

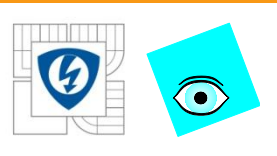
Modelování a automatické řízení kolony vozidel pomocí 2-D polynomiálních metod

Michael Šebek

6. dubna 2012



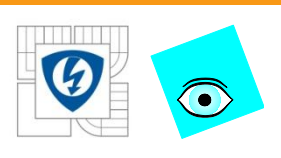
Tato prezentace je spolufinancována Evropským sociálním fondem a státním rozpočtem České republiky.



Program semináře

Program semináře

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$$\begin{array}{ll} 6.9 - 11s - 14s^2 & 4 - 11s - 11s^2 \\ -2.5 - 15s - 6.7s^2 & -3.1 - 13s - 5.5s^2 \\ 4.2 + 11s - 1.4s^2 & 4.6 + 9.1s - 1.2s^2 \end{array}$$

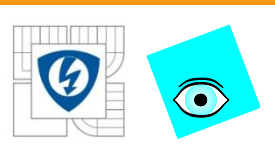
Část první

ÚVOD DO POLYNOMIÁLNÍ TEORIE ŘÍZENÍ KLASICKÝCH SYSTÉMŮ

6.4.2012

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ





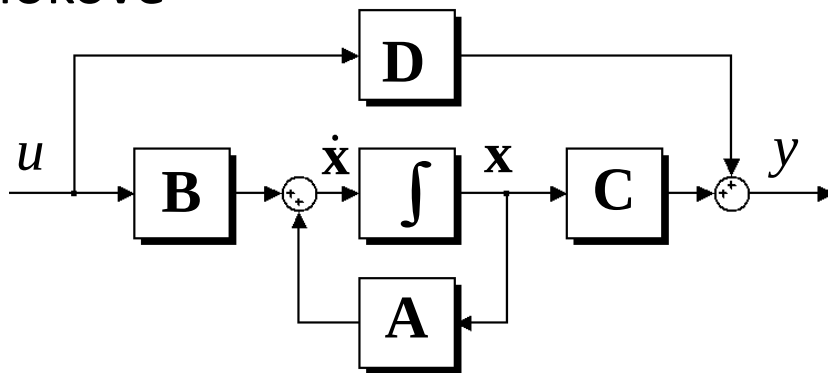
Lineární stavový model – spojitý případ

- Stavové rovnice

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{B}u(t) \quad \mathbf{x}(0^-) = \mathbf{x}_0$$

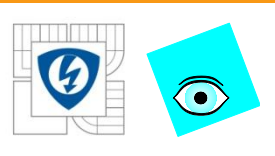
$$y(t) = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{D}u(t)$$

- Veličiny: vstupní, výstupní, vnitřní (latentní, stavy)
- Vnitřní model – stavový
- blokově



rozměry - SISO

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} u$$
$$y = [c_1 \quad \dots \quad c_n] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} + [d] u$$



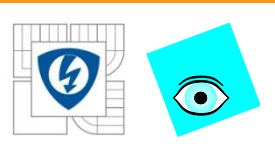
Laplaceova transformace

- Pierre-Simon Laplace, francouzský Newton, 17. stol.
- Operátor: funkce reálné proměnné $\rightarrow$ funkce komplexní prom.

$$f(s) = \mathcal{L}_- \{ f(t) \} = \int_{0^-}^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt$$



- Podmínky pro $f(t)$:
 - Ne moc divoká (alespoň po částech spojitá)
 - Ne moc rychle rostoucí: exponenciálního řádu $|f(t)| \leq Ke^{kt}$
- Rozšířeno na distribuce (Dirac a spol.)
- Jednostranná verze – jak se liší dvoustranná?



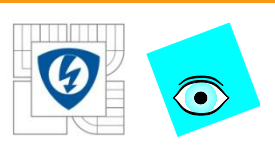
Laplaceova transformace - vzorečky

Obraz derivace

$$L_{-}\left(\frac{df}{dt}\right) = L_{-}(\dot{f}) = sf(s) - f(0^{-}), \quad f(s) = L_{-}(f(t))$$

Obraz vyšších derivací

$$L_{-}\left(\frac{d^k f}{dt^k}\right) = \mathcal{L}_{-}\{f^{(k)}\} = s^k f(s) - s^{k-1} f(0^{-}) - \dots - f^{(k-1)}(0^{-})$$



Řešení stavových rovnic L-transformací

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{u} \quad \mathbf{x}(0^-) = \mathbf{x}_0$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{D}\mathbf{u}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_-(\dot{\mathbf{x}}) &= s\mathbf{x}(s) - \mathbf{x}(0^-) \\ &= s\mathbf{x}(s) - \mathbf{x}_0 \end{aligned}$$

- použitím L-transformace

$$\mathbf{x}(s) = (s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}(s) + (s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{x}_0$$

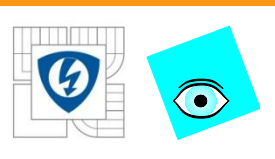
$$\mathbf{y}(s) = \left[\mathbf{C}(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{D} \right] \mathbf{u}(s) + \mathbf{C}(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{x}_0$$

- dostaneme model vnější ve tvaru (pro SISO)

$$y(s) = \frac{b(s)}{a(s)} u(s) + \frac{c_{x_0}(s)}{a(s)}$$

Objevují se
polynomy!

- charakteristický polynom systému $a(s) = \det(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})$



Příklad: Směrování satelitu

- Stavový model $J\ddot{\varphi} = F_c d \quad \dot{\varphi} = \omega, \dot{\omega} = \frac{d}{J} F_c$

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi \\ \omega \end{bmatrix}, u = \frac{d}{J} F_c, y = \varphi$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}$$

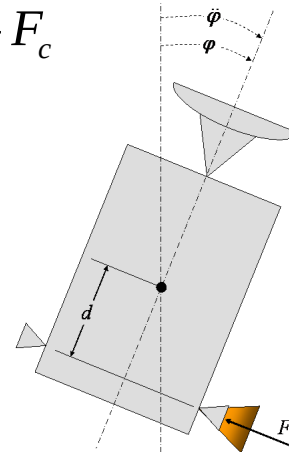
- Charakteristický polynom

$$p(s) = \det \left(s \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \det \left(\begin{bmatrix} s & -1 \\ 0 & s \end{bmatrix} \right) = s^2$$

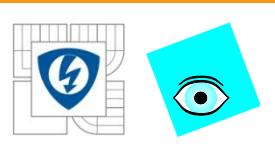
- a řešení stavových rovnic L-transformací

$$\mathbf{x}(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ s \end{bmatrix} u(s) + \frac{1}{s^2} \begin{bmatrix} s & 1 \\ 0 & s \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(0^-)$$

$$y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} u(s) + \frac{1}{s^2} [s \quad 1] \mathbf{x}(0^-) = \frac{1}{s^2} u(s) + \frac{1}{s} x_{1,0} + \frac{1}{s^2} x_{2,0}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} s & -1 \\ 0 & s \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{s^2} \begin{bmatrix} s & 1 \\ 0 & s \end{bmatrix}$$



Vnější model a jeho řešení L-transformací

$$a_n y^{(n)}(t) + \dots + a_1 \dot{y} + a_0 y(t) = b_n u^{(n)}(t) + \dots + b_1 \dot{u}(t) + b_0 u(t)$$

$$y^{(n-1)}(0^-), \dots, \dot{y}(0^-), y(0^-)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_- \{y^{(k)}\} = s^k y(s) - s^{k-1} y(0^-) - \dots - y^{(k-1)}(0^-)$$

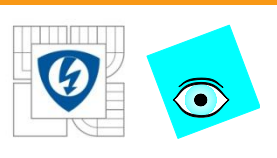
$$(a_n s^n + \dots + a_1 s + a_0) y(s) = (b_n s^n + \dots + b_1 s + b_0) u(s) + c(s)$$

$$y(s) = \frac{b(s)}{a(s)} u(s) + \frac{c(s)}{a(s)}$$

Zase polynomy !

$$a(s) = a_n s^n + \dots + a_1 s + a_0, \quad b(s) = b_n s^n + \dots + b_1 s + b_0$$

$$c(s) = (a_n y(0^-) - b_n u(0^-)) s^{n-1} + (a_n \dot{y}(0^-) + a_{n-1} y(0^-) - b_n \dot{u}(0^-) - b_{n-1} u(0^-)) s^{n-2} \\ + \dots + (a_n y^{(n-1)}(0^-) + \dots + a_1 y(0^-) - b_n u^{(n-1)}(0^-) - \dots - b_1 u(0^-))$$

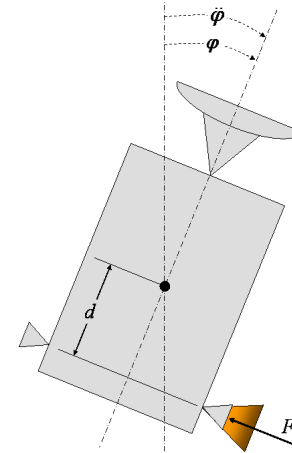


Příklad

- IO model

$$J\ddot{\varphi}(t) = dF_c(t) \quad u = \frac{d}{J}F_c, y = \varphi$$

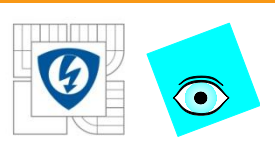
$$\ddot{y}(t) = u(t)$$



$$s^2 y(s) = u(s) + sy(0^-) + \dot{y}(0^-)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_- \{ \ddot{y} \} = s^2 y(s) - sy(0^-) - \dot{y}(0^-)$$

$$y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} u(s) + \frac{1}{s} y(0^-) + \frac{1}{s^2} \dot{y}(0^-)$$



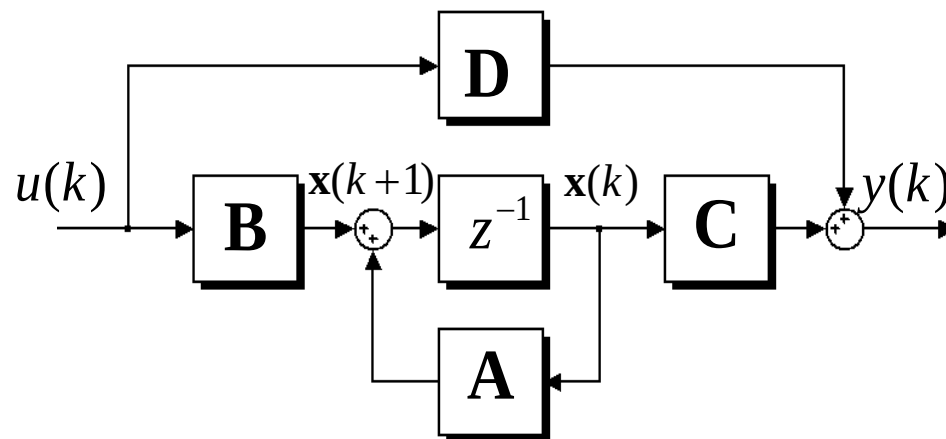
Lineární stavový model – diskrétní případ

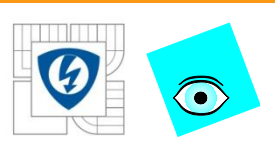
- Stavové rovnice

$$\mathbf{x}(k+1) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(k) + \mathbf{B}u(k) \quad \mathbf{x}(0) = \mathbf{x}_0$$

$$\mathbf{y}(k) = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}(k) + \mathbf{D}u(k)$$

- blokově



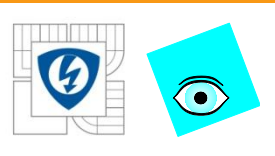


z-transformace

- Laplace, W. Hurewicz 1947, jméno Ragazzini a Zadeh 1952
- Operátor: posloupnost $\rightarrow$ funkce komplexní proměnné

$$f(z) = \mathcal{Z} \{ f(k) \} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(k) z^{-k}$$

- Konvergence $|z| > r$ v závislosti na $f(k)$
- Nejednoznačné pro $k < 0$
- Jednostranná verze – jak se liší dvoustranná?



Z-transformace - vzorečky

- Obraz posloupnosti posunuté „o plus něco“

$$\mathcal{Z}\{f(k+1)\} = zf(z) - zf(0), \quad \mathcal{Z}\{f(k)\} = f(z)$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{f(k+m)\} = z^m \left(f(z) - \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} f(i)z^{-i} \right) = z^m f(z) - \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} f(i)z^{m-i}$$

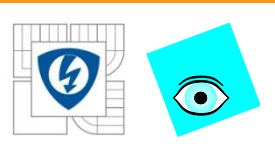
- Obraz posloupnosti posunuté „o minus něco“

$$\mathcal{Z}\{f(k-1)\} = z^{-1}f(z) + f(-1),$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{f(k-m)\} = z^{-m} \left(f(z) + \sum_{i=-m}^{-1} f(i)z^{-i} \right) = z^{-m}f(z) + \sum_{i=-m}^{-1} f(i)z^{-i-m}$$

$$= z^{-m}f(z) + \sum_{l=1}^m f(-l)z^{l-m}$$

Pozor na vzorečky!



Řešení stavových rovnic z-transformací

$$\mathbf{x}(k+1) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(k) + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}(k) \quad \mathbf{x}(0) = \mathbf{x}_0$$

$$\mathbf{y}(k) = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}(k) + \mathbf{D}\mathbf{u}(k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z} \{ \mathbf{x}(k+1) \} &= z\mathbf{x}(z) - z\mathbf{x}(0) \\ &= z\mathbf{x}(z) - z\mathbf{x}_0 \end{aligned}$$

- použitím z-transformace

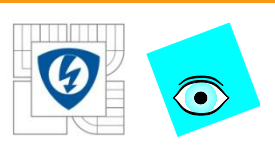
$$\mathbf{x}(z) = (z\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}(z) + z(z\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{x}_0$$

$$\mathbf{y}(z) = \left[\mathbf{C}(z\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{D} \right] \mathbf{u}(z) + z\mathbf{C}(z\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{x}_0$$

- dostaneme model vnější ve tvaru (pro SISO)

$$y(z) = \frac{b(z)}{a(z)} u(z) + \frac{c_{x_0}(z)}{a(z)} \quad \text{Objevují se polynomy!}$$

- charakteristický polynom systému $a(z) = \det(z\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})$



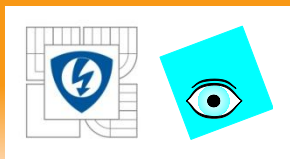
Příklad: Směrování satelitu - diskrétně

- Diskrétní stavový model (s ZOH a periodou vzorkování h)

$$x(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & h \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x(k) + \begin{bmatrix} h^2/2 \\ h \end{bmatrix} u(k), y(k) = [1 \quad 0] x(k)$$

- a řešení z-transformací

$$\begin{aligned} y(z) &= [\mathbf{C}(z\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{B}] u(z) + z\mathbf{C}(z\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{x}_0 \\ &= \frac{1}{(z-1)^2} [1 \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} z-1 & h \\ 0 & z-1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} h^2/2 \\ h \end{bmatrix} u(z) + \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} [1 \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} z-1 & h \\ 0 & z-1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_0 \\ &= \frac{1}{(z-1)^2} [z-1 \quad h] \begin{bmatrix} h^2/2 \\ h \end{bmatrix} u(z) + \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} [z-1 \quad h] \mathbf{x}_0 \\ &= \frac{h^2}{2} \frac{z+1}{(z-1)^2} u(z) + \frac{z}{z-1} x_{1,0} + \frac{zh}{(z-1)^2} x_{2,0} \end{aligned}$$



Vnější model a jeho řešení z-transformací

$$a_n y(k) + \dots + a_1 y(k - n + 1) + a_0 y(k - n) = b_n u(k) + \dots + b_1 u(k - n + 1) + b_0 u(k - n)$$

$$y(-n), \dots, y(-1) \quad u(-n), \dots, u(-1), u(0), \dots$$

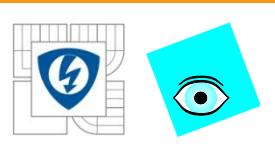
$$\mathcal{Z} \{ f(k - m) \} = z^{-m} f(z) + f(-1)z^{1-m} + f(-2)z^{2-m} + \dots + f(-m)$$

$$(a_n + \dots + a_1 z^{-n+1} + a_0 z^{-n}) y(z) = (b_n + \dots + b_1 z^{-n+1} + b_0 z^{-n}) u(z) + c(z^{-1})$$

$$(a_n z^n + \dots + a_1 z + a_0) y(z) = (b_n z^n + \dots + b_1 z + b_0) u(z) + c(z)$$

$$y(z) = \frac{b(z)}{a(z)} u(z) + \frac{c(z)}{a(z)}$$

Zase polynomy

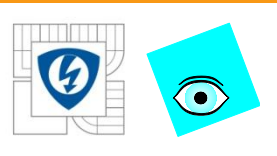


Alternativně: Operátor zpoždění

- Násobení obrazu komplexní proměnnou z má význam posunu o jeden krok dopředu
- Někdo má raději zpoždění o krok $z^{-1} = d$
- Rozšířením zlomků vhodnou mocninou z můžeme převádět

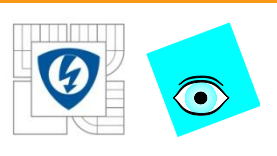
$$y(z) = \frac{b(z)}{a(z)} u(z) + \frac{c(z)}{a(z)} \quad \begin{array}{c} \swarrow \searrow \\ \updownarrow \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} y(z^{-1}) = \frac{b(z^{-1})}{a(z^{-1})} u(z^{-1}) + \frac{c(z^{-1})}{a(z^{-1})} \\ y(d) = \frac{b(d)}{a(d)} u(d) + \frac{c(d)}{a(d)} \end{array}$$

- Pozor na rozdíly
- Spojitému s je podobnější z
- Ale proč není přenos v s limitou přenosu v z pro nekonečně jemné vzorkování?



Skryté módy

- Přenos
$$\frac{b(s)}{a(s)} = \mathbf{C}(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{D}$$
- Charakteristický polynom systému – póly systému
$$a(s) = \det(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})$$
- Jmenovatel přenosu = charakteristický polynom systému jen pokud předtím nebylo nic vykráceno!
- Pak říkáme, že systém nemá skryté módy
- To budeme dnes vždy předpokládat
- Jinak řečeno, předpokládáme, že:
póly přenosu = póly systému



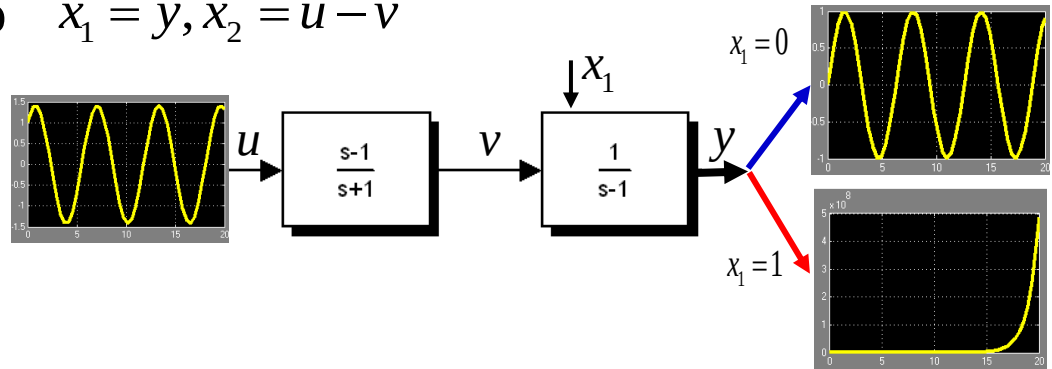
Příklad: Kaskáda

(mód je odblokován vstupní nulou)

- stavový popis je 2. řádu: pro $x_1 = y, x_2 = u - v$

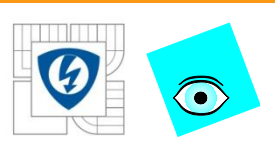
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$



- charakteristický polynom je $p(s) = \det(sI - A) = (s+1)(s-1)$

$$\begin{aligned} y(s) &= \left[\mathbf{C}(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{D} \right] \mathbf{u}(s) + \mathbf{C}(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{x}_0 \\ &= \frac{1}{s^2 - 1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & -1 \\ 0 & s-1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} u(s) + \frac{1}{s^2 - 1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & -1 \\ 0 & s-1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_0 \\ &= \frac{s-1}{s^2 - 1} u(s) + \frac{s+1}{s^2 - 1} x_{1,0} + \frac{-1}{s^2 - 1} x_{2,0} = \frac{1}{s+1} u(s) + \frac{1}{s-1} x_{1,0} + \frac{-1}{s^2 - 1} x_{2,0} \end{aligned}$$

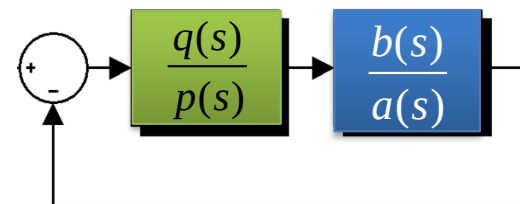


Jednoduché struktury – zpětná vazba

$$L(s) = G(s)K(s) = \frac{b(s)q(s)}{a(s)p(s)}$$

$$S(s) = \frac{1}{1 + L(s)} = \frac{a(s)p(s)}{a(s)p(s) + b(s)q(s)}$$

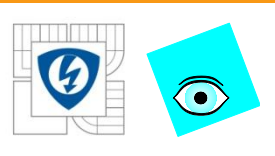
$$T(s) = \frac{L(s)}{1 + L(s)} = \frac{b(s)q(s)}{a(s)p(s) + b(s)q(s)}$$



- charakteristický polynom uzavřené smyčky

$$a(s)p(s) + b(s)q(s) = c(s)$$

- Za předpokladu, že ...



