m	1.82
前悬架阻尼系数 $c_{1i}/(\text{N}\cdot\text{s}\cdot\text{m}^{-1})$	10 500
后悬架阻尼系数 $c_{2i}/(\text{N}\cdot\text{s}\cdot\text{m}^{-1})$	15 500
1/2 轮距 d/m	2.16
车身侧倾转动惯量 $I_\phi/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2)$	12 840
车身俯仰转动惯量 $I_\theta/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2)$	78 027.9
前车容积变化率 $\alpha_{1i}/(\text{m}^3\cdot\text{m}^{-1})$	0.051
后车容积变化率 $\alpha_{2i}/(\text{m}^3\cdot\text{m}^{-1})$	0.051
前车弹簧有效面积 A_{1i}/m^2	0.042
后车弹簧有效面积 A_{2i}/m^2	0.042

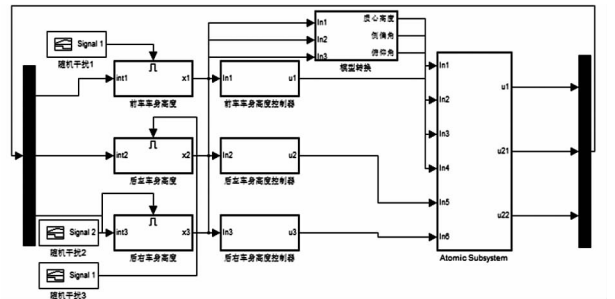


图 3 Simulink 仿真程序示意图
Fig.3 Simulation program of Simulink

图 5 为所设计的控制器的前车车身高度控制效果图。图 6 为车身俯仰角变化曲线。图 7 为车身侧倾角变化曲线。

3.2 实车试验

以亚星 YBL6891 客车为原型进行改造,加入自主开发的 ECAS 系统控制器、电感式车身高度传感器(3 个)、ECAS 系统的组合电磁阀、NI 数据采集处

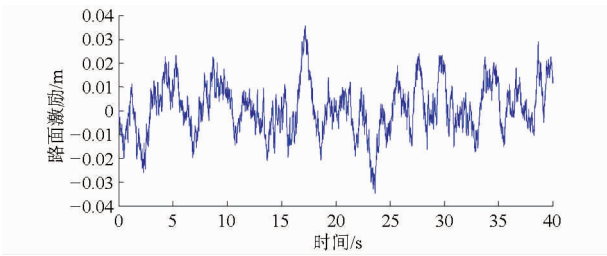


图 4 随机干扰信号

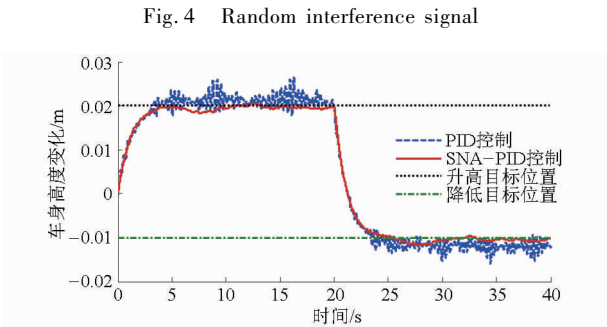


图 5 车身高度变化仿真曲线
Fig.5 Vehicle height simulation curves

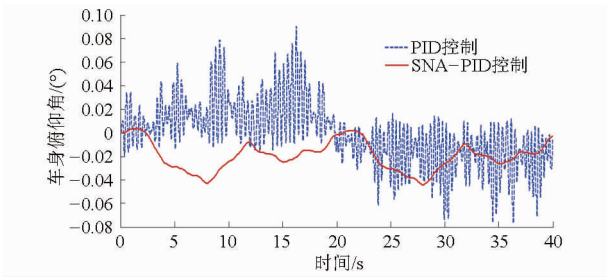


图 6 俯仰角变化曲线
Fig.6 Changing curves of pitch angle

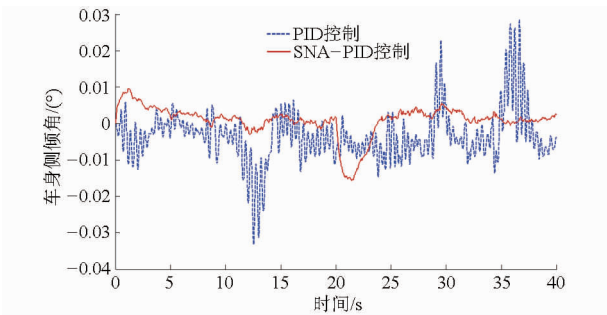


图 7 侧倾角变化曲线
Fig.7 Changing curves of lateral dip angle

理系统等主要设备构建实车整车试验平台。图 8 为自主开发的 ECAS 控制器,图 9 为 3 个车身高度传感器,分布于前车、后左、后右,用于追踪前车、后左、后右的车身高度变化。图 10 为传感器布置示意图,3 个圆圈所在位置为安装点。图 11 为 ECAS 系统的组合电磁阀,用于控制空气弹簧的充放气,图 12 为 ECAS 调试系统,用于对整车系统进行调试。