Polynomiální rovnice

$$a(s)x(s) + b(s)y(s) = c(s)$$

$$\begin{aligned} g &= \gcd(a, b) \\ \bar{a} &= a/g \\ \bar{b} &= b/g \end{aligned}$$

Nutná a postačující podmínka řešitelnosti

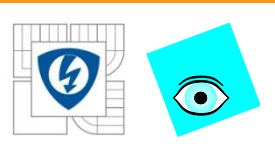
$$g(s) \mid c(s)$$

- Ekvivalentně: právě když každá nula (kořen) levé strany je také nulou (kořenem) pravé strany

Pokud známe $g(s)$, můžeme rovnici zjednodušit na

$$\bar{a}(s)x(s) + \bar{b}(s)y(s) = \bar{c}(s)$$

$$\bar{c}(s) = c(s)/g(s)$$



Obecné a speciální řešení

$$a(s)x(s) + b(s)y(s) = c(s)$$

Obecné řešení

$$x(s) = x'(s) - \bar{b}(s)t(s)$$

$$y(s) = y'(s) + \bar{a}(s)t(s)$$

$$g = \gcd(a, b)$$

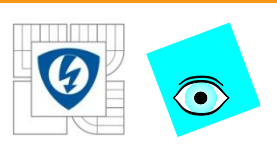
$$\bar{a} = a/g$$

$$\bar{b} = b/g$$

- kde $t(s)$ je libovolný polynomiální parametr

Řešení minimálního stupně

- Rovnice má právě jedno řešení takové, že $\deg x < \deg \bar{b}$
tj. **minimálního stupně v x**
- Rovnice má právě jedno řešení takové, že $\deg y < \deg \bar{a}$
tj. **minimálního stupně v y**
- Obě tato řešení **koincidují**, jen když $\deg c < \deg a + \deg b$



Elementární operace na polynomiální matici

- Řádkové operace - 3 základní

- násobení řádku
nenulovou
konstantou

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & s \\ 2 & s^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

1. řádek $\times 3$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3s \\ 2 & s^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- výměna dvou řádků

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & s \\ 2 & s^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

výměna řádků

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & s^2 \\ 1 & s \end{bmatrix}$$

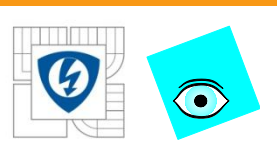
- přičtení řádku
násobeného
polynomem k
jinému řádku

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & s \\ 2 & s^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

1. řádek + $s \times$ 2.řád.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1+2s & s+s^3 \\ 2 & s^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Sloupcové operace jsou duální
- Elementární operace zachovávají až na násobení konstantou determinant
- odpovídají násobení unimodulární maticí
(tj. maticí s konstantním nenulovým determinantem)



Postup řešení polynomiálními redukcemi

- Řešení rovnice

polynomiálními redukcemi

Krok 1 Utvoř složenou matici

$$\begin{bmatrix} a(s) & 1 & 0 \\ b(s) & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

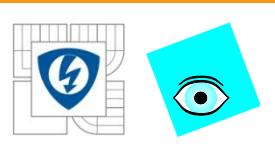
Krok 2 Redukuj ji elementárními
řádkovými operacemi na tvar

$$\begin{bmatrix} g(s) & p(s) & q(s) \\ 0 & v(s) & w(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

Pak je $p(s)a(s) + q(s)b(s) = g(s)$ kde $\gcd(a(s), b(s)) = g(s)$
 $v(s)a(s) + w(s)b(s) = 0$ $\gcd(v(s), w(s)) = 1$

Krok 3 Extrahuj $g(s)$ z $c(s)$ a dostaň $c(s) = \bar{c}(s)g(s)$

Když to nejde, **rovnice nemá řešení**



Postup řešení polynomiálními redukcemi

- Výsledek: jako řešení vezmi

$$x(s) = \bar{c}(s)p(s)$$

$$y(s) = \bar{c}(s)q(s)$$

- Navíc, všechna řešení jsou vyjádřena takto

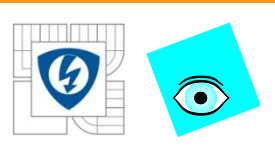
$$x(s) = \bar{c}(s)p(s) + v(s)t(s)$$

$$y(s) = \bar{c}(s)q(s) + w(s)t(s)$$

$t(s)$ volný polynomiální parametr

- Postup výpočtu plyne z rovnosti

$$\begin{bmatrix} p & q \\ v & w \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 0 \\ b & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g & p & q \\ 0 & v & w \end{bmatrix}$$



Příklad: Řešení rovnice redukcemi

$$(s+1)x(s) + (s-1)y(s) = s$$

- Krok 1 a 2

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|cc} s+1 & 1 & 0 \\ s-1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} s+1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} 1 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ s+1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} 1 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & \frac{1-s}{2} & \frac{1+s}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

- Krok 3

$$g(s) = 1 \rightarrow \bar{c}(s) = s$$

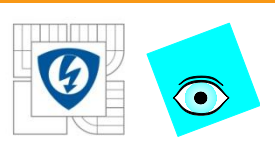
- Krok 4

$$x(s) = \frac{s}{2}$$

$$x(s) = \frac{s}{2} + \frac{1-s}{2}t(s)$$

$$y(s) = -\frac{s}{2}$$

$$y(s) = -\frac{s}{2} + \frac{1+s}{2}t(s)$$



Postup řešení Sylvestrovou maticí

- Ukážeme na příkladu 2. stupně, kdy je dáno a hledáme $x(s) = x_0 + x_1s$, $y(s) = y_0 + y_1s$

$$a(s) = a_0 + a_1s + a_2s^2$$

$$b(s) = b_0 + b_1s + b_2s^2$$

$$c(s) = c_0 + c_1s + c_2s^2$$

- Krok1: Dosadíme polynomy do rovnice,

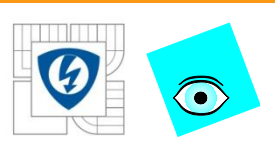
$$(a_0 + a_1s + a_2s^2)(x_0 + x_1s) + (b_0 + b_1s + b_2s^2)(y_0 + y_1s) = c_0 + c_1s + c_2s^2$$

- porovnáme koeficienty u stejných mocnin, nebo maticově

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & x_1 & y_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & 0 \\ b_0 & b_1 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & a_0 & a_1 & a_2 \\ 0 & b_0 & b_1 & b_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_0 & c_1 & c_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_0x_0 + b_0y_0 &= c_0 \\ a_1x_0 + b_1y_0 + a_0x_1 + b_0y_1 &= c_1 \\ a_2x_0 + b_2y_0 + a_1x_1 + b_1y_1 &= c_2 \\ a_2x_1 + b_2y_1 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

- Vyřešíme tuto maticovou rovnici, čímž dostaneme x_0, y_0, x_1, y_1 a z nich sestavíme hledané $x(s) = x_0 + x_1s$, $y(s) = y_0 + y_1s$



Příklad řešení Sylvestrovou maticí

$$(s+1)x(s) + (s-1)y(s) = s$$

$$a(s) = 1 + s$$

$$b(s) = -1 + s$$

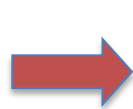
$$c(s) = s$$

$$x(s) = x_0$$

$$y(s) = y_0$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} x_0 & y_0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} x_0 & y_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

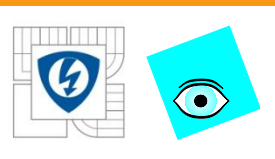


$$x(s) = \frac{1}{2}, y(s) = \frac{1}{2}$$

- Dostali jsme řešení min. stupně (v obou neznámých), které je jiné než partikulární řešení získané dříve
- To z minulého příkladu dostaneme z obecného řešení volbou $t(s) = 1$

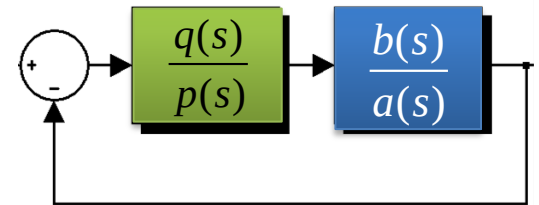
$$x(s) = \frac{s}{2} + \frac{1-s}{2}t(s)$$

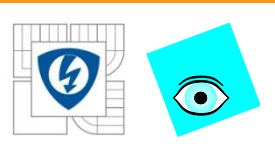
$$y(s) = -\frac{s}{2} + \frac{1+s}{2}t(s)$$



Umístění pólů

- Chceme pomocí regulátoru změnit polohu pólů CL pólů: umístit, posunout je do požadovaných poloh
- Požadované polohy známe
 - Ze zkušenosti, plynou ze specifikací a dalších požadavků
 - Nebo jsme je nejprve vypočetli
- Řešení: $a(s)x(s) + b(s)y(s) = c(s)$
- Regulátor $\frac{q(s)}{p(s)} = \frac{y(s)}{x(s)}$
- Řešitelnost ?





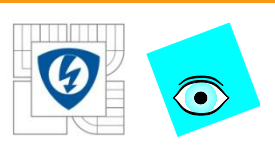
Umístění pólů – spojitý příklad

- umístění pólů v extrémní situaci, kdy ostatní metody nefungují
- soustava s nestabilní nulou a málo tlumenými oscilačními módy $\frac{b(s)}{a(s)} = \frac{1-s}{s^2+1}$
- tento příklad nelze jinými (klasickými) metodami řešit (diskuse viz Åström, Hägglund: Advanced PID Control, s 180)
- zvolíme $c(s) = s^3 + 2s^2 + 2s + 1 = (s+1)(s+0.5+j0.866)(s+0.5-j0.866)$
- pak sestavíme soustavu a vyřešíme ji (PolTbx)

```
>> c=s^3+2*s^2+2*s+1,a=s^2+1,b=1-s
c = 1 + 2s + 2s^2 + s^3
a = 1 + s^2
b = 1 - s
>> [x,y]=axbyc(a*s,b,c)
x = 3.0000
y = 1 + 2s^2
```

$$\frac{q(s)}{p(s)} = \frac{k_D s^2 + k_P s + k_I}{s} = \frac{2s^2 + 1}{3s}$$

$$k_P = 0, \quad k_I = 1/3, \quad k_D = 2/3$$



Umístění pólů – diskrétní příklad

- Deadbeat

$$a(z)p(z) + b(z)q(z) = z^{2n-1}$$

- Satelit

$$(z-1)^2 p(z) + h^2/2(z+1)q(z) = z^3$$

- Pro $h = 1$ je

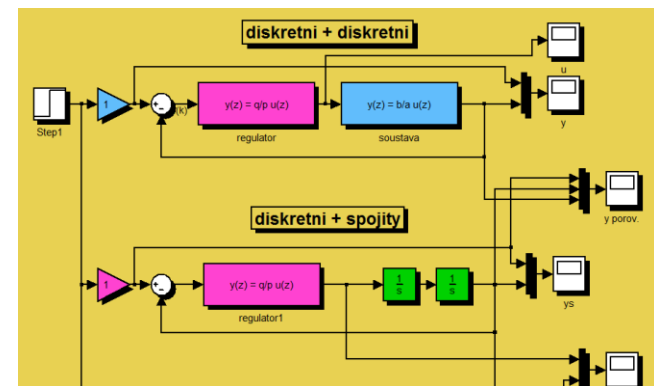
$$(z^2 - 2z + 1)p(z) + 0.5(z+1)q(z) = z^3$$

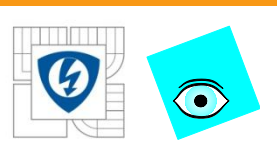
- Řešením rovnice dostáváme

$$\frac{q(z)}{p(z)} = \frac{2}{h^2} \frac{5z-3}{4z+3} = \frac{2.5z-1.5}{z+0.75}$$

- Model SatelliteDiscretePol.mdl

```
>> as=s^2;bs=1;h=1;a=(z-1)^2;
b=1/2*h^2*(1+z); c=z^3;
>> [p,q]=axbyc(a,b,c);
>> gain =value(b*q/c,1);
>> gainSSZV=value(b*p/c,1);
>> [ps,qs]=axbyc(as,bs,(s+100)^3);
>> a,b,p,q
a = 1 - 2z + z^2
b = 0.5 + 0.5z
p = 0.75 + z
q = -1.5 + 2.5z
```





Modifikace:

- Řešení dává v principu „všechny regulátory“ splňující zadání a z nich můžeme dále vybírat vhodný podle dalších požadavků

Integrační charakter regulátoru

- Vnutíme tak, že řešíme upravenou rovnici

$$a(s)s \tilde{x}(s) + b(s)\tilde{y}(s) = c(s)$$

$$\tilde{a}(s)$$

- Pak je regulátor $\frac{q(s)}{p(s)} = \frac{\tilde{y}(s)}{s\tilde{x}(s)}$

- Podobně můžeme vnutit i několikanásobný integrátor

Ryzí regulátor

- soustava striktně ryzí řádu n
- stupeň pravé strany alespoň $2n-1$
- řešení min. stupně v y

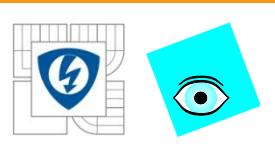
$$a(s)x(s) + b(s)y(s) = c(s)$$

$\overset{n}{\circ}$ $\overset{\leq n-1}{\circ}$ $\overset{\leq n-1}{\circ}$ $\overset{2n-1}{\circ}$

$$= 2n-2 \quad \leq 2n-2$$



$$\deg x(s) = n - 1$$



Exact Model Matching



Řešení:

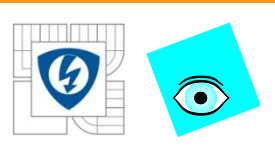
$$a(s)p(s) + b(s)q(s) = f(s)\bar{b}(s)t(s)$$
$$r(s) = \bar{g}(s)t(s)$$

Všechny vhodné regulátory splňují

- $\bar{b}(s)/\bar{g}(s) = b(s)/g(s)$ nesoudělné a $t(s)$ je libovolný pol.
- Řešitelné vždy, ale ne nutně stabilní

Stabilní řešení

- $f(s)$ stabilní (samozřejmé), vezmeme $t(s)$ stabilní
- musí být $\gcd(a, b)$ stabilní
- $\bar{b}(s)$ stabilní: tedy nestabilní nuly nemůžeme změnit !



Stabilizace

Nějaký stabilizující regulátor? Snadné!

- Stačí zvolit libovolné stabilní $c(s)$ (dostatečně vysokého stupně)
- A umístit póly řešením rovnice

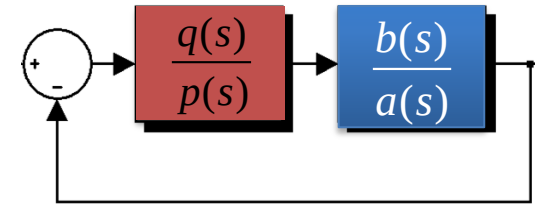
$$a(s)x(s) + b(s)y(s) = c(s)$$

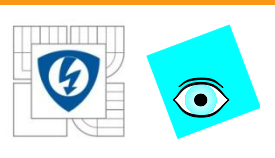
Všechny stabilizující regulátory? Snadné!

- Pro všechny stabilní pravé strany $c(s)$ a všechna řešení rovnic dostaneme všechny stabilizující regulátory (Youla-Kučera)

Co je obtížné?

- Třeba najít všechny stabilizující regulátory daného stupně.
- Dodnes úplně nevyřešeno. Proč?



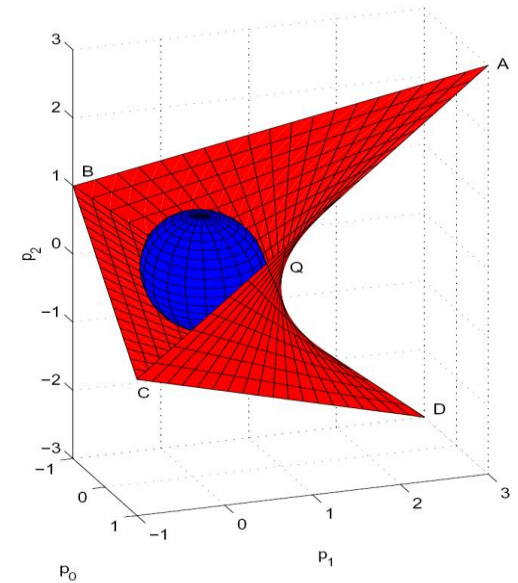
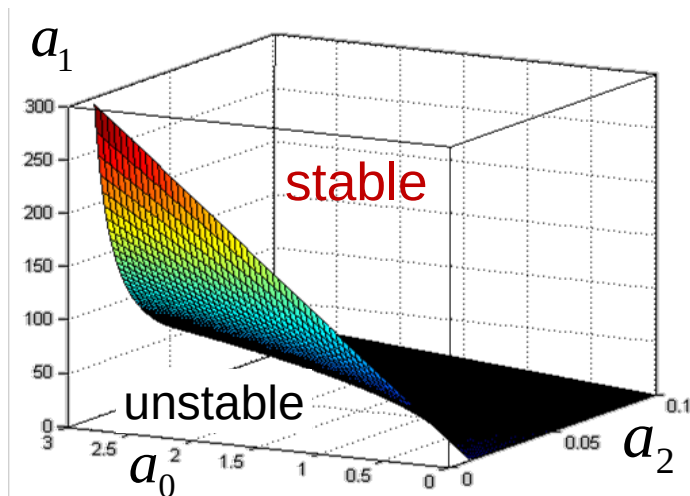


Příklad

- Koeficienty $c(s)$ jsou lineární v x a y , ale
- Podmínky stability jsou silně nelineární a nekonvexní

$$p(s) = s^3 + a_2 s^2 + a_1 s + a_0$$

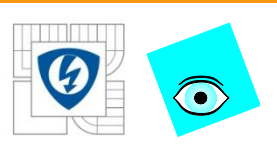
$$a_2, a_1, a_0 > 0, a_0 - a_2 a_1 > 0$$



Částečné řešení pomocí LMI

Konvexní aproximace

nekonvexní oblasti



Kvadratické rovnice

Standardní

- symetrická spektrální faktorizace (ekvivalent ARE)

$$x(.)x^*(.) = b(.), \quad b^*(.) = b(.)$$
$$b^*(s) = b(-s)$$
$$b^*(z) = b(z^{-1})$$

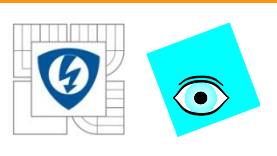
Speciální

- nesymetrická faktorizace (plus-minus, stabilní-nestabilní)

$$a(.) = a^+ (.)a^- (.) = a_{stab} (.)a_{unstab} (.)$$

Výpočet

- Přes výpočet kořenů (Základní Věta Algebry)
- Iteračně (symetrická line rovnice nebo Cholesky)
- logaritmus +FFT



LQG a H2 optimalizace

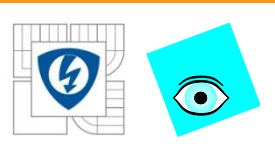
Optimální

$$ar_1a^* + cq_1c^* = gg^*$$

$$ar_2a^* + bq_2b^* = f^*f$$

$$ax + by = gf$$

Podobně H_∞ robustnost



L1 optimalizace

Minimalizuje špičky
regulované veličiny
při působení omezené
a stálé poruchy

Řešení:

$$a = a_s a_u$$

$$b = b_s b_u$$

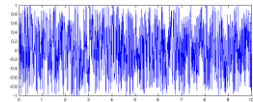
$$ax_0 + by_0 = 1$$

$$a_u b_u x + 1y = ax_0$$

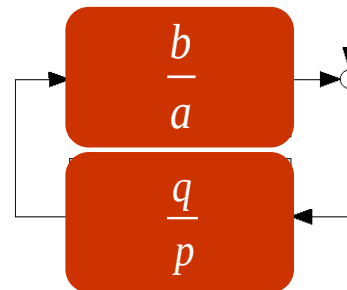
najdi řešení s min $\|y\|_1$



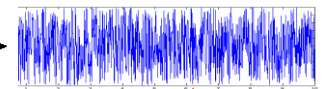
$$\frac{q}{p} = \frac{a_s b_s y_0 + ax}{a_s b_s x_0 - bx}$$

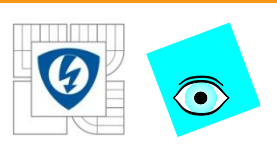


disturbance



error





Maticové lineární rovnice

Standardní:

- lineární polynomiální maticové rovnice

$$AX + BY = C \quad AX + YB = C \quad AX = B$$

$$XA + YB = C \quad AXB = C \quad XA = B$$

- Levý a pravý: gcld, gcrd

$$D(s) = \text{gcld}(A(s), B(s)) \quad D(s) = \text{gcrd}(A(s), B(s))$$

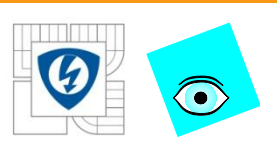
Speciální:

- lineární symetrické rovnice

$$AX^* + XA^* = B$$

$$A^*(s) = A^T(-s)$$

$$A^*(z) = A^T(z^{-1})$$



Maticová spektrální faktORIZACE

Standardní:

- symetrická spektrální faktORIZACE

$$X(s)X^*(s) = B(s)$$

$$X^*(s)X(s) = B(s)$$

- J-spektrální faktORIZACE

$$X(s)JX^*(s) = B(s)$$

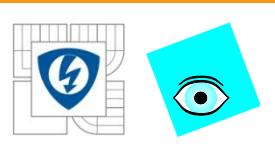
$$X^*(s)JX(s) = B(s)$$

Speciální:

- nesymetrické faktORIZACE

$$A(s) = A^+(s)A^-(s)$$

$$A(s) = A^-(s)A^+(s)$$



MIMO umístění pólů

- Polynomiální maticové zlomky
bud'

$$F(s) = D(s)^{-1} N(s)$$

nebo

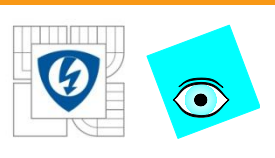
$$F(s) = N(s) D(s)^{-1}$$

- Pro $A^{-1}(s)B(s)$ a $Q(s)P^{-1}(s)$

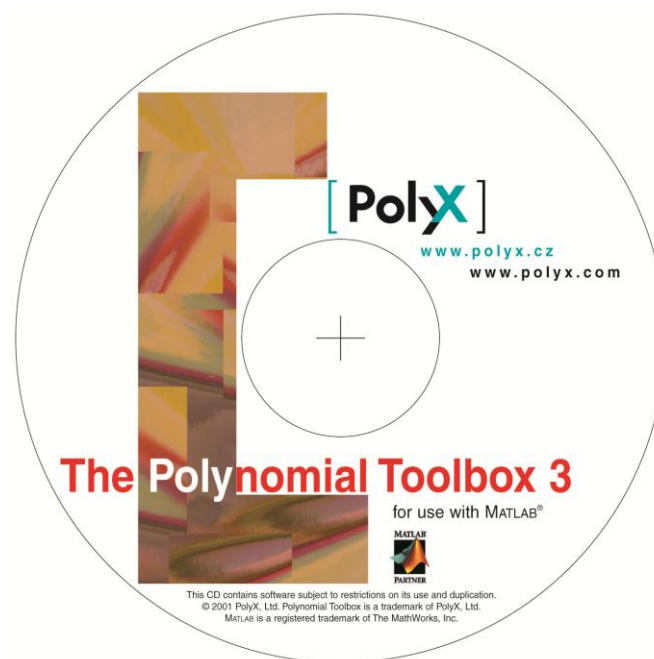
$$A(s)P(s) + B(s)Q(s) = C(s)$$

- Pro $B(s)A^{-1}(s)$ a $P^{-1}(s)Q(s)$

$$P(s)A(s) + Q(s)B(s) = C(s)$$



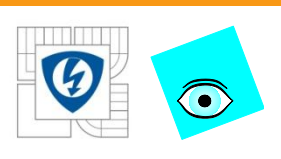
Polynomial Toolbox 3.0



6.4.2012

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ





Část druhá

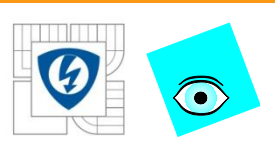
2-D SYSTÉMY



6.4.2012

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ



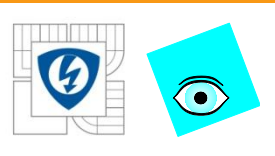


Více proměnných

- Probrali jsme $p(s)$, $p(z)$, $p(z^{-1})$. A co $p(s, z)$, $p(z_1, z_2), \dots$
- Má nějaký smysl systém s přenosem ?

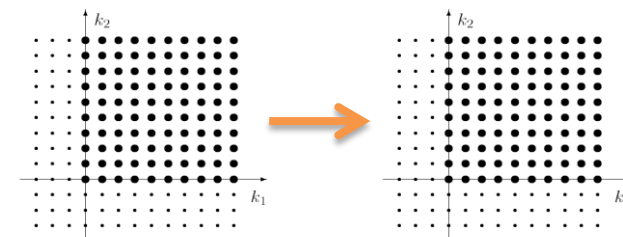
$$\frac{b(s, z)}{a(s, z)}$$

- Ano, všude, kde jsou „dvě dimenze“:
Např. „prostor + čas“, „prostor + prostor“, „čas + čas“, a další
- Přitom první, druhý nebo oba rozměry mohou být diskrétní a/ nebo spojité
- To ale nejsou dimenze stavového prostoru (ten většinou ∞ -dimenzionální)



2-D číslicové filtry

Kvadrantové rekurzivní kauzální filtry



$$y(k, l) = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} b(m, n) u(k - m, l - n)$$

$$y(k, l) = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} b(m, n) u(k - m, l - n) - \sum_{m=0}^{K-1} \sum_{n=0}^{L-1} a(m, n) y(k - m, l - n)$$



2-D z-transformace

$$f(z_1, z_2) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} f(k, l) z_1^{-k} z_2^{-l}$$

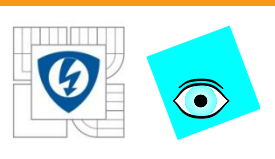
$$y(z_1, z_2) = a(z_1, z_2) u(z_1, z_2)$$

$$y(z_1, z_2) = \frac{b(z_1, z_2)}{a(z_1, z_2)} u(z_1, z_2)$$

2-D polynomy

z_1 posun doprava

z_2 posun nahoru



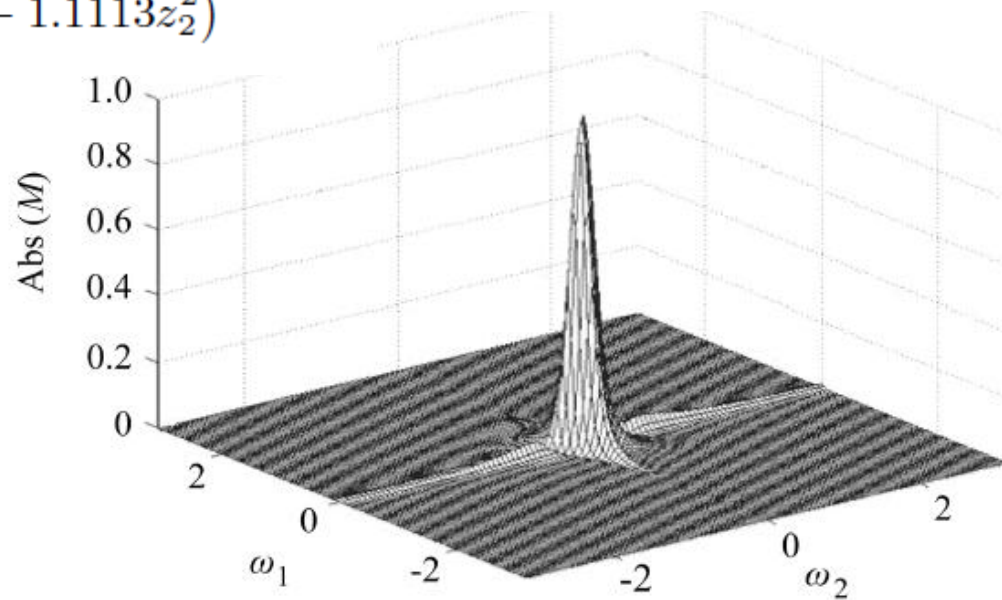
Příklad

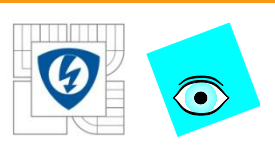
$$H(z_1, z_2) = \frac{0.00007}{(1 - 0.9303z_1 - 0.9190z_2 + 0.8711z_1z_2)} \times$$

$$\frac{1}{(1 - 0.0986z_1 + 0.0214z_2 - 0.6785z_1z_2)} \times$$

$$(1 + 0.2214z_1 + 0.2410z_1^2 - 0.9693z_1z_2 + 2.0700z_1z_2^2 -$$

$$0.3057z_2 - 1.2764z_1^2z_2 + 0.5772z_1^2z_2^2 - 1.1113z_2^2)$$





2-D filtry - Lokální stavové modely

- horizontální a vertikální lokální stavy
- Roesserův model 1. řádu

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_h(k_1 + 1, k_2) \\ x_v(k_1, k_2 + 1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_h(k_1, k_2) \\ x_v(k_1, k_2) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix} u(k_1, k_2)$$

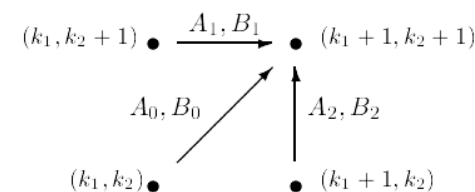
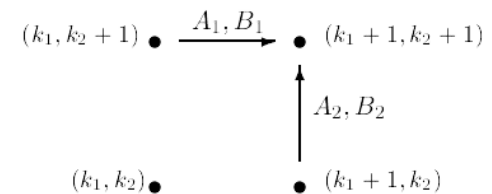
$$y(k_1, k_2) = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_h(k_1, k_2) \\ x_v(k_1, k_2) \end{bmatrix} + Du(k_1, k_2),$$

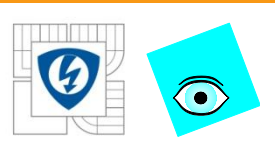
- Fornasini-Marchesiniho model 2.řádu

$$x(k_1 + 1, k_2 + 1) = A_0 x(k_1, k_2) + A_1 x(k_1 + 1, k_2) + A_2 x(k_1, k_2 + 1) + B_0 u(k_1, k_2),$$

$$y(k_1, k_2) = Cx(k_1, k_2) + Du(k_1, k_2),$$

- Ale pozor: skutečný (globální) stav je nekonečně rozměrný (separační množina je nekonečná)!





2-D číslicové filtry

IO model

$$y(z_1, z_2) = \underbrace{\frac{b(z_1, z_2)}{a(z_1, z_2)}}_{W(z_1, z_2)} u(z_1, z_2) + \underbrace{\frac{c_{x_{poc}}(z_1, z_2)}{a(z_1, z_2)}}_{V(z_1, z_2)}$$

Z FM modelu

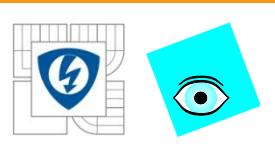
$$W(z_1, z_2) = C(I - A_1 z_1 - A_2 z_2)^{-1}(B_1 z_1 + B_2 z_2) + D$$

$$V(z_1, z_2) = C(I - A_1 z_1 - A_2 z_2)^{-1} \mathcal{X}_0(z_1, z_2)$$

Z R modelu

$$W(z_1, z_2) = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I - A_{11} z_1 & -A_{12} z_1 \\ -A_{21} z_2 & I - A_{22} z_2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V(z_1, z_2) = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I - A_1 z_1 & -A_2 z_1 \\ -A_3 z_2 & I - A_4 z_2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x_h(0, z_2) \\ x_v(z_1, 0) \end{bmatrix}$$



2-D spojité filtry

Příklad

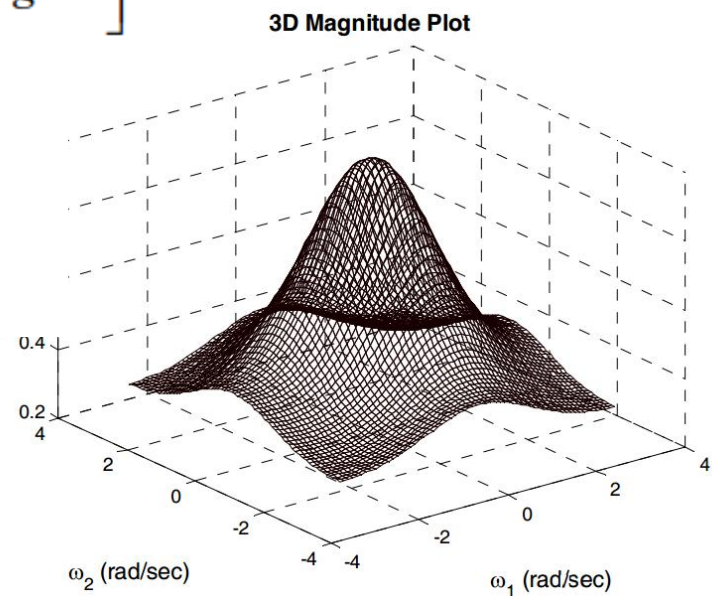
$$\frac{b(s_1, s_2)}{a(s_1, s_2)} = \frac{S_1 B S_2^T}{S_1 A S_2^T}$$

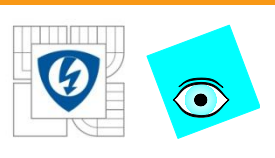
$$S_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & s_1 & s_1^2 \end{bmatrix}, S_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & s_2 & s_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2(1+g+g^2) & 0.7 + 0.7g + 4.2g^2 & 1.5g^2 \\ 0.7 + 4.2(g+g^2) & 0.23 + 1.5g + 9.1g^2 & 3g^2 \\ 1.5g + 1.5g^2 & 3.1g + 0.5g^2 & g^2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3(1+g^2) & 1 + 4.4g^2 & 1.4g^2 \\ 2.8 + 6.4g^2 & 0.92 + 9.6g^2 & 3g^2 \\ 0.72 + 2.1g^2 & 0.24 + 3.2g^2 & g^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g = 0.01$$



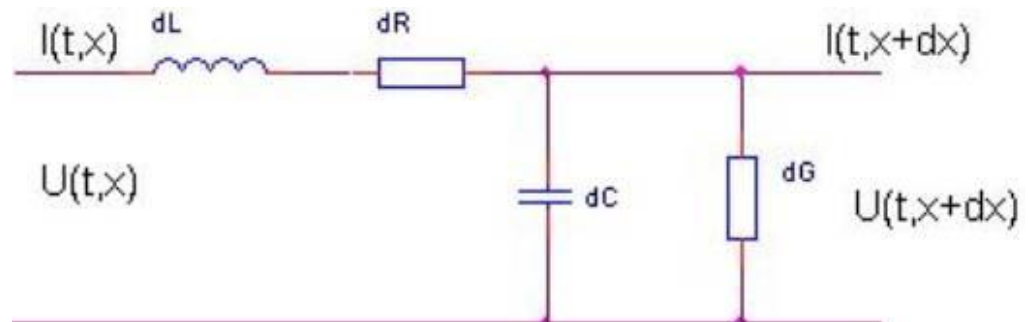


Obvody s rozprostřenými parametry

Elektrické obvody s přenosovými linkami
(s rozprostřenými parametry):

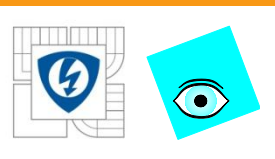
- žebříková linka,
- koaxiální kabel,
- dielektrické desky,
- páskové vedení,
- optická vlákna
- vlnovody
- Telegrafní rovnice

$$\frac{b(s_1, s_2)}{a(s_1, s_2)}$$



$$\frac{\partial^2 u(t, x)}{\partial x^2} = LC \frac{\partial^2 u(t, x)}{\partial t^2} + (LG + RC) \frac{\partial u(t, x)}{\partial t} + RGu(t, x)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 i(t, x)}{\partial x^2} = LC \frac{\partial^2 i(t, x)}{\partial t^2} + (LG + RC) \frac{\partial i(t, x)}{\partial t} + RGi(t, x)$$

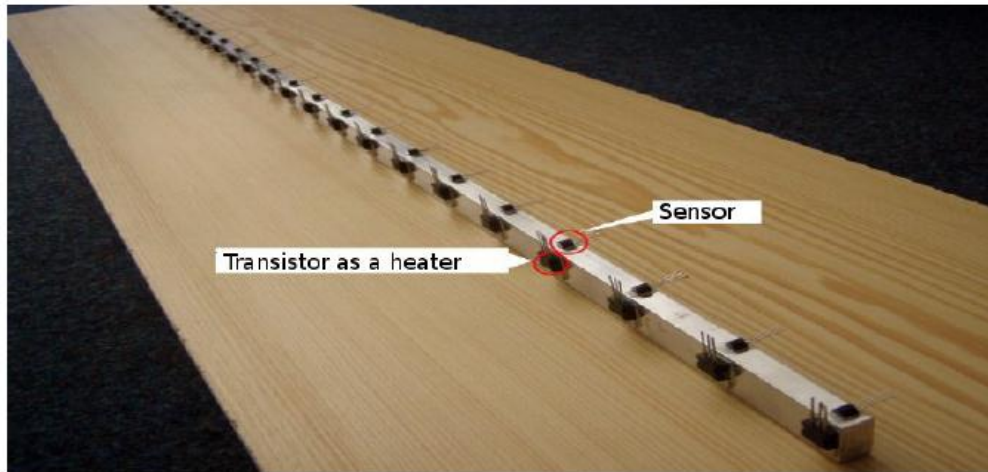


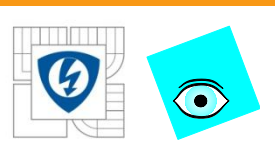
Časo-prostorové systémy

Řízený přenos tepla v aluminiové tyči (Z. Hurák, P. Augusta)

- dlouhá aluminiová tyč, vzorkovaná
- topné články
- sensory teploty
- Rovnice tepla

$$\frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial x^2} + \hat{q}(t, x),$$

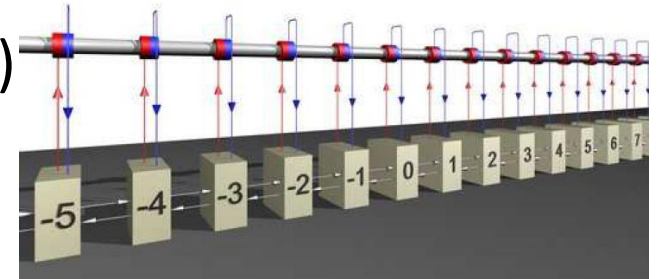




Řízený přenos tepla v aluminiové tyči

- 1 prostorová a 1 časová veličena – vzorkované
- Po 2-D z-transformaci (z-čas, w- prostor)

$$G(z, w) = \frac{b(z, w)}{a(z, w)}$$

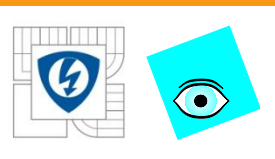


- Model je v prostoru symetrický, takže dvoustranné polynomy

$$a(z, w) = \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{l=0}^m a_{k,l} z^k (w^l + w^{-l})$$

- Můžeme považovat za 1-D polynomy v z s koeficienty z okruhu dvoustranných polynomů

$$a[w](z) = a_n(w) z^n + a_{n-1}(w) z^{n-1} + \dots + a_0(w)$$



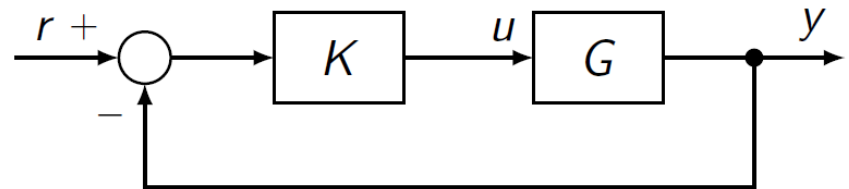
Řízený přenos tepla v aluminiové tyči

- Přenos obecně
$$P = \frac{b(z, w)}{a(z, w)} = \frac{z}{1 + \left(2 \frac{T_{\kappa}}{h^2} - 1\right) z - \frac{T_{\kappa}}{h^2} (w + w^{-1}) z}$$

- a konkrétně
$$P = \frac{b(z, w)}{a(z, w)} = \frac{z}{1 - 0.34 z - 0.32(w + w^{-1}) z}$$

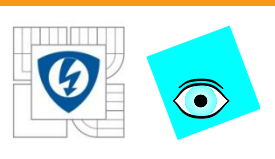
- Regulátor

$$K(z, w) = \frac{y(z, w)}{x(z, w)}$$



- „P“ v čase (není tam z)
1. řádu v prostoru

$$K(z, w) = r_0 + r_1(w + w^{-1})$$

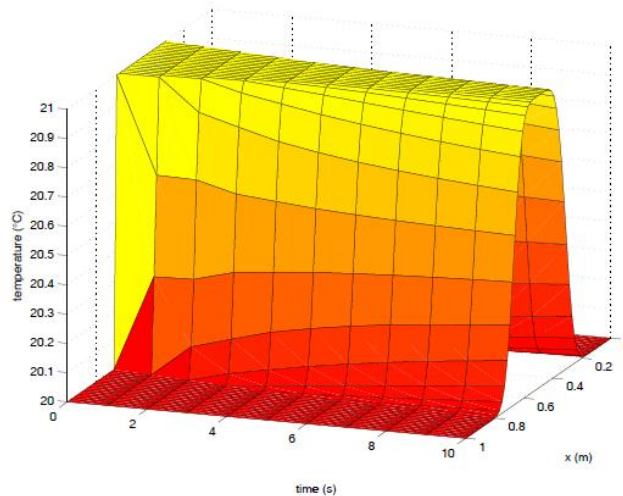


Řízený přenos tepla v aluminiové tyči

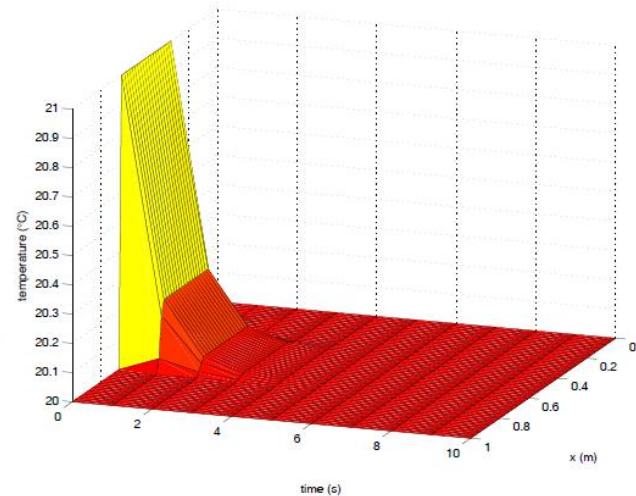
- Charakteristický polynom uzavřené smyčky

$$c = ax + by = \sum_{k=0}^{\hat{n}} \sum_{l=0}^{\hat{m}} c_{k,l} z^k (w^l + w^{-l}) = 1 + (r_0 - 0.34)z + (r_1 - 0.32)(w + w^{-1})z$$

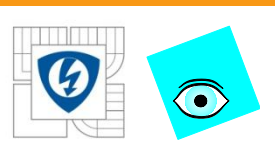
- Odezva na počáteční teplotní profil



(e) Uncontrolled.



(f) Controlled.



Tvar seismického kabelu taženého lodí

- Mohamed L. El-Sayed And P. S. Krishnaprasad: Homogeneous Interconnected Systems: An Example. *IEEE Trans. On Automatic Control*, Vol. Ac-26, No. 4, August 1981 – pro společnost Shell
- Hodně (∞) kopií stejného systému $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$
 $y = Cx + Du$
- Spojeny vnitřními veličinami do 1-D „mříže“
- ∞ -D systém s veličinami
 $x = [\dots, x_{i-1}, x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots]$
 $u = [\dots, u_{i-1}, u_i, u_{i+1}, \dots]$
 $y = [\dots, y_{i-1}, y_i, y_{i+1}, \dots]$
- Spojení je invariantní vůči (diskrétnímu) posunutí

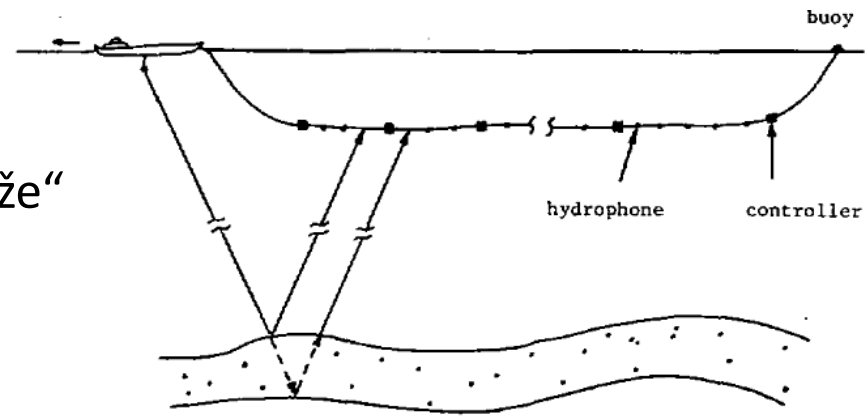


Fig. 1.

$$x_i = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} A_{j-i} x_j + B_i u_i$$

$$y_i = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} C_{j-i} x_j + D u_i$$

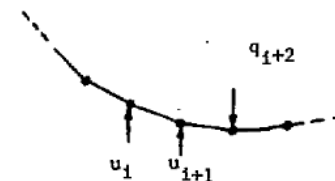
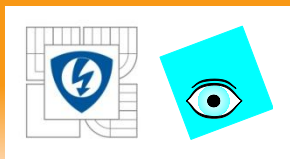


Fig. 2.