分别进行直接开环和有 ECAS 控制器的车身上升-下降控制试验,试验过程如下:在初始位置为“0 mm”时,给定一个充气信号,车身高度上升至充



图 8 自主开发的 ECAS 控制器
Fig. 8 Self-developed ECU of ECAS



图 9 电感式车身高度传感器
Fig. 9 Inductance height sensor

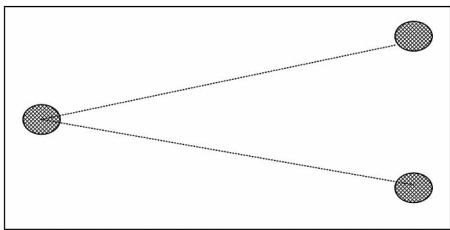


图 10 高度传感器布置示意图
Fig. 10 Schematic diagram of height sensor arrangement



图 11 组合电磁阀
Fig. 11 Assembled solenoid valve

气目标位置“+20 mm”,关闭电磁阀;待系统稳定,再给一个放气信号,打开电磁阀,待车身高度下降至放气目标位置“-10 mm”,关闭电磁阀。开环控制的放气时间是第 25 秒,SNA-PID 控制的放气时间为第 18 秒。

利用位移传感器获得空气弹簧高度的变化。得到的图形是经过 10 Hz 低通滤波后的信号。图 13a 为直接开环控制的前车车身高度变化曲线,图 13b 为自主开发的 ECAS 控制器控制的前车车身高度变

化曲线。图 14 为车身俯仰角变化曲线。图 15 为车身侧倾角变化曲线。

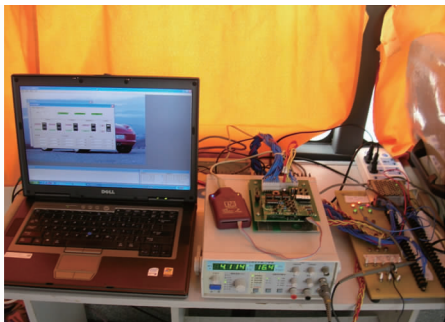


图 12 ECAS 调试系统
Fig. 12 Debug system of ECAS

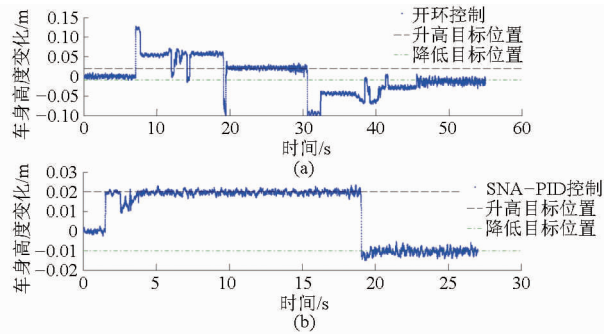


图 13 车身高度变化曲线
Fig. 13 Changing curves of vehicle height

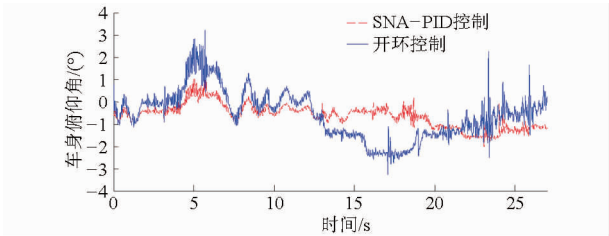


图 14 俯仰角变化曲线
Fig. 14 Changing curves of pitch angle

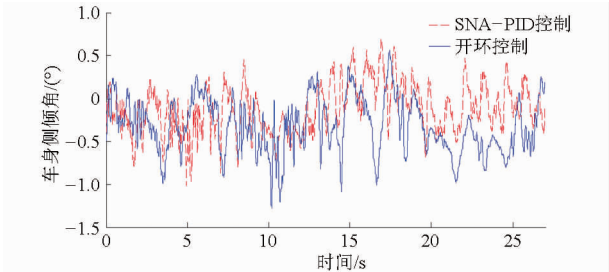


图 15 侧倾角变化曲线
Fig. 15 Changing curves of lateral dip angle

3.3 结果分析

从仿真结果可知,由于外部路面的随机干扰,图 5 中PID 控制的高度调节系统的高度切换精度不是很理想,明显存在剧烈的反复震荡现象,而此震荡现象在神经网络 PID 控制下得到明显的缓解,高度切换相对稳定。所设计的神经网络 PID 控制器具有更理想的控制效果,车身高度切换在整个充、放气过

程相对比较稳定,控制精度有明显的提高。而俯仰角变化(图6)和侧倾角变化(图7)再次验证了所设计的控制器的控制性能,能明显地降低俯仰角和侧倾角的强烈震荡,减小俯仰和侧倾程度。

从整车试验可知,图13a直接开环控制的高度切换系统需要多次振荡后才能达到高度目标值,存在明显的过充、过放现象,控制效果不够理想,且反应时滞明显,充气20 s后才稳定在充气目标位置,放气20 s后稳定在放气目标位置,在动态高度切换时将会恶化客车的操作舒适性和稳定性。而图13b表明自主开发的 ECAS 车身高度控制器响应速度明显加快,充气5 s和放气3 s后分别稳定至目标控制位置,是直接开环控制响应时间的1/4左右,系统震荡明显减少,过充、过放不明显,满足车身高度切换

要求。图14和图15显示所设计的控制器控制后的车身的俯仰和侧倾程度明显降低,提高了车辆的稳定性。

4 结论

(1) 建立了随机干扰下的整车车身高度模型,并给出了3点测量的高度跟踪模型,结合设计自动调整增益 K 的单神经元自适应PID控制器,建立了随机干扰下的整车车身高度控制仿真系统,并进行了整车试验验证。

(2) 仿真和试验结果表明所设计的控制器能够明显改善控制效果,缓解高度切换过程中的强烈震荡现象,使车辆舒适性和稳定性得到明显的提高。

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(上接第 293 页)

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