Tvar seismického kabelu taženého lodí

$$x_i = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} A_{j-i} x_j + B_i u_i$$

$$y_i = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} C_{j-i} x_j + D u_i \quad i \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

- Obecně a speciálně

$$A_{j-i} = 0 \text{ for } |j-i| > 1,$$

$$C_{j-i} = 0 \text{ for } |j-i| > 1$$

- Systém zůstane homogenní zavedením homogenní ZV

$$u_i = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} F_{j-i} x_j.$$

- Užitím dvoustranné z-transformace v prostoru

$$(\dots, x_{i-1}, x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots) \leftrightarrow \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} x_i z^i.$$

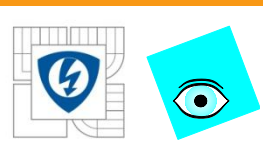
$$z: x_i \mapsto x_{i+1}.$$

$$\dot{x}(t, z) = A(z)x(z, t) + B(z)u(z, t)$$

$$y(t, z) = C(z)x(z, t) + D(z)u(z, t)$$

$$u(z, t) = F(z)x(z, t).$$

$$x(z, t) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} x_i z^i, \quad A(z) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} A_i z^i,$$



Tvar seismického kabelu taženého lodí

II. REGULATION OF SEISMIC CABLES¹

In offshore oil exploration, seismic cables are often used to detect acoustical reflections. In a typical arrangement [5] a cable is towed by a survey ship and has a marker buoy attached to the tail end. Acoustical waves are generated by compressed air guns, propagate in the water, and are reflected at the ocean's floor, as well as at the different earth layers underneath it (see Fig. 1). The reflected waves are detected by hydrophones mounted on the cable, which also contains the wiring and depth sensors. To regulate the vertical position of the cable, a number of controllers are mounted at equal spaces along the cable. The rigidity of the cable introduces interaction effects. Thus, the system has distributed parameters with two identical boundary conditions.

The partial differential equation (PDE) which describes the motion of the cable around an equilibrium shape is derived as follows: let

$T(s)$ = tension distribution lb/ft

$m(s)$ = mass distribution lb/ft

L = unstretched length of cable ft

D = span of the cable ft

$F(s, t)$ = force distribution lb/s²

$c(s)$ = damping function lb/ft · s

$q(s, t)$ = deviation from reference position at time t in ft.

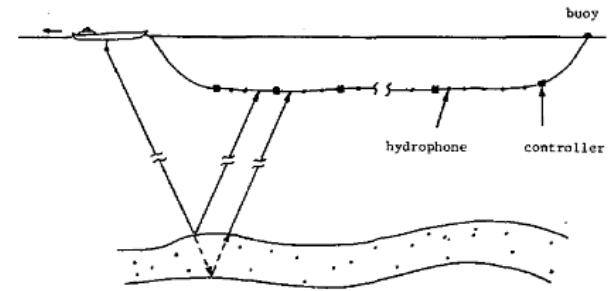


Fig. 1.

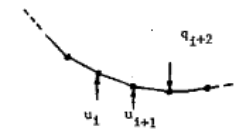


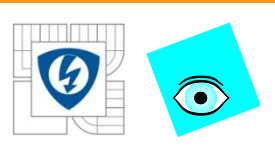
Fig. 2.

$$m\ddot{q}_i(t) + \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} [c_{ij}\dot{q}_j(t) + k_{ij}q_j(t)] = u_i(t) \quad -\infty < i < \infty \quad (2.6)$$

where c_{ij} , k_{ij} , and b_{ij} are damping, stiffness, and control coefficients, respectively.

Writing (2.6) in the state-space form

$$\dot{x}_k(t) = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} A_{j-k}x_j(t) + Bu_k(t) \quad (2.7)$$



Tvar seismického kabelu taženého lodí

- Regulátor

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u(z, t) &= -\frac{1}{r} B' K(z, t) x(z, t) = F^*(z, t) x(z, t) \\ K(z, t) &= -A'(z^{-1}) K(z, t) - K(z, t) A(z) - Q + K(z, t) B \frac{1}{r} B' K(z, t) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.2)$$

$$K(z, T) = 0.$$

- Impulzní odezvy (rozložení odchylek od ekvilibria) např.

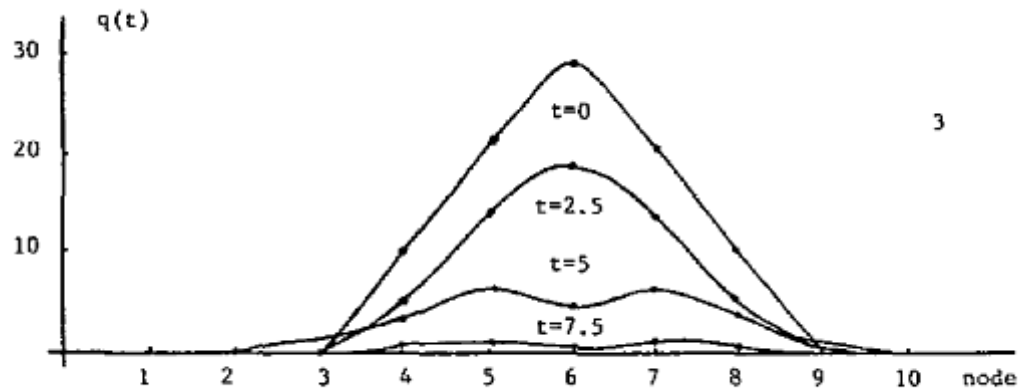
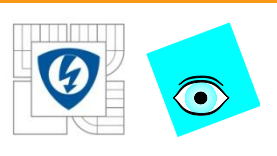


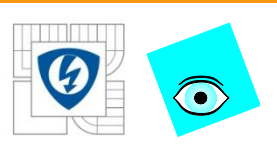
Fig. 3.



Podobně

Další velké systémy s vlastností prostorové invariance:

- Pole solárních kolektorů
- Kaskáda reaktorů
- Pružné struktury



Opakované řízení - Repetitivní systémy

- Opakovaně probíhá stejný jev

ILC - Iterative Learning Control: opakováním se učí

- autíčka na dráze $\mathbf{x}_{k+1}(t+1) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}_{k+1}(t) + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}_{k+1}(t)$
- Portálový jeřáb a dopravník $\mathbf{y}_{k+1}(t) = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}_{k+1}(t)$
- Robotická ruka

Vhodné, i když se systém pomalu průběžně mění

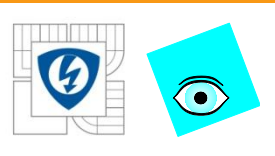
- Každý běh je ovlivněn výsledkem předchozího a sám ovlivní běh následující

$$\mathbf{x}_{k+1}(t+1) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}_{k+1}(t) + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}_{k+1}(t) + \mathbf{F}\mathbf{y}_k(t)$$

Repetitivní systém

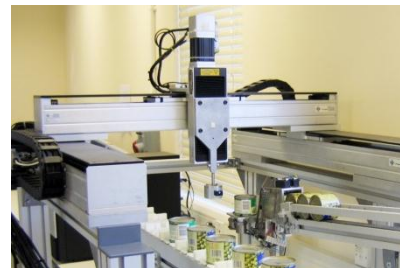
$$\mathbf{y}_{k+1}(t) = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}_{k+1}(t)$$

- Long-wall mining (těžba po vrstvách)
- Opakované válcování, bagrování, hutnění, ...



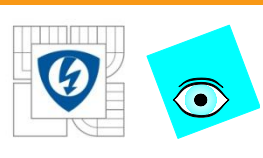
Iterative Learning Control

- Portálový jeřáb a pásový dopravník
- Opakovaný pohyb ruky robota
- Požadujeme opakování - reference je opakovaně stejná $r_k(t) = r(t) \dots t \in [t_{poč,k}, t_{konec,k}]$
- Při řízení jen „v reálném čase“ je opakovaně stejná odchylka sledování i stejné řízení $e_k(t) = e(t), u_k(t) = u(t) \dots t \in [t_{poč,k}, t_{konec,k}]$
- Chceme $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|e_k\| = 0, \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|u_k - u_\infty\| = 0$ (norma v prostoru funkcí)



Řešení:

- ILC typu P: $u_{k+1}(t) = u_k(t) + \Gamma e_k(t)$
- ILC s fázovým předstihem: $u_{k+1}(t) = u_k(t) + \Gamma e_k(t + \lambda)$ „nekauzální“
- Obecněji (z-trans.): $u_{k+1}(z) = u_k(t) + L(z)e_k(z)$, $L(z)$ nekauzální



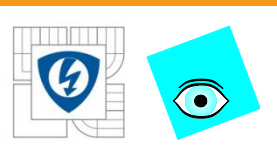
Robot-Portálový jeřáb



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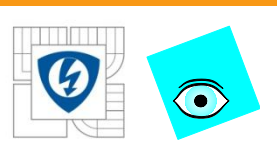




Robotická rehabilitace po mrtvici

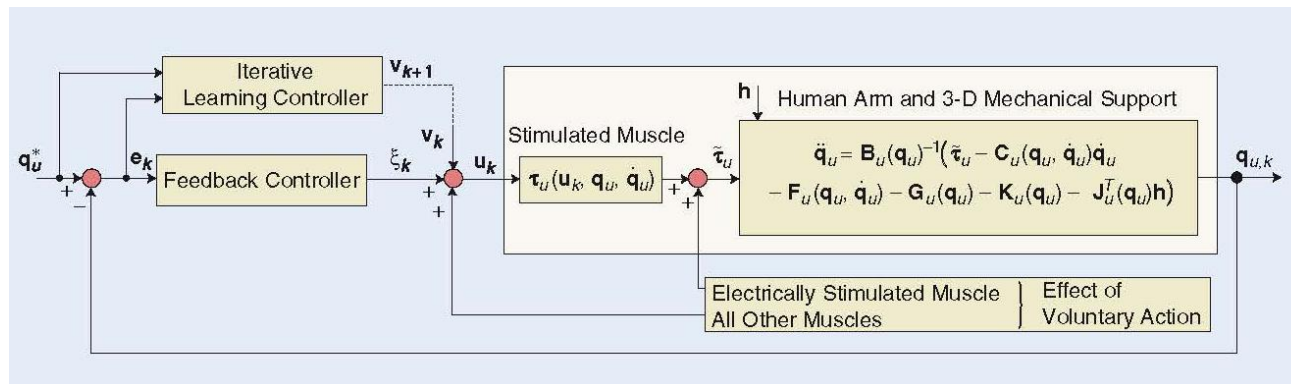
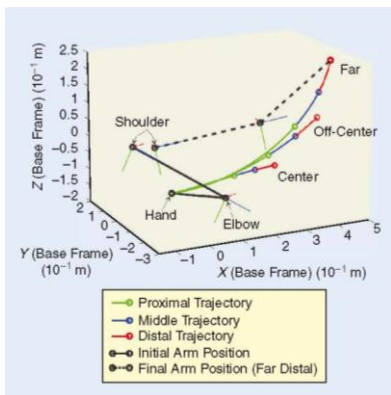
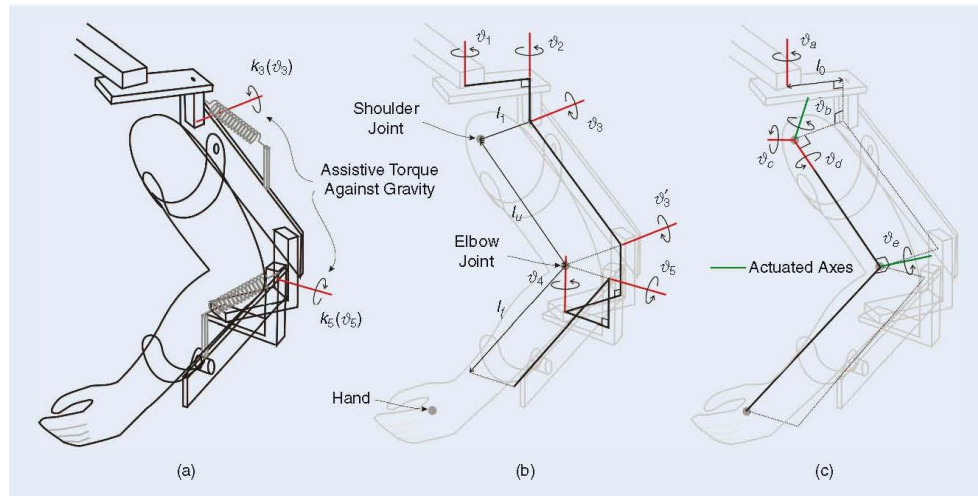
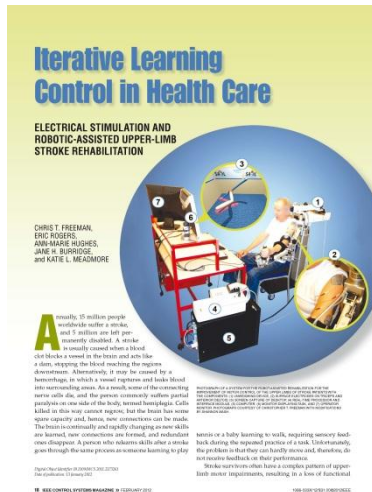
- Mrtvice = sraženina ucpe cévu v mozku nebo céva praskne
- Důsledkem je paralýza, obvykle poloviny těla
- Část mozku nenávratně ztracena, ale možno vytrénovat jinou opakovanými pohyby při rehabilitaci, ale jen 15% pacientů
- Vytvoří se nová propojení v jiné části mozku
- Robotická rehabilitace: opakovaný pohyb, řízení svalu FES (funkční elektrickou stimulací)
- Umožňuje mnohem více opakování
- První výsledky: účinnější než klasická rehabilitace
- V UK doporučeno mezi standardy léčby
- Čím složitější pohyb, tím účinnější - je potřeba ILC



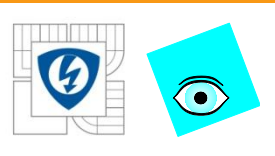


Robotický systém pro rehabilitaci po mrtvici

- 2-D, 3-D
- video



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Long-wall Coal Cutting

- E. Rogers, K. Galkowski, D. H. Owens: *Control Systems Theory and Applications for Linear Repetitive Processes*. Springer, 2007.
- Uhlí, ruda nebo jiný materiál
- Opakovaně se odkrajují pásy konečné délky α
- Průchod značen indexem k
- Čas (nebo prostorová souřadnice) během průchodu značen t
- Výstupní vektor (profil) při běhu k
$$y_k(t), t \in [0, \alpha]$$
- Je vstupní veličinou (poruchou) pro další běh s výstupem $y_{k+1}(t)$

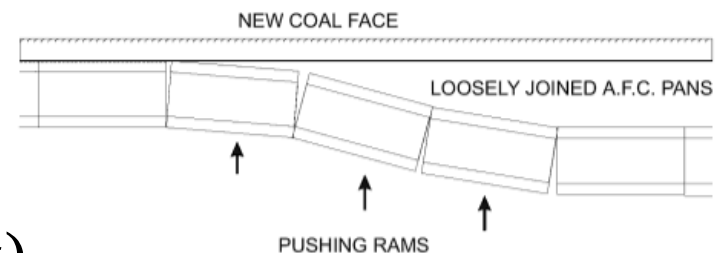
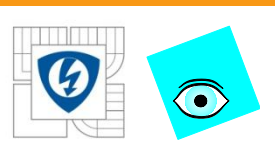


Fig. 1.3. Snaking of conveyor during pushover stage





Válcování - opakované

V rovnicích pro výstupní tloušťku

$$y_k(t)$$

v k -tém běhu se vyskytuje
(jako vstupní tloušťka)

$$y_{k-1}(t)$$

Tedy výstupní tloušťka v minulém běhu

$F_{\tilde{M}}(t)$ is the force developed by the motor;

$F_s(t)$ is the force developed by the spring;

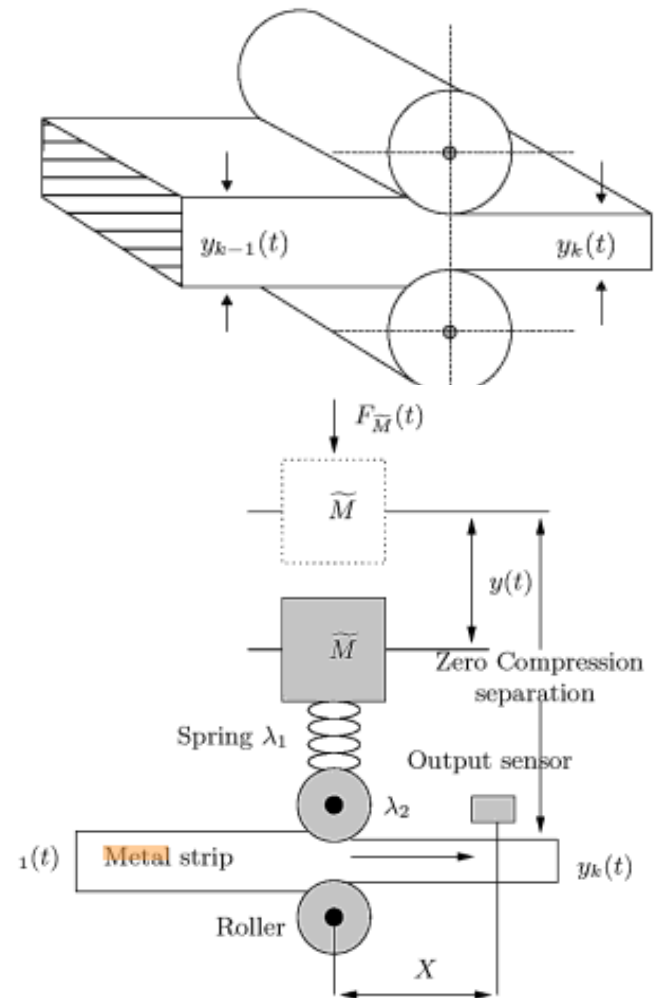
$\tilde{M}$ is the lumped mass of the roll-gap adjusting mechanism;

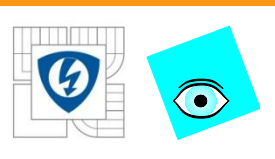
λ_1 is the stiffness of the adjustment mechanism spring;

λ_2 is the hardness of the metal strip;

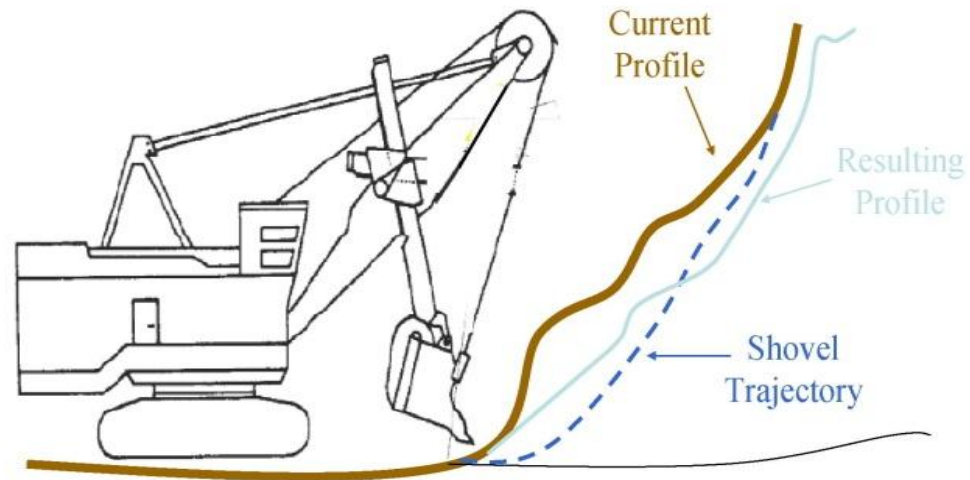
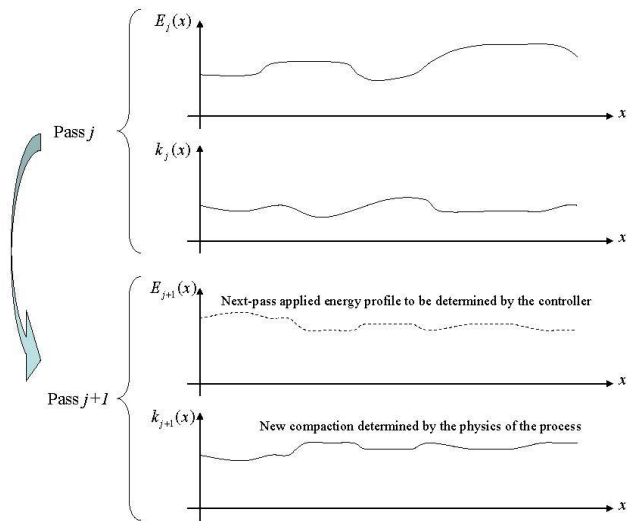
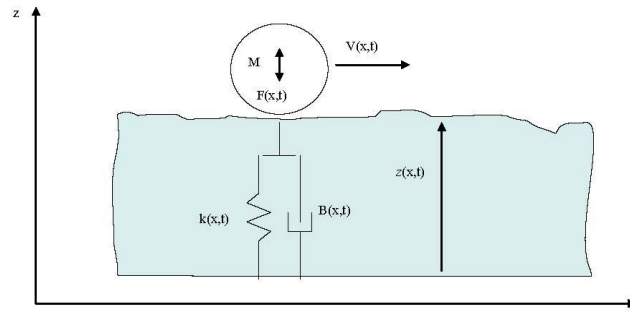
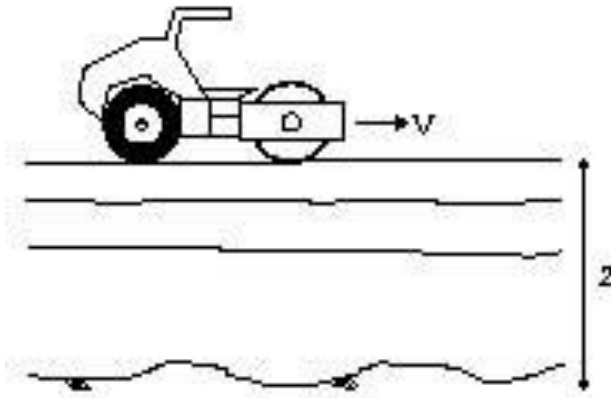
$\lambda := \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}$ is the composite stiffness of the metal strip and the roll mechanism;

$y(t)$ is an intermediate variable useful in subsequent analysis.



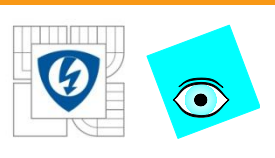


Bagrování / zhutňování zeminy

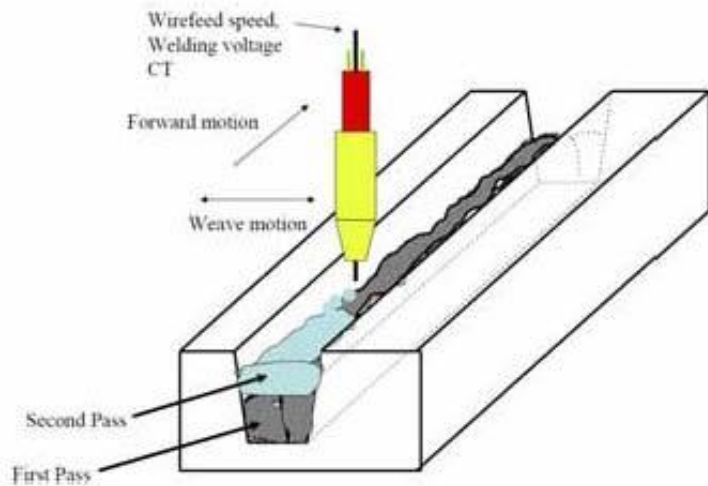


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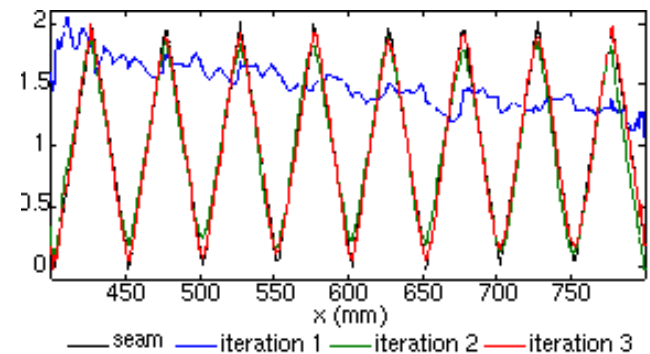
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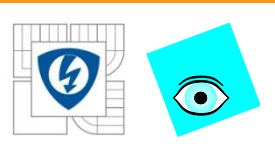


Iterativní svařování



- Několik vrstev
- Robot Lépe opakuje než sleduje
- Iterativně se to naučí





Spojité systémy s dopravním zpožděním

- Zpoždění na vstupu/výstupu

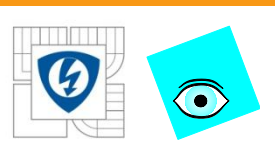
$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) &= \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{B}u(t - \tau) \\ y(t) &= \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}(t)\end{aligned}\quad \det(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}) \quad \begin{aligned}\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) &= \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{B}u(t) \\ y(t) &= \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}(t - \tau)\end{aligned}$$

$$H(s, e^{-\tau s}) = \mathbf{C}(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{B}e^{-\tau s} = G(s)e^{-\tau s} = \frac{b(s)}{a(s)}e^{-\tau s}$$

- Zpoždění uvnitř

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) &= \mathbf{A}_0\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{A}_1\mathbf{x}(t - \tau) + \mathbf{B}u(t) \\ y(t) &= \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}(t)\end{aligned}\quad \det(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}_0 - \mathbf{A}_1e^{-\tau s})$$

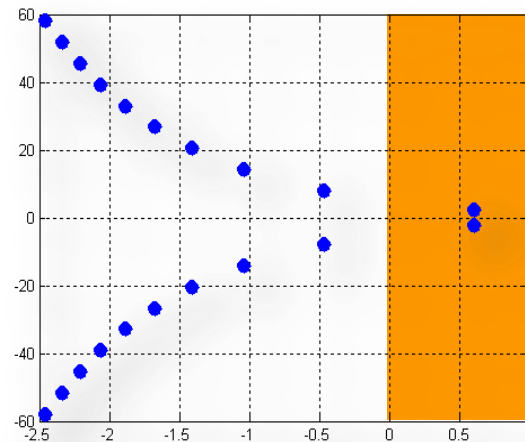
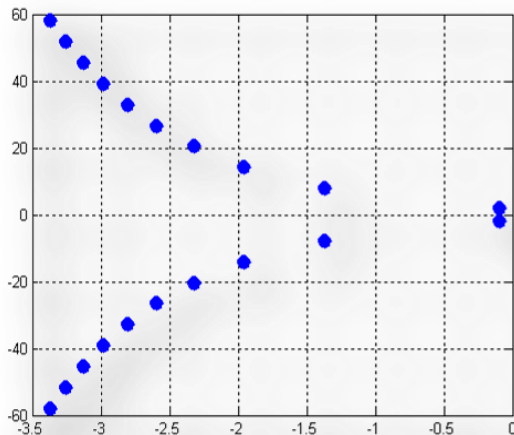
$$H(s, e^{-\tau s}) = \mathbf{C}(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}_0 - \mathbf{A}_1e^{-\tau s})^{-1} \mathbf{B} = \frac{b(s, e^{-\tau s})}{a(s, e^{-\tau s})}$$



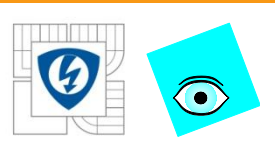
Nuly kvazipolynomu

- Protože exponenciála je v komplexním oboru periodická, má
- kvazipolynom $p(s, e^{-\tau s})$ obecně
nekonečně mnoho oddělených kořenů
- Systém s dopravním zpožděním tedy může mít nekonečně mnoho (oddělených) nul a/nebo pólů
- Příklady

$$p(s) = s + 1 + 2e^{-s}$$



$$q(s) = s + 1 + 5e^{-s}$$



Spojité systémy s dopravním zpožděním

- Přenos – zlomek kvazipolynomů (nekonečně mnoho kořenů)

$$H(s, e^{-\tau s}) = \mathbf{C} \left(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}_0 - \mathbf{A}_1 e^{-\tau s} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{B} = \frac{b(s, e^{-\tau s})}{a(s, e^{-\tau s})}$$

- Někdy výhodné označit

$$z^{-1} = e^{-\tau s} \rightarrow \frac{b(s, z^{-1})}{a(s, z^{-1})}$$

tj. „zapomenout“ na vzájemný vztah

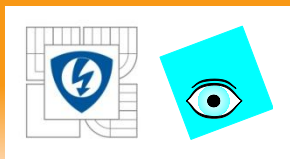
- Obecně použijeme

$$a(s, z^{-1})p(s, z^{-1}) + b(s, z^{-1})q(s, z^{-1}) = c(s, z^{-1})$$

- Speciálně třeba pro „přiřazení konečného spektra“

$$a(s, z^{-1})p(s, z^{-1}) + b(s, z^{-1})q(s, z^{-1}) = c(s)$$

(jde to když společné nuly LS nejsou „nestabilní v s “)



Příklad: Spojité systémy s dopravním zpožděním

Dáno $\frac{B(s, e^{-\tau s})}{A(s, e^{-\tau s})} = \frac{b(s,)}{a(s)} e^{-\tau s} = \frac{b(s,)}{a(s)} z^{-1}$ hledáme $\frac{Q(s, e^{-\tau s})}{P(s, e^{-\tau s})}$

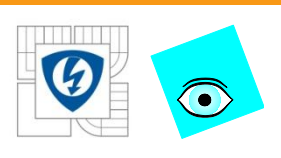
Aby $A(s, z^{-1})P(s, z^{-1}) + B(s, z^{-1})Q(s, z^{-1}) = C(s)$

$$\begin{aligned} C(s) &= a(s)P(s, z^{-1}) + z^{-1}b(s)Q(s, z^{-1}) \quad \leftarrow Q(s, z^{-1}) = q(s)a(s) \\ &= a(s)P(s, z^{-1}) + z^{-1}b(s)q(s)a(s) \\ &= a(s)\left(P(s, z^{-1}) + z^{-1}b(s)q(s)\right) \quad \leftarrow P(s, z^{-1}) = a(s)p(s) + b(s)q(s)(1 - z^{-1}) \\ &= a(s)\left(a(s)p(s) + b(s)q(s)\right) = C(s) \quad \leftarrow C(s) = a(s)c(s) \\ &= a(s)c(s) \end{aligned}$$

$$a(s)p(s) + b(s)q(s) = c(s)$$

Co to je? Nevýhody?

$$\frac{Q(s, z^{-1})}{P(s, z^{-1})} = \frac{q(s)a(s)}{a(s)p(s) + b(s)q(s)(1 - z^{-1})}$$



Část třetí

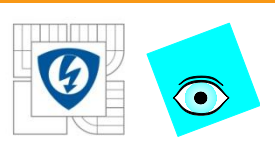
2-D POLYNOMY



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1-D a 2-D polynomy

Budeme používat

$$p(z_1, z_2), p(s_1, s_2), p(s, z)$$

Vedoucí koeficient

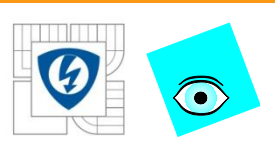
- 1-D vždy nenulový - z definice
- 2-D může být nulový

$$a(z) = 1 + 2z$$

$$a(z_1, z_2) = 1 + z_1 + z_2$$

$$b(z_1, z_2) = 1 + z_1 + z_2 + z_1 z_2$$

Stupeň ?



1-D a 2-D polynomy

Nula (kořeny)

1-D: nula je komplexní číslo, $z \in \mathbb{C}$
konečný počet, izolované body

$$a(z) = (z+1)(z-1)$$

2-D: nula je komplexní dvojice $(z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$
spojité nekonečno nul, nulové křivky
v 2-D komplexní rovině (4-D reál. prost.)

$$a(z_1, z_2) = z_1$$

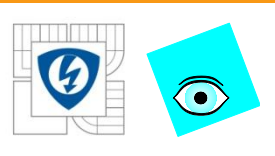
$$b(z_1, z_2) = z_1 - z_2$$

Společné nuly a faktory

1-D: společné nuly jsou (jen) ve společných faktorech

$$a(z) = (z+1)(z-1), b(z) = (z+2)(z-1)$$

2-D: mohou být i další společné nuly polynomy, které nejsou
ve spol. fakt) $a(z_1, z_2) = z_1, b(z_1, z_2) = z_2 : (z_1, z_2) = (0,0)$
ale ty jsou izolované a je jich konečný počet



1-D a 2-D polynomy

Výpočet nul (kořenů): 1-D a 2-D

Výpočet společných nul

1-D: najdeme nuly obou polynomů a porovnáme
najdeme gcd a vypočteme jeho nuly

Nesoudělnost

$$a(z) = a_n z^n + \dots + a_1 z + a_0$$

$$b(z) = b_m z^m + \dots + b_1 z + b_0$$

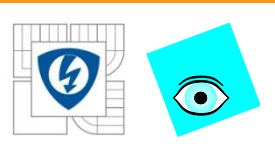
zjistíme pomocí Sylvestrový matice:

$S(a,b)$ má plnou hodnost $\rightarrow$ nesoudělné

$S(a,b)$ nemá plnou hodnost

$\rightarrow$ soudělné nebo $a_n = b_m = 0$

$$S(a,b) = \begin{bmatrix} a_0 & \dots & a_n & & & \\ & a_0 & \dots & a_n & & \\ & & \ddots & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_0 & \dots & a_n \\ b_0 & \dots & b_m & & & \\ & b_0 & \dots & b_m & & \\ & & \ddots & & \ddots & \\ & & & b_0 & \dots & b_m \end{bmatrix} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} m \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} n$$



1-D a 2-D polynomy

Výpočet společných nul: 2-D

$$a(z_1, z_2) = a_n(z_2)z_1^n + \dots + a_0(z_2), b(z_1, z_2) = b_n(z_2)z_1^n + \dots + b_0(z_2)$$

Sylvestrova matice

je polynomiální

$$S(a, b)(z_2) =$$

Nemá plnou hodnotu $\rightarrow$
spol. faktor $f(z_1, \bullet)$

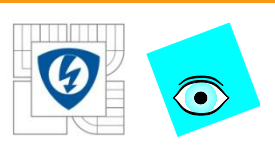
Má plnou hodnotu $\rightarrow$
její nuly jsou
společnými nulami

$$a(z_1, z_2), b(z_1, z_2)$$

nebo

$$a_n(z_2), b_m(z_2)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} a_0(z_2) & \dots & a_n(z_2) \\ & a_0(z_2) & \dots & a_n(z_2) \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & a_0(z_2) & \dots & a_n(z_2) \\ b_0(z_2) & \dots & b_m(z_2) \\ & b_0(z_2) & \dots & b_m(z_2) \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & b_0(z_2) & \dots & b_m(z_2) \end{array} \right] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m \\ n \end{array} \right.$$



1-D a 2-D polynomy

Euklidův okruh - existuje euklidovské dělení (se zbytkem)

1-D: ano $a(z) = b(z)q(z) + r(z), \quad \deg r(z) < \deg b(z)$

$$z^2 + 1 = (z - 1)(z + 1) + 2, \quad \deg 2 < \deg(z - 1)$$

2-D: ne $a(z_1, z_2) = z_1 z_2^2 + 1, \quad b(z_1, z_2) = z_1^2 z_2 + 1$

Pro stupně $\deg_{z_1}, \deg_{z_2}$ lze, ale jen monickým (unitárním) polynomem

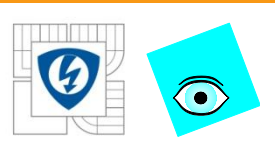
Okruh hlavních ideálů

1-D ano – vždy má řešení rce. $a(z)x(z) + b(z)y(z) = \gcd(a(z), b(z))$

2-D ne – např. $z_1 x(z_1, z_2) + z_2 z(z_1, z_2) = 1$ uvaž pro $z_1 = z_2 = 0$)

ale: když všechny společné nuly $a(z_1, z_2), b(z_1, z_2)$ nulami $c(z_1, z_2)$
pak má pro nějaké k řešení rovnice

$$a(z_1, z_2)x(z_1, z_2) + b(z_1, z_2)y(z_1, z_2) = c^k(z_1, z_2)$$



Různé okruhy

- Spíš formalita, ale hodí se: polynomy nad okruhem

$$a(z_1, z_2) = 1 + z_2^2 + z_1 z_2 + z_1^4 + z_1^3 z_2 + z_1^2 z_2 \in R[z_1, z_2]$$

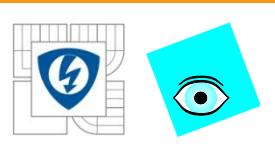
$$a(z_1, z_2) = (1 + z_2^2) + (z_2) z_1 + (z_2) z_1^2 + (z_2) z_1^3 + z_1^4 \in R[z_2][z_1]$$

$$a(z_1, z_2) = (1 + z_1^4) + (z_1 + z_1^2 + z_1^3) z_2 + z_2^2 \in R[z_1][z_2]$$

- Pol. nad tělesem - Podobné vlastnosti jako 1-D (Euklid, PID,...)

$$b(z_1, z_2) = \left(\frac{1 + z_2^2}{z_2} \right) + \left(\frac{z_2}{1 - 2z_2^2} \right) z_1 + (z_2) z_1^2 + \left(\frac{z_2}{1 + z_2 - 2z_2^2} \right) z_1^3 + z_1^4 \in R(z_2)[z_1]$$

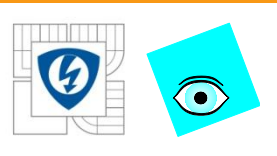
$$c(z_1, z_2) = \left(\frac{1 + z_1^4}{1 + z_1^3} \right) + \left(\frac{z_1 + z_1^2 + z_1^3}{1 + 3z_1 - z_1^5} \right) z_2 + \left(\frac{1}{z_1} \right) z_2^2 \in R(z_1)[z_2]$$



Ukázka použití

- Nejprve definice: $a(z_1, z_2) = a_0(z_2) + a_1(z_2)z_1 + \dots + a_n(z_2)z_1^n \in R[z_2][z_1]$
- **obsah** $\text{cont } a(z_1, z_2) = \gcd(a_0(z_2), a_1(z_2), \dots, a_n(z_2)) \in R[z_2]$
- **primitivní faktorizace** $a(z_1, z_2) = \text{cont } a(z_1, z_2) \bar{a}(z_1, z_2)$

- Výpočet gcd v $R[z_1, z_2]$: $\gcd(a(z_1, z_2), b(z_1, z_2))$
 1. Obsahy $a(z_1, z_2) = \text{cont } a(z_1, z_2) \bar{a}(z_1, z_2), b(z_1, z_2) = \text{cont } b(z_1, z_2) \bar{b}(z_1, z_2)$
 2. A jejich gcd $d(z_2) = (\text{cont } a, \text{cont } b)$
 3. gcd primitivních částí v $R(z_2)[z_1]$: $\tilde{g} = \gcd(\bar{a}, \bar{b}) \in R(z_2)[z_1]$
 4. Odstranit zlomky $R(z_2)[z_1]$: $\bar{\bar{g}} = h(z_2) \tilde{g} \in R[z_2][z_1]$
 5. Najít primitivní část $\bar{\bar{g}} = \text{cont}(\bar{\bar{g}}) \bar{g}$
 6. výsledek $\gcd(a(z_1, z_2), b(z_1, z_2)) = d \bar{g}$



2-D polynomiální rovnice

$$a(z_1, z_2)x(z_1, z_2) + b(z_1, z_2)y(z_1, z_2) = 1$$

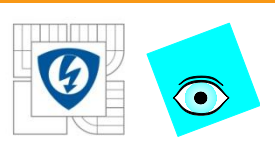
Řešitelnost

- Nesoudělnost $a(z_1, z_2), b(z_1, z_2)$ nutná, ale nestačí
- $a(z_1, z_2), b(z_1, z_2)$ nesmí mít žádné společné nuly

$$a(z_1, z_2)x(z_1, z_2) + b(z_1, z_2)y(z_1, z_2) = c(z_1, z_2)$$

Řešitelnost

- $\gcd(a(z_1, z_2), b(z_1, z_2)) \mid c(z_1, z_2)$ nutné, ale nestačí
- „všechny společné nuly $a(z_1, z_2), b(z_1, z_2)$ musí být nulami $c(z_1, z_2)$, a to se správnými násobnostmi



2-D polynomiální rovnice

Obecné řešení

- Stejně jako v 1-D případě

Minimální řešení – zvláštní případ

$$k < m + n - 1$$

$$\gcd(a_n(z_2)b_m(z_2)) = 1$$

$$a(z_1, z_2) = a_0(z_2) + \dots + a_n(z_2)z_1^n$$

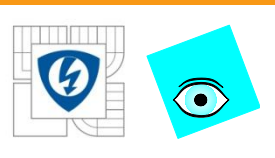
$$b(z_1, z_2) = b_0(z_2) + \dots + b_m(z_2)z_1^m$$

$$c(z_1, z_2) = c_0(z_2) + \dots + c_k(z_2)z_1^k$$

- Existuje právě jedno řešení $x(z_1, z_2), y(z_1, z_2)$, že

$$\deg_{z_1} x(z_1, z_2) < m$$

$$\deg_{z_1} y(z_1, z_2) < n$$



Příklady

$$z_1 x(z_1, z_2) + z_2 y(z_1, z_2) = 1 \quad \xrightarrow{(z_1, z_2) = (0, 0)} \quad 0 = 1$$

$$\tilde{x} = \frac{1}{z_1} - z_2 \tilde{t}$$

$$\tilde{x} = 0 - z_1 \tilde{t}$$

$$(1 + z_1 z_2 + z_2^2 + z_1 z_2^2) x + (z_2 + z_1 z_2) y = 1$$

$$\tilde{\tilde{x}} = \frac{2 + z_1 + z_2}{1 - z_2^2} - (z_2 + z_1 z_2) \tilde{t}$$

$$\tilde{t} = -\frac{1}{1 + z_1}$$

$$\tilde{x} = 2 + z_1$$

$$\tilde{y} = -1 - z_1 - 2z_2 - z_1 z_2$$

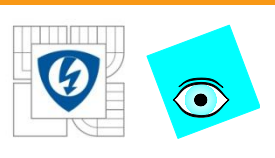
$$\tilde{y} = \frac{2 + z_1 + z_2}{1 - z_2} + (1 + z_1 z_2 + z_2^2 + z_1 z_2^2) \tilde{t}$$

$$(1 - z_1 z_2) x + z_1^2 y = 1$$

$$x = 1 + z_1 z_2$$

$$y = z_2^2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - z_1 z_2 & z_1^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 + z_1 z_2 & z_1^2 \\ z_2^2 & 1 - z_1 z_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Řešení rovnice

$$a(z_1, z_2) = a_0(z_2) + \dots + a_n(z_2)z_1^n, \quad b(z_1, z_2) = b_0(z_2) + \dots + b_m(z_2)z_1^m, \quad c(z_1, z_2) = c_0(z_2) + \dots + c_k(z_2)z_1^k$$

$$a(z_1, z_2)x(z_1, z_2) + b(z_1, z_2)y(z_1, z_2) = c(z_1, z_2)$$

$$k < m + n - 1$$

$$\gcd(a_n(z_2)b_m(z_2)) = 1$$

$$XY(z_2) = \begin{bmatrix} x_0(z_2) & \dots & x_{m-1}(z_2) & y_0(z_2) & \dots & x_{n-1}(z_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C(z_2) = \begin{bmatrix} c_0(z_2) & \dots & c_k(z_2) & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

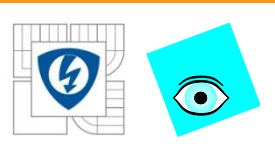
Řešitelnost

a řešení

je ekvivalentní
rovnici

$$XY(z_2) S(a, b) = C(z_2)$$

$$S(a, b)(z_2) = \begin{bmatrix} a_0(z_2) & \dots & a_n(z_2) & & & \\ & a_0(z_2) & \dots & a_n(z_2) & & \\ & & \ddots & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_0(z_2) & \dots & a_n(z_2) \\ b_0(z_2) & \dots & b_m(z_2) & & & \\ & b_0(z_2) & \dots & b_m(z_2) & & \\ & & \ddots & & \ddots & \\ & & & b_0(z_2) & \dots & b_m(z_2) \end{bmatrix} \left. \begin{array}{l} \left. \begin{array}{l} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right\} m \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right\} n \end{array} \right\}$$



Příklad

$$\left(1 + (1 + z_2)z_1 + z_2 z_1^2\right)x + \left(1 + (1 + z_2)z_1\right)y = 1 + z_2 + z_1$$

$$1 < 1 + 2 - 1, \gcd(z_2, 1 + z_2) = 1$$

Řešitelnost a
řešení

je ekvivalentní
rovnici

$$XY(z_2) S(a, b) = C(z_2)$$

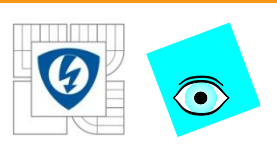
$$S(a, b)(z_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 + z_2 & z_2 \\ 1 & 1 + z_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 + z_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C(z_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + z_2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$XY(z_2) = \begin{bmatrix} x_0(z_2) & y_0(z_2) & y_1(z_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$XY(z_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 + 3z_2 + z_2^2 & -1 - 2z_2 - z_2^2 & -2z_2 - z_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(z_1, z_2) = 2 + 3z_2 + z_2^2, \quad y(z_1, z_2) = -1 - 2z_2 - z_2^2 - (2z_2 + z_2^2)z_1$$



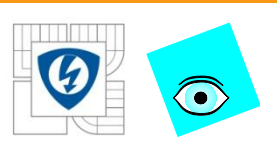
2-D stabilita: diskrétní-diskrétní

2-D diskrétní případ: z_1, z_2 jsou zpoždění

- Oblast stability je vnějšek „jednotkového dvoj-kruhu“ $|z_1| > 1, |z_2| > 1$
- Hranice stability je $|z_1| = 1, |z_2| \geq 1 \cup |z_1| \geq 1, |z_2| = 1$
- Význačná (distinguished) hranice je jednotková dvoj-kružnice
 $|z_1| = 1, |z_2| = 1$

2-D diskrétní případ: z_1, z_2 jsou posuny dopředu

- Oblast stability je vnitřek „jednotkového dvoj-kruhu“ $|z_1| < 1, |z_2| < 1$
- Hranice stability je $|z_1| = 1, |z_2| \leq 1 \cup |z_1| \leq 1, |z_2| = 1$
- $a(.,.)$ je stabilní polynom $\longleftrightarrow 1/a(.,.)$ stabilní zlomek =
absolutně sumovatelná
řada/posloupnost



2-D stabilita: diskrétní-diskrétní

- 2-D diskrétní případ: z_1, z_2 jsou zpoždění:

Věty: $a(z_1, z_2)$ je stabilní $\longleftrightarrow$

- Shanks 1:

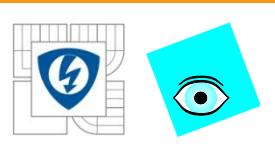
$$a(t_1, t_2) \neq 0, \forall |t_1| \leq 1, |t_2| \leq 1$$

- Shanks 2:

$$a(t_1, t_2) \neq 0, |t_1| \leq 1, |t_2| = 1$$

$$a(t_1, t_2) \neq 0, |t_1| = 1, |t_2| \leq 1$$

- Další obdobné a speciální testy – ale vždy 2-D charakter
- Pokud jsou z_1, z_2 posuny dopředu, jsou nerovnosti obrácené!



Stabilita obecného zlomku

- Zlomek (rekurentní řada) $\frac{b(.,.)}{a(.,.)}$ je BIBO stabilní,

↔ je absolutně sumovatelná řada

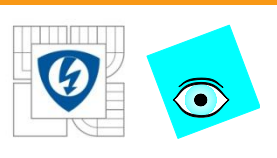
- Zlomek je strukturálně stabilní

↔ $\frac{1}{a(.,.)}$ je BIBO stabilní

- Nesoudělný zlomek $\frac{b(.,.)}{a(.,.)}$ má v t_1, t_2

nepodstatnou singularitu prvního druhu (= pól) ↔ $a(t_1, t_2) = 0$
 $b(t_1, t_2) \neq 0$

nepodstatnou singularitu druhého druhu ↔ $a(t_1, t_2) = 0$
 $b(t_1, t_2) = 0$



Goodman – šokující zjištění

Není BIBO stabilní

$$g_1(z_1, z_2) = \frac{1}{2 - z_1 - z_2}$$

$$\left[= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^i (z_1 + z_2)^i \right]$$

Není BIBO stabilní

$$g_2(z_1, z_2) = \frac{(1 - z_1)(1 - z_2)}{2 - z_1 - z_2}$$

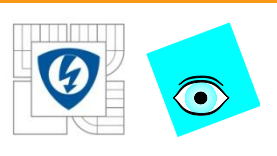
Je BIBO stabilní

$$g_3(z_1, z_2) = \frac{(1 - z_1)^8 (1 - z_2)^8}{2 - z_1 - z_2}$$

Tedy:

**Stabilita
nesoudělného zlomku
závisí i na čitateli!**

$a(z_1, z_2) \neq 0$ on $\bar{\mathcal{U}}^2$	$\nRightarrow$	BIBO stability
$a(z_1, z_2) \neq 0$ on $\mathcal{U}^2$	$\nRightarrow$	BIBO stability
h in $\mathcal{L}_1$	$\Leftrightarrow$	BIBO stability
h in $\mathcal{L}_2$	$\nRightarrow$	BIBO stability
h in $\mathcal{L}_0$	$\nRightarrow$	BIBO stability
$a(z_1, z_2) \neq 0$ on $\mathcal{U}^2$	$\nRightarrow$	h in $\mathcal{L}_{\infty}$
$ h(z_1, z_2) \leq p < \infty$	$\nRightarrow$	h in $\mathcal{L}_2$



Stabilita: diskrétní-spojité

- Oblast stability: **kruho-polorovina**

Věta (Kamen, 1985) - Postačující podmínka BIBO stability

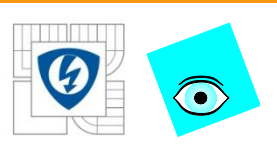
Spojité-diskrétní 2-D system s nesoudělným přenosem

$$f(s, z) = \frac{b(s, z)}{a(s, z)}$$

je BIBO stabilní jestliže

$$a(s, e^{j\omega}) \neq 0 \quad \forall s \in C, \omega \in R : \operatorname{Re} s \geq 0, \omega \in [0, 2\pi]$$

- tj. po dosazení libovolného $z = e^{j\omega}$ (z jednotkové kružnice) je vzniklý 1-D (komplexní) polynom stabilní v klasickém spojitém smyslu
- není nutná

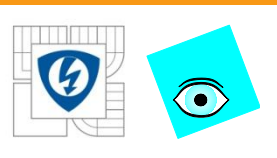


Stabilita: spojitá-spojité

- Oblast stability je komplexní „dvoj-polorovina“ $\text{Re } s_1 < 0, \text{Re } s_2 < 0$
- Hranice stability je $\text{Re } s_1 = 0, \text{Re } s_2 \leq 0 \cup \text{Re } s_1 \leq 0, \text{Re } s_2 = 0$
- Význačná (distinguished) hranice je imaginární dvoj-osa
 $\text{Re } s_1 = 0, \text{Re } s_2 = 0$
- Ještě jeden problém: bod (∞, ∞) leží na hranici stability

Věta (Rajan at al, 1980):

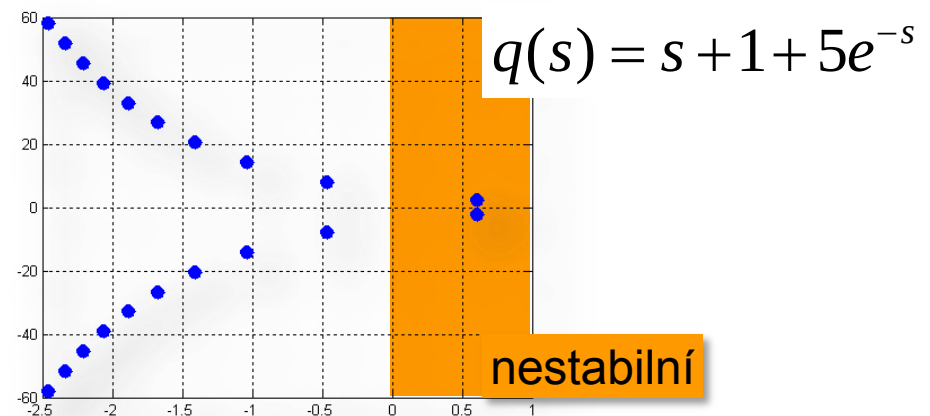
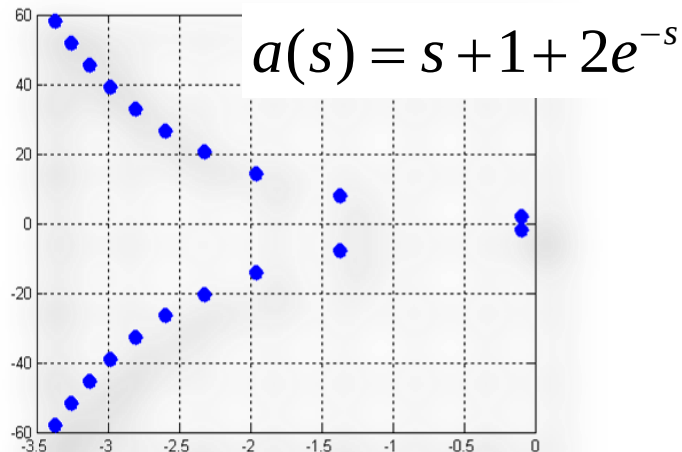
- 2-D polynom $a(s_1, s_2)$ je stabilní (zlomek $1/a(s_1, s_2)$ je stabilní) jestliže
$$a(s_1, s_2) \neq 0 \quad \forall \text{Re } s_1 \geq 0, \text{Re } s_2 \geq 0$$
- Existují varianty ale Shanks, Huang, ...
- Přesněji: nuly v nekonečnech někdy možné (striktní stabilita)



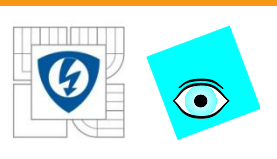
Stabilita kvazipolynou

- Při použití 2-D pro systémy s dopravním zpoždění
- je stabilita téměř 1-D problém
- kvazipolynom $a(s, e^{-\tau s})$ nekonečně mnoho oddělených kořenů
- Je stabilní $\longleftrightarrow$ jsou všechny ve stabilní oblasti $\text{Re } s < 1$

$$\frac{b(s, z)}{a(s, z)} = \frac{b(s, e^{-\tau s})}{a(s, e^{-\tau s})}$$



- Je-li nestabilní pak: nestabilních kořenů může být konečně nebo nekonečně mnoho
- Zavádíme i **stabilitu nezávislou na zpoždění** (pro každé τ): 2-D



Spektrální faktorizace

- Ve 2-D neplatí Základní Věta Algebry
- Nelze ji využít k výpočtu spektrální faktorizace
- Ale: nemusí existovat ani ta faktorizace (polynomiální)

Příklad: Pro

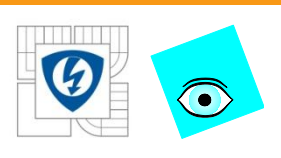
$$b(z_1, z_2) = 5 + z_1 + z_1^{-1} + z_2 + z_2^{-1} = b^*(z_1, z_2)$$

- neexistují žádné

$$x(z_1, z_2) = a + bz_1 + cz_2 + dz_1z_2$$

(ani žádný 2-D polynom vyšších stupňů)

- tak, aby $x(z_1, z_2)x^*(z_1, z_2) = b(z_1, z_2)$
- Ale existuje transcendentní faktorizace (řadou)
- Můžeme ji vzít useknutou jako přibližný spektrální faktor



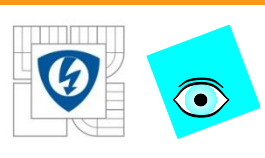
Část čtvrtá

ÚVOD DO AUTOMATIZOVANÝCH DÁLNIČNÍCH SYSTÉMŮ

6.4.2012

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

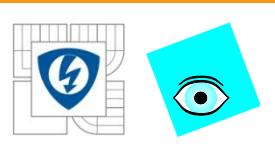




Highways: Safety vs. Capacity



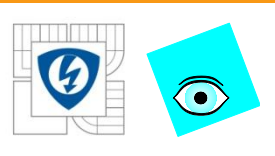
- Apparent: as speed and density of vehicles increases, the likelihood and likely severity of crashes will increase
- One way of avoiding crashes, injuries or fatalities: no vehicles in motion
- Trade of required



Smart Cars

- Drivers responsible for 90% of crashes
- Principal limitation is capabilities of drivers: abilities to perceive changes, human speed and precision of response, ...
- Get drivers out of the cars!
- Automated Highway Systems - AHS





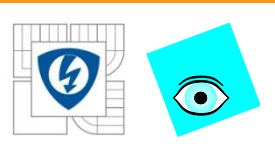
Automated Highway Systems - AHS

- Provide faster and more accurate response
- Work more consistently: do not get drunk, fatigue, or emotionally upset

AHS must be able

- To avoid virtually all crashes that could cause serious injuries/fatalities
- Guarantee no collisions in the absence of malfunctions
- In the case of malfunction, eventual mild crashes are allowed
- Allowing no crashes at all is not realistic - compare human





Rear-End Crash

- Rear-end crashes considered here: caused by malfunction, that makes one vehicle decelerate abruptly
- Other possible crashes not considered here: steering failure producing lane departure crashes, sudden acceleration of the following vehicle
- NHTSA's Center for Statistics and Analysis data analysis (Hitchcock):
- Severity of injury/fatality depends on **impact speed**
= velocity difference between vehicles at time of impact
- Any design should seek to **minimize the impact speed**
- Threshold moderate/severe injuries is approx. 3 m/s = 10km/h, also depends on masses of vehicles, occupant restraint, health, ages

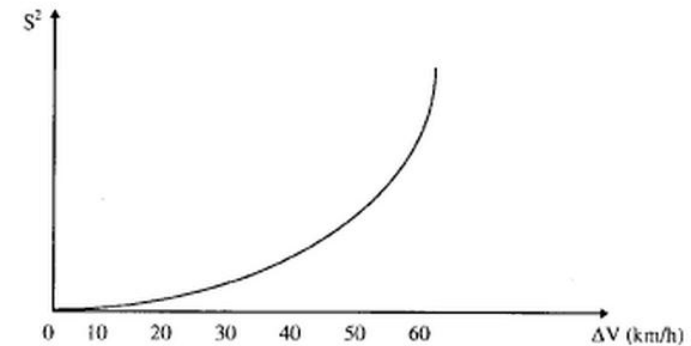
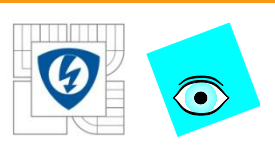


FIGURE 4. The **severity (impact energy)** versus relative velocity at impact.



Impact Speed

- Impact speed (one lane) depends on: **Initial spacing between vehicles**, ...

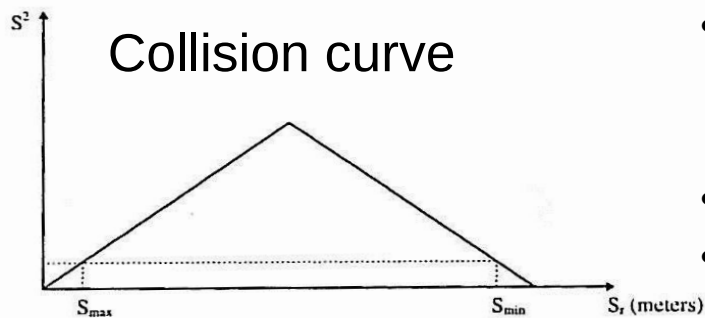


FIGURE 5. The severity (impact energy) versus initial intervehicle spacing.

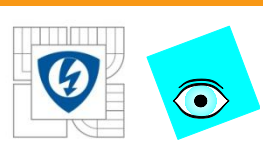
- Initial gaps between vehicles $\leq 1m$
→ quite modest speeds,
“worst case”: $v_{\text{impact}} \leq 4.5 m/s \approx 16 km/h$
- For larger gaps increases to its maximum
- Then decreases to 0 - follower is able to stop (10-100 m)

No collision conditions:

- Large enough gap: the follower can stop before touching the leader
- No gap at all: the vehicles decelerate in contact with each other

At intermediate spacing:

- Higher collision impact speeds
- Unfortunately advocated for use with autonomous systems



Lane Capacity/Velocity for Platoons

REASONS FOR OPERATING AHS VEHICLES IN PLATOONS

15

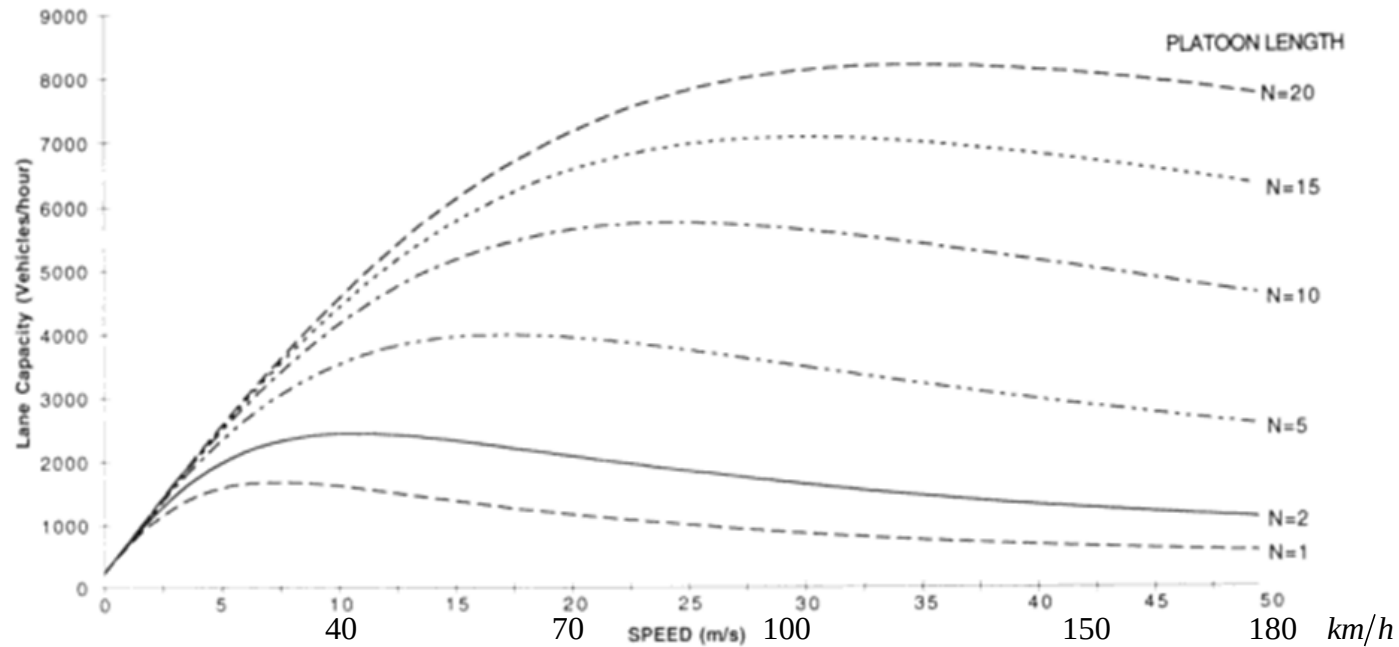
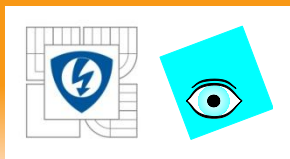


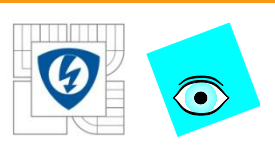
FIGURE 1. Lane capacity of a platoon system under intermediate assumptions (0.7g failure, 0.3g emergency braking, 0.2-s reaction delay).



Platoon, Convoy, Road Train, String

- 1-D formation with small gaps ($\leq 1\text{m}$)
(small spacing $\rightarrow$ low speed differences
 $\rightarrow$ low collision impact speed)
- The longer, the better $\rightarrow$ higher throughput
- Controlled hierarchically
 - whole platoon (the leader)
 - cars inside of the platoon
- Several application projects running, e.g.:



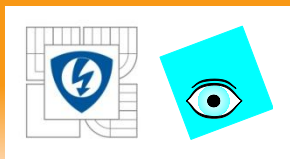


Platoon, Convoy, Road Train, String

Advantages (if it works)

- significant increase in highway throughput (at least double)
- greatly reduce highway congestion
- at close spacing aerodynamic drag is significantly reduced
- leads to reductions in fuel consumption and exhaust emissions
- increases the safety of highway travel
- reduces driving stress and tedium, provides a very smooth ride





...

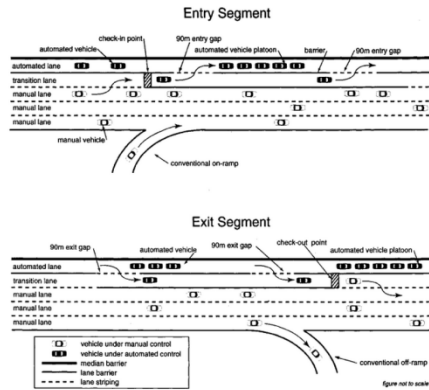
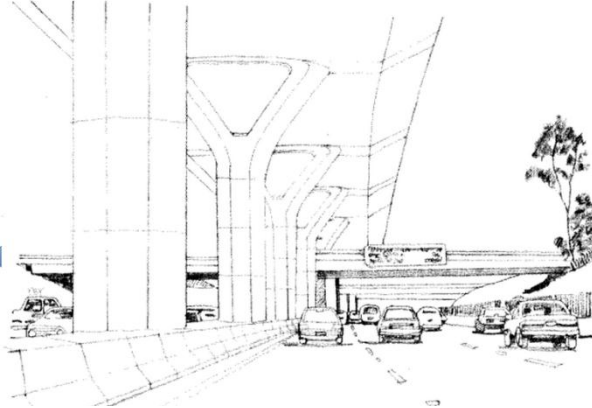


FIGURE 2. Entry/exit configuration of shared at-grade concept.



Y. YIM *et al.*

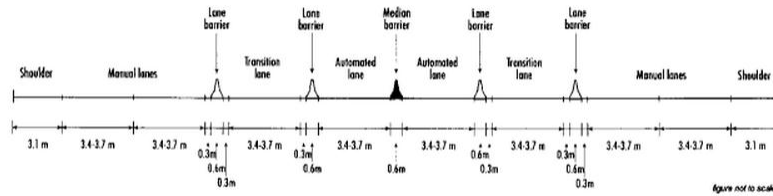


FIGURE 1. Typical cross section of shared at-grade concept.

AHS INTEGRATION INTO EXISTING CALI

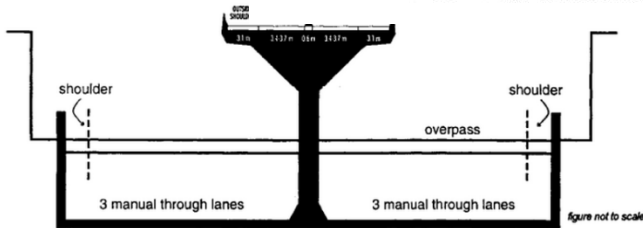


FIGURE 6. Cross section of dedicated above-grade concept.

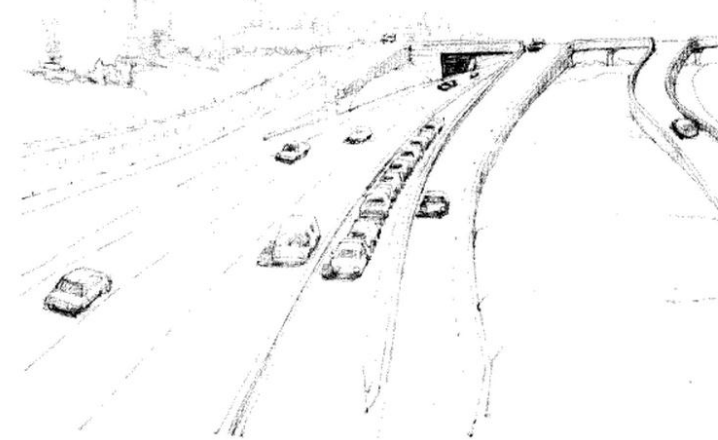
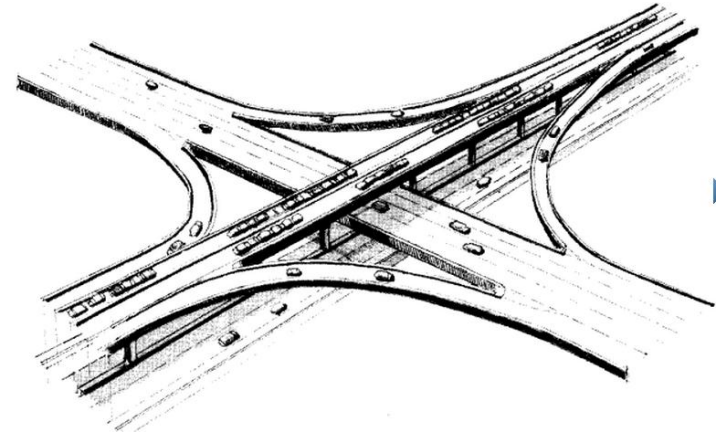
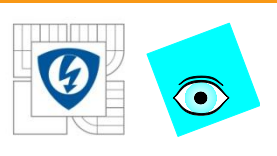


FIGURE 9. Entry/exit configuration of rural shared at-grade concept.

6.4.2012

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ





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- Petros A. Ioannou (Ed.):
*Automated Highway
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CHAPTER 2

REASONS FOR OPERATING AHS VEHICLES IN PLATOONS

Steven E. Shladover

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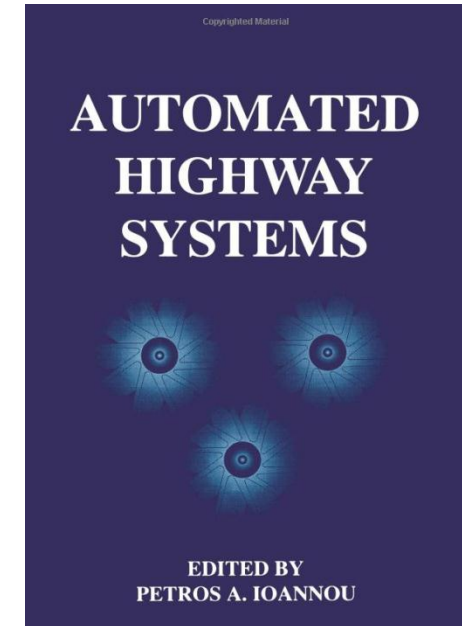
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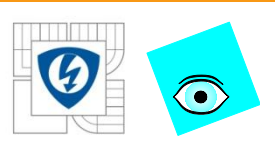


- Steven E. Shladover:
*Chapter 2 - Reasons for Operating
AHS Vehicles in Platoon.* pp. 11-26

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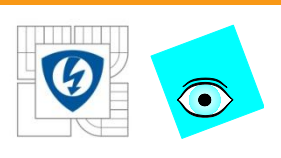




Video

- Yuki Sugiyama (physicist),
Department of Complex Systems at Nagoya University
- 22 vehicles, $v = 30$ km/h, perimeter 230 m
- Reference: go steadily, keep the velocity and spacing





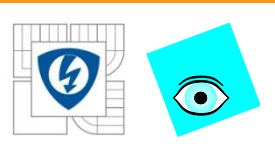
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POLYNOMIÁLNÍ TEORIE AUTOMATIZOVANÉ KOLONY S VEDOUČÍM

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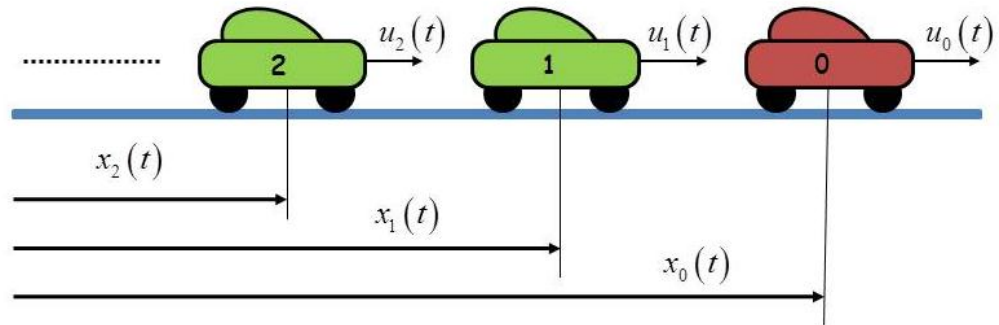
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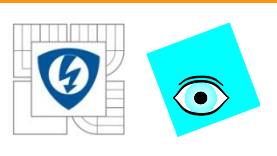




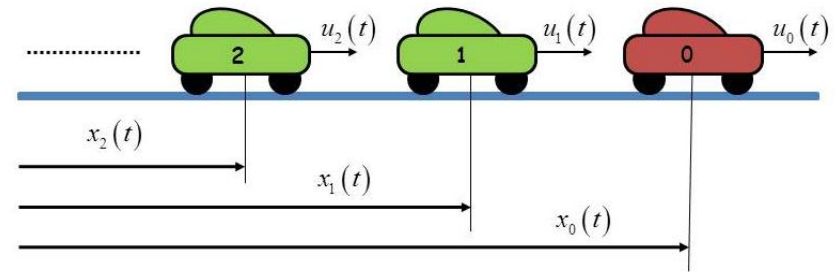
Platoon Theory - Longitudinal control

- Our approach
- Longitudinal control
- Platoon **with a leader** and an **infinite No. of followers**
- All cars are identical LTIs
- 2-D object: spatial – temporal
- Discrete in space, continuous in time
- Infinite sequences of time functions
- Impulses, asymptot. vanishing, steps, ramps, ... in space and/or time

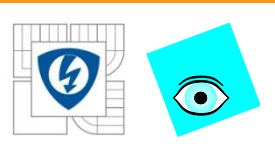




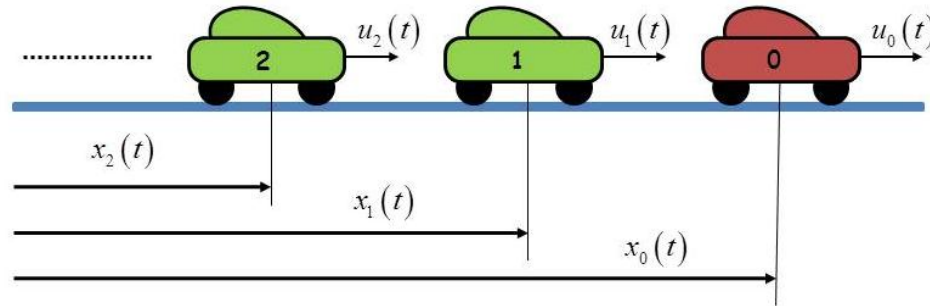
Platoon Theory - Longitudinal control



- Zero even negative distances allowed in general, to be avoided by design (bypassing allowed, indexes are „racing car numbers“)
- No communication delays
- Causality
- Oriented as described
- Input-output description (2-D polynomials) - Tools ?



Platoon of vehicles with a leader



- Scalar variables (positions, velocities,...) described by spatial sequences of time functions corresponding to the equally indexed vehicles

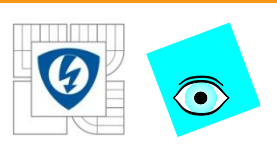
$$\{f(t, k)\} = f(t, 0), f(t, 1), f(t, 2), \dots, t \in [0, \infty]$$



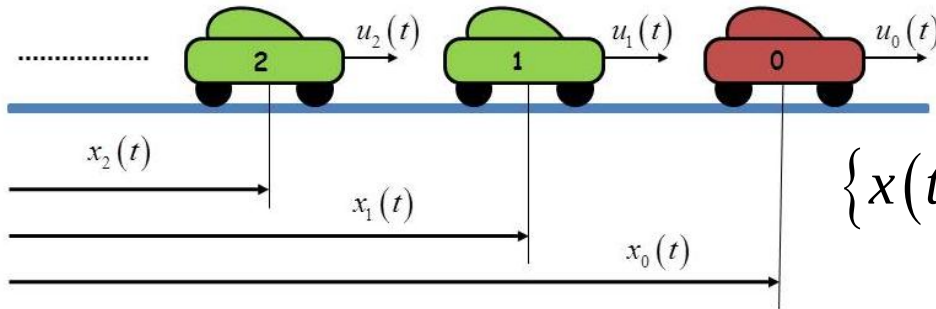
- leader driven externally - boundary condition $f(t, 0), t \in [0, \infty]$
- followers are controlled by the algorithms discussed here

$$\{f(t, k)\} = f(t, 1), f(t, 2), \dots, t \in [0, \infty]$$

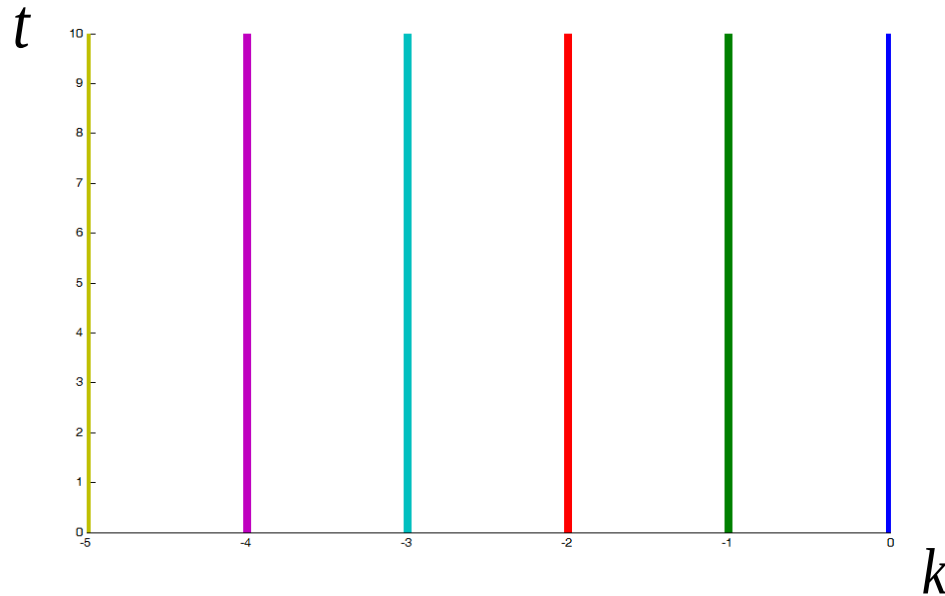




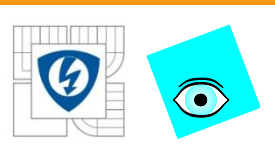
Signals, variables – SISO case



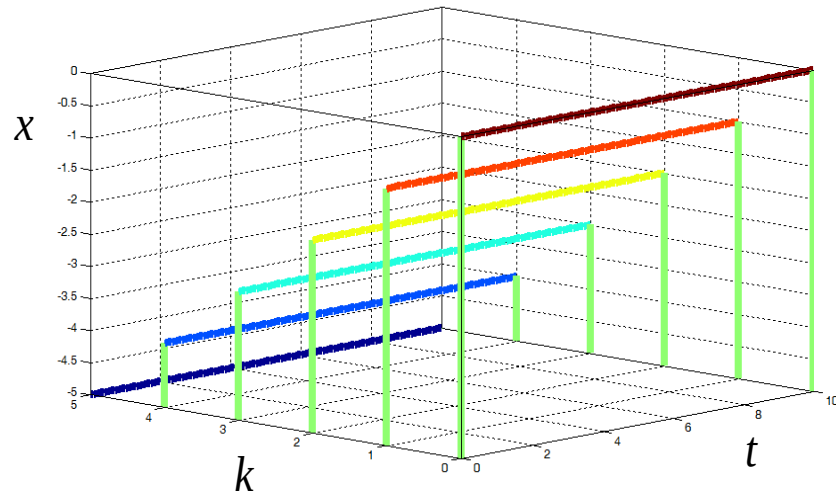
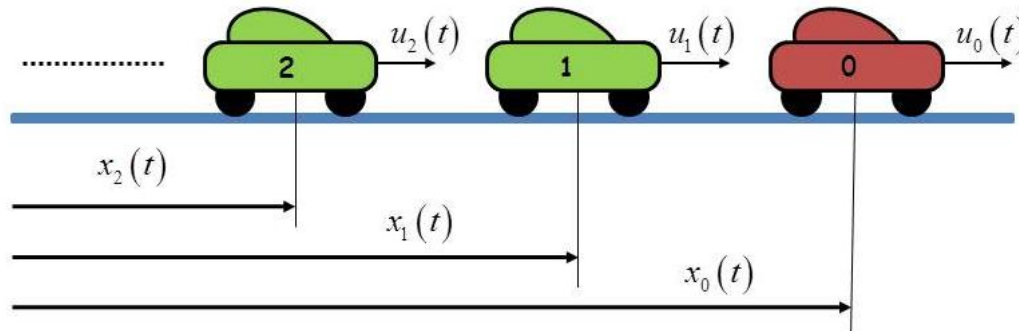
$$\{x(t, k)\} = x(t, 0), x(t, 1), \dots, t \in [0, \infty]$$



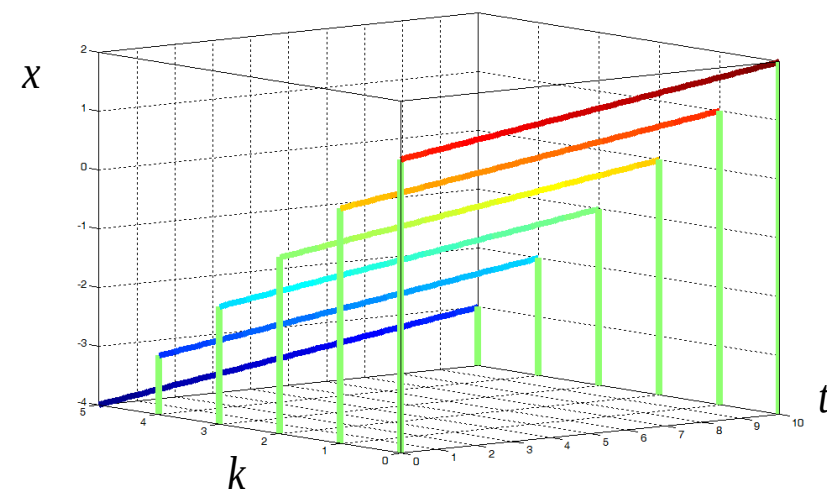
- support



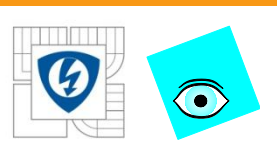
Signals, variables – SISO case



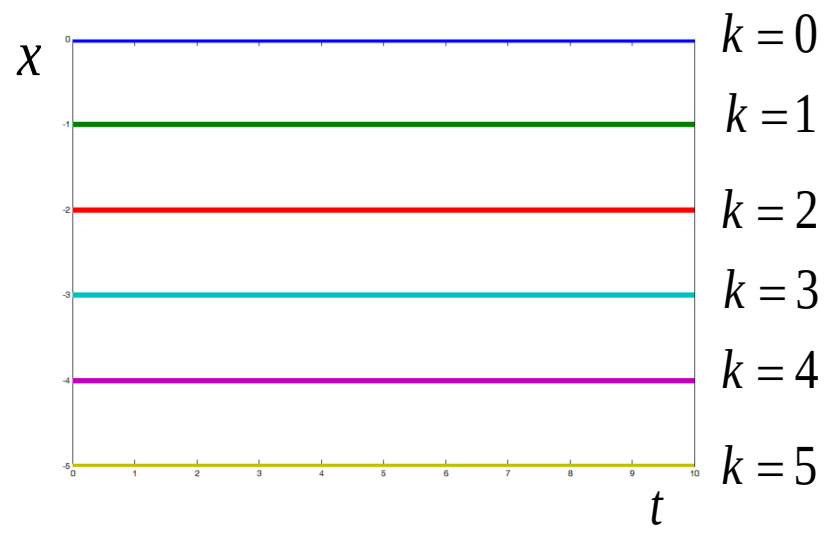
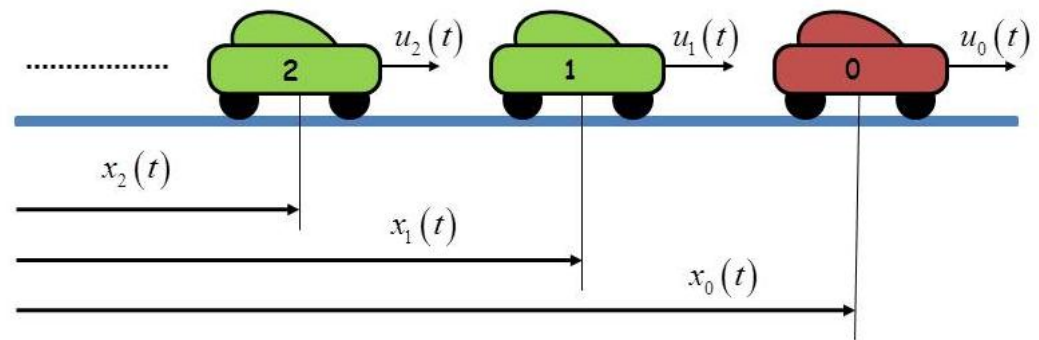
- Space ramp of time steps



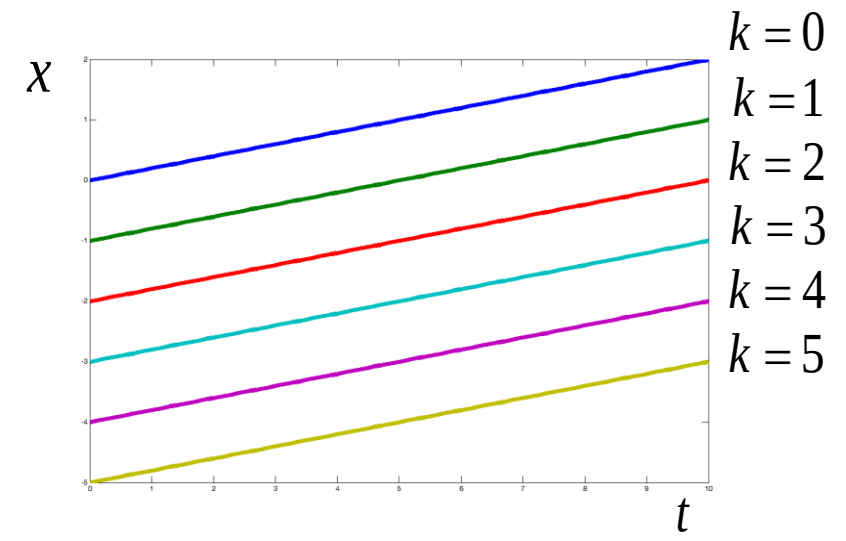
- Space ramp of time ramps



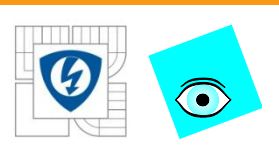
Signals, variables – SISO case



- Space ramp of time steps



- Space ramp of time ramps



$\mathcal{LZ}_1$ -Transform

- space-time, one-one-sided (uni-uni-lateral)

$$\mathcal{LZ}_1 \{ f(t, i) \} = \int_{0^-}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} f(t, i) z^{-i} \right) e^{-st} dt = f(s, z)$$

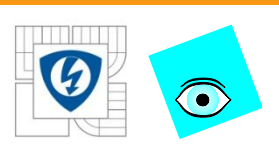
- Describes the sequence $\{ f(t, k) \} = f(t, 1), f(t, 2), \dots$
i.e. the controlled part of the platoon
- Can be expressed as formal power series in z

$$f(s, z) = f(s, 1)z^{-1} + f(s, 2)z^{-2} + f(s, 3)z^{-3} + \dots$$

where

$$f(s, k) = f_k(s) = \int_{0^-}^{\infty} f(t, k) e^{-st} dt$$

is related to k -th vehicle



$\mathcal{LZ}_1$ -Transform properties

Time differentiation

- First derivative

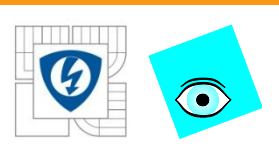
$$\mathcal{LZ}_1 \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \right\} = s f(s, z) - f_{0^-}(z),$$

$$f_{0^-}(z) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} f(0^-, i) z^{-i}$$

- second derivative

$$\mathcal{LZ}_1 \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} \right\} = s^2 f(s, z) - s f_{0^-}(z) - \dot{f}_{0^-}(z), \quad \dot{f}_{0^-}(z) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \dot{f}(0^-, i) z^{-i}$$

- and so on



$\mathcal{LZ}_1$ -Transform properties

Space shift

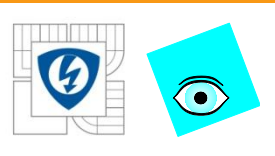
- Space shift “-”

$$\mathcal{LZ}_1 \{ f(t, i-1) \} = z^{-1} f(s, z) + z^{-1} f_0(s), \quad f_0(s) = \int_{0^-}^{\infty} f(t, 0) e^{-st} dt$$



- Combination

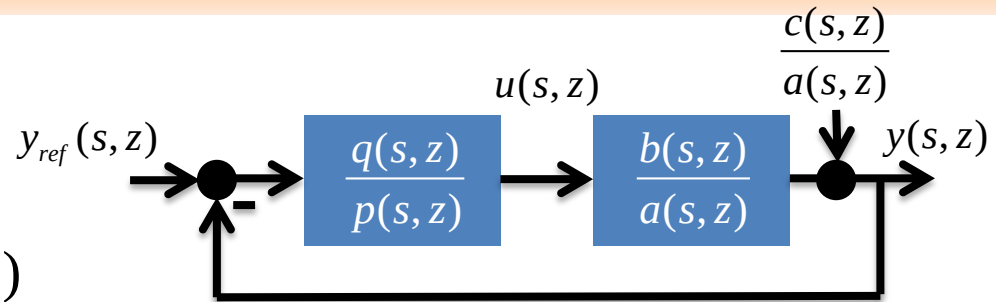
$$\mathcal{LZ} \{ \dot{f}(t, k-1) \} = sz^{-1} f(s, z) - sz^{-1} f_0(s) - z^{-1} f_{0^-}(z) + z^{-1} f(0^-, 0)$$



Platoon as a general SISO 2-D system

- General plant

$$y(s, z) = \frac{b(s, z)}{a(s, z)} u(s, z) + \frac{c(s, z)}{a(s, z)}$$

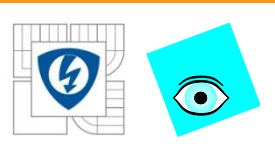


- General controller (error actuated)

$$u(s, z) = \frac{q(s, z)}{p(s, z)} (y_{ref}(s, z) - y(s, z)) + \frac{d(s, z)}{p(s, z)}$$

- Closed-loop characteristic (2-D) polynomial

$$a(s, z) p(s, z) + b(s, z) q(s, z) = m(s, z)$$



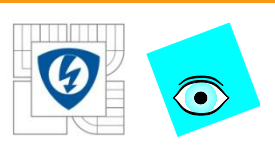
Closed loop

- Closed-loop transfer functions

$$y(s, z) = \frac{b(s, z)q(s, z)}{m(s, z)} y_{ref}(s, z) + \frac{p(s, z)}{m(s, z)} c(s, z) + \frac{b(s, z)}{m(s, z)} d(s, z)$$

$$u(s, z) = \frac{a(s, z)q(s, z)}{m(s, z)} y_{ref}(s, z) + \frac{a(s, z)}{m(s, z)} c(s, z) - \frac{q(s, z)}{m(s, z)} d(s, z)$$

$$e(s, z) = \frac{a(s, z)p(s, z)}{m(s, z)} y_{ref}(s, z) - \frac{b(s, z)}{m(s, z)} c(s, z) - \frac{p(s, z)}{m(s, z)} d(s, z)$$



2-D BIBO stability

Theorem: Sufficient BIBO stability conditions

(Kamen, 1985)

A spatially distributed 2-D system with a **coprime** transfer

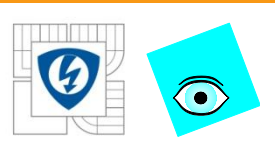
$$f(s, z) = \frac{b(s, z)}{a(s, z)}$$

is BIBO stable if

$$a(s, e^{j\omega}) \neq 0 \quad \forall s \in C, \omega \in R : \operatorname{Re} s \geq 0, \omega \in [0, 2\pi]$$

Not necessary?

Nonessential singularities of second kind at the stability boundary?



Predecessor Following Control

$$\ddot{x}(t, k) = \frac{1}{m} u(t, k) \quad t \in [0, \infty), k = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$r(t, k) = x(t, k-1) - x(t, k)$$

$$x(0^-, k) = x_{0^-}(k)$$

$$\dot{x}(0^-, k) = \dot{x}_{0^-}(k)$$

$$x(t, 0) = x_0(t)$$

$$x(s, z) = \frac{1}{ms^2} u(s, z) + \frac{1}{s} x_{0^-}(z) + \frac{1}{s^2} \dot{x}_{0^-}(z)$$

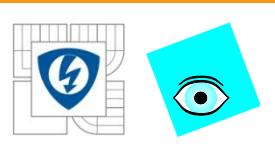
$$r(s, z) = (z^{-1} - 1)x(s, z) + z^{-1}x_0(s)$$

$$r(s, z) = \frac{z^{-1} - 1}{ms^2} u(s, z) + \frac{z^{-1} - 1}{s} x_{0^-}(z) + \frac{z^{-1} - 1}{s^2} \dot{x}_{0^-}(z) + z^{-1}x_0(s)$$

$$y(s, z) = \frac{b(s, z)}{a(s, z)} u(s, z) + \frac{c(s, z)}{a(s, z)}$$

$$y(s, z) = r(s, z), \quad a(s, z) = ms^2, \quad b(s, z) = z^{-1} - 1$$

$$c(s, z) = ms(z^{-1} - 1)x_{0^-}(z) + m(z^{-1} - 1)\dot{x}_{0^-}(z) + ms^2 z^{-1}x_0(s)$$



Predecessor Following Control

- Plant $y(s, z) = r(s, z), \quad a(s, z) = ms^2, \quad b(s, z) = z^{-1} - 1$
 $c(s, z) = ms(z^{-1} - 1)x_{0-}(z) + m(z^{-1} - 1)\dot{x}_{0-}(z) + ms^2 z^{-1}x_0(s)$

- Controller

$$u(s, z) = \frac{q(s)}{p(s)}(r_{ref}(s, z) - r(s, z)) + \frac{d(s, z)}{p(s)}$$

$$u(s, z) = \frac{q(s, z)}{p(s, z)}(y_{ref}(s, z) - y(s, z)) + \frac{d(s, z)}{p(s, z)}$$

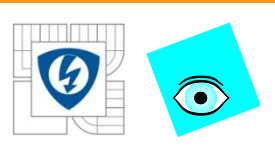
$$\begin{aligned} p(s, z) &= p(s) \\ q(s, z) &= q(s) \end{aligned}$$

- CL characteristic polynomial

$$a(s, z)p(s, z) + b(s, z)q(s, z) = m(s, z)$$

$$ms^2 p(s) + (z^{-1} - 1)q(s) = m_r(s, z)$$

2-D unstable!

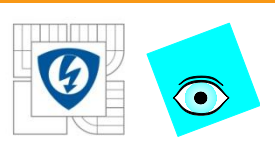


Predecessor Following Control

$$r(s, z) = \frac{(z^{-1} - 1)q(s)}{m_r(s, z)} r_{ref}(s, z) + \frac{(z^{-1} - 1)}{m_r(s, z)} d(s, z) \\ + \frac{p(s)ms(z^{-1} - 1)}{m_r(s, z)} x_{0-}(z) + \frac{p(s)m(z^{-1} - 1)}{m_r(s, z)} \dot{x}_{0-}(z) + \frac{p(s)ms^2 z^{-1}}{m_r(s, z)} x_0(s)$$

$$u(s, z) = \frac{ms^2 q(s)}{m_r(s, z)} r_{ref}(s, z) + \frac{ms^2}{m_r(s, z)} d(s, z) \\ - \frac{q(s)ms(z^{-1} - 1)}{m_r(s, z)} x_{0-}(z) - \frac{q(s)m(z^{-1} - 1)}{m_r(s, z)} \dot{x}_{0-}(z) - \frac{q(s)ms^2 z^{-1}}{m_r(s, z)} x_0(s)$$

$$e_r(s, z) = \frac{ms^2 p(s)}{m_r(s, z)} r_{ref}(s, z) - \frac{(z^{-1} - 1)}{m_r(s, z)} d(s, z) \\ - \frac{p(s)ms(z^{-1} - 1)}{m_r(s, z)} x_{0-}(z) - \frac{p(s)m(z^{-1} - 1)}{m_r(s, z)} \dot{x}_{0-}(z) - \frac{p(s)ms^2 z^{-1}}{m_r(s, z)} x_0(s)$$



Typical conditions

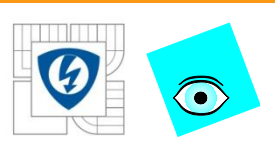
- Initial conditions: the platoon is travelling with vehicles evenly spaced at the same speed

$$x_{0^-}(z) = -\frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2} r_{0^-} \quad \dot{x}_{0^-}(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}} \dot{x}_{0^-}$$

- Boundary condition: follow the leader moving as $x_0(s)$
- Reference: keep the same spacing

$$r_{ref}(s, z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}} r_{des}(s) = \frac{z^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}} \frac{1}{s} r_{0^-}$$

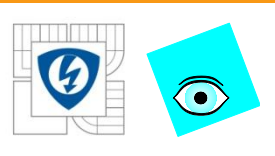
- (Each local) controller initially at a complete rest $d(s, z) = 0$



Applying (substituting) the conditions

• “Spacing error” only

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_r(s, z) &= \frac{ms^2 p(s)}{m_r(s, z)} r_{ref}(s, z) - \frac{p(s)ms(z^{-1} - 1)}{m_r(s, z)} x_{0-}(z) \\
 &\quad - \frac{p(s)m(z^{-1} - 1)}{m_r(s, z)} \dot{x}_{0-}(z) - \frac{p(s)ms^2 z^{-1}}{m_r(s, z)} x_0(s) \\
 &= \frac{ms^2 p(s)}{m_r(s, z)} \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1}} r_{des}(s) - \frac{p(s)ms}{m_r(s, z)} \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1}} r_{0-} \\
 &\quad + \frac{p(s)mz^{-1}}{m_r(s, z)} \dot{x}_{0-} - \frac{p(s)ms^2 z^{-1}}{m_r(s, z)} x_0(s) \\
 &= \left(p(s)m\dot{x}_{0-} - p(s)ms^2 x_0(s) \right) \frac{z^{-1}}{m_r(s, z)} \\
 &\quad + \left(ms^2 p(s)r_{des}(s) - p(s)msr_{0-} \right) \frac{z^{-1}}{m_r(s, z)} \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}
 \end{aligned}$$



Expanding to space series

- Space series of two types

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{z^{-1}}{m_r(s, z)} &= \frac{z^{-1}}{m_{r,1}(s) + z^{-1}m_{r,2}(s)} \\ &= \frac{1}{m_{r,1}(s)} \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - (-m_{r,2}/m_{r,1})z^{-1}} \\ &= g(s) \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - h(s)z^{-1}} \\ &= g(s)(z^{-1} + hz^{-2} + h^2z^{-3} + \dots)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{z^{-1}}{m_r(s, z)} \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} &= g(s) \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - h(s)z^{-1}} \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} \\ &= g(s)(z^{-1} + hz^{-2} + h^2z^{-3} + \dots)(1 + z^{-1} + z^{-2} + z^{-3} + \dots) \\ &= g(s)(z^{-1} + [1 + h(s)]z^{-2} + [1 + h(s) + h^2(s)]z^{-3} + \dots) \\ &= g(s)(\tilde{h}_1(s)z^{-1} + \tilde{h}_2(s)z^{-2} + \dots)\end{aligned}$$

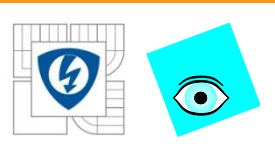
$$\begin{aligned}m_r(s, z) &= ms^2 p(s) + (z^{-1} - 1)q(s) \\ &= m_{r,1}(s) + z^{-1}m_{r,2}(s)\end{aligned}$$

$$g(s) = \frac{1}{m_{r,0}(s)} = \frac{1}{ms^2 p(s) - q(s)}$$

$$h(s) = -\frac{m_{r,1}(s)}{m_{r,0}(s)} = -\frac{q(s)}{ms^2 p(s) - q(s)}$$

$$\tilde{h}_i(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} h^k(s) = \frac{h^i - 1}{h - 1}$$

$$= -\frac{(-m_{r,1}(s))^i - m_{r,0}^i(s)}{(m_{r,0}(s) + m_{r,1}(s))m_{r,0}^{i-1}(s)}$$



Simulation experiment

- At the beginning, the platoon is travelling at a constant speed with vehicles evenly spaced

$$x_{0^-}(z) = -r_{0^-} \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2} = -100 \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2}$$

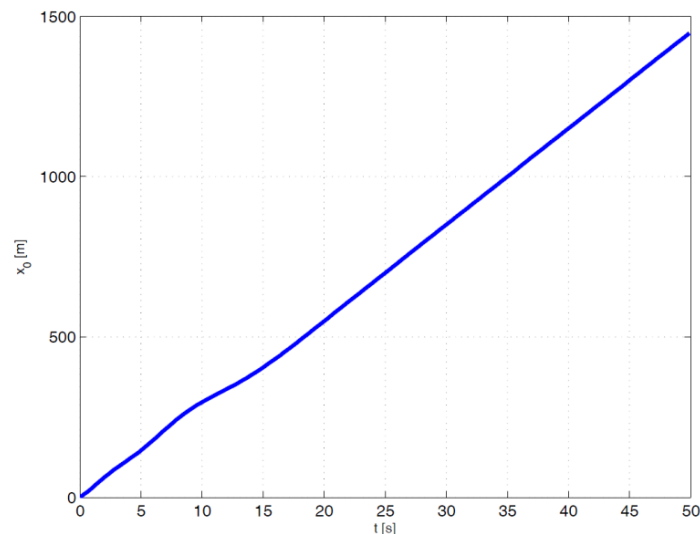
$$\dot{x}_{0^-}(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})} \dot{x}_{0^-} = 30 \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})}$$

$$r_{ref}(s, z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})} y_{des}(s) = \frac{100}{s} \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})}$$

- It should follow the leader that slows down for a while

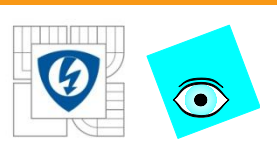
$$x_0(s) = \frac{30}{s^2} - \frac{10}{s^2} e^{-10s} + \frac{10}{s^2} e^{-15s}$$

- System with $m=1$ and a PD controller



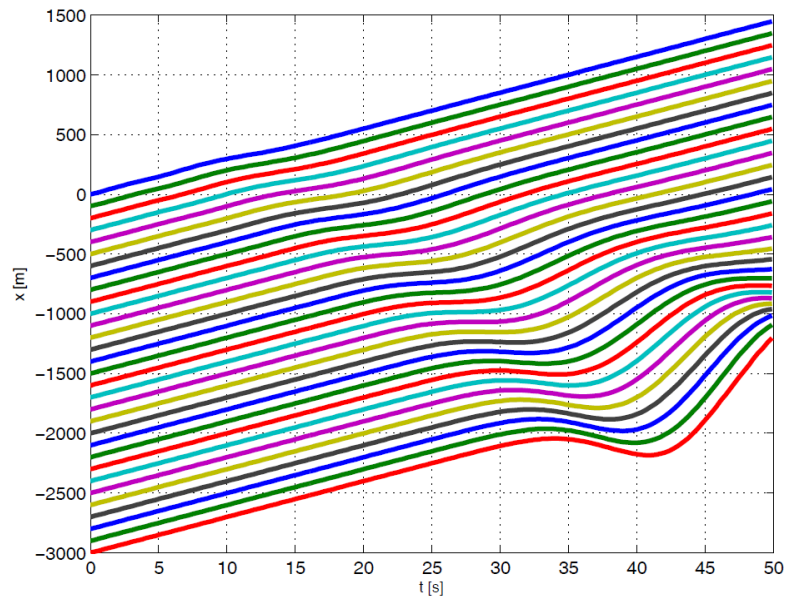
- programed via Pade

$$\frac{q(s)}{p(s)} = -0.2 - s$$

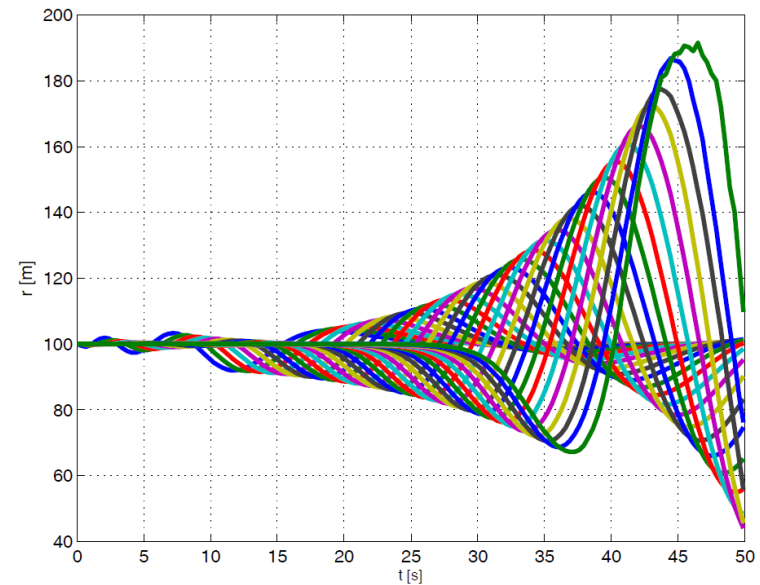


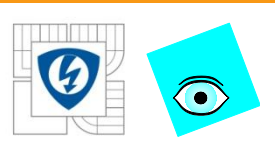
Results: Predecessor Following Control

positions (30 cars)



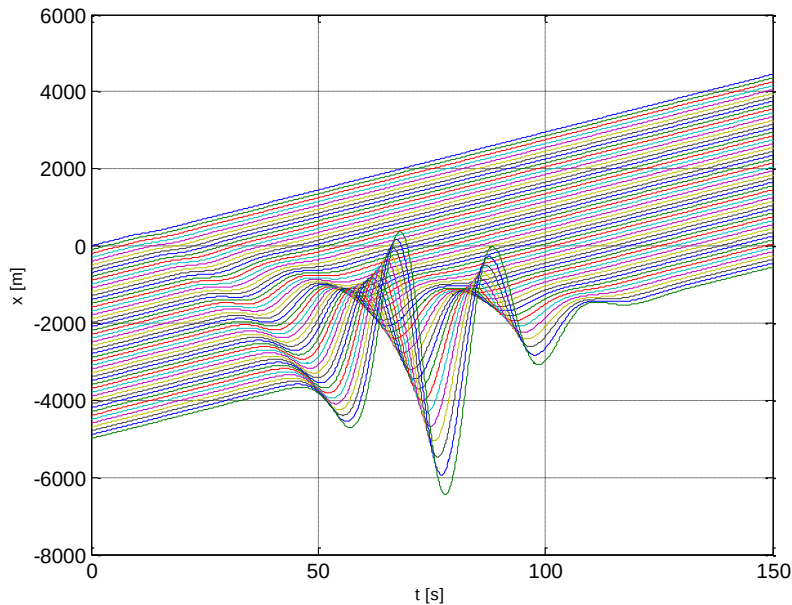
distances



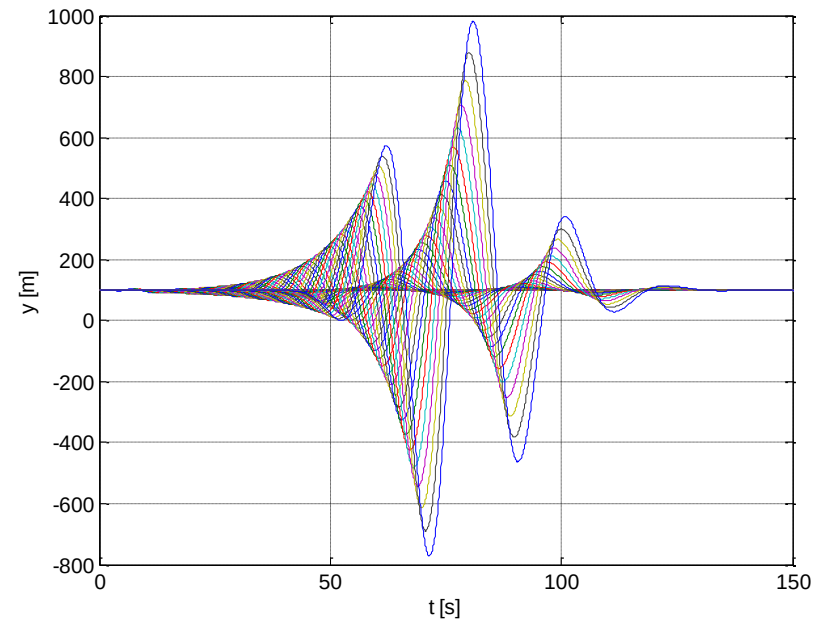


Results: Predecessor Following Control

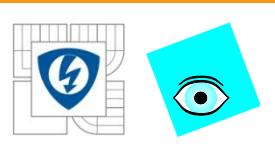
positions



distances

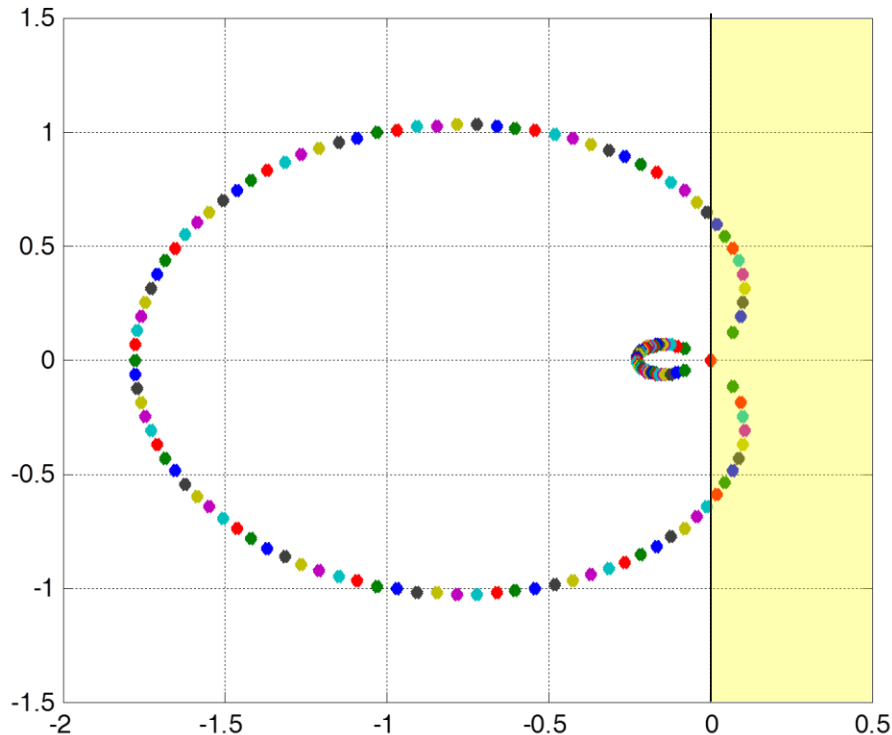


- Slinky effect, string instability
- No reason traffic jams, traffic jam ghosts
- Green light delays
- Detected by 2-D instability



Roots

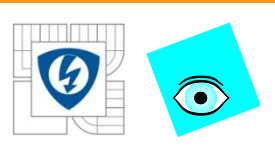
- roots on the 2-D stability boundary



$$\frac{q(s)}{p(s)} = -0.2 - s$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_r(s, z) &= ms^2 p(s) + (z^{-1} - 1)q(s) \\ &= ms^2 + (z^{-1} - 1)(-0.2 - s) \\ &= (ms^2 + s + 0.2) + z^{-1}(-0.2 - s) \\ z^{-1} &= e^{-j\omega}, \omega \in [0, 2\pi] \end{aligned}$$

$$\max_{\omega \in [0, 2\pi]} \{\text{Re } r(\omega)\} = 0.1050$$



Norms: Predecessor Following Control

$$e_r(s, z) = \dots - p(s)ms^2 \frac{z^{-1}}{m_r(s, z)} x_0(s)$$

$$r(s, z) = \dots + p(s)ms^2 \frac{z^{-1}}{m_r(s, z)} x_0(s)$$

$$= g_{x_0(s)}(s) (z^{-1} + hz^{-2} + h^2z^{-3} + \dots) x_0(s)$$

$$= r_1(s)z^{-1} + r_2(s)z^{-2} + \dots$$

$$\|h^l\|_\infty = \|h\|_\infty^l$$

$$\|h\|_\infty = 1.13$$

$$\|h^2\|_\infty = 1.27$$

$\vdots$

$$\|h^l\|_\infty = 1.13^l$$

$$\|g_{x_0(s)}h\|_\infty \leq \|g_{x_0(s)}\|_\infty \|h\|_\infty$$

$$r_k(s) = g_{x_0(s)}(s)h^{k-1}(s)x_0(s), k = 1, 2, \dots$$

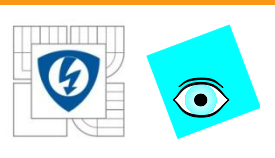
$$\|g_{x_0(s)}\|_\infty = 1$$

$$g_{x_0(s)}(s) = ms^2 g(s) = \frac{ms^2}{ms^2 p(s) - q(s)} = \frac{s^2}{0.2 + s + s^2},$$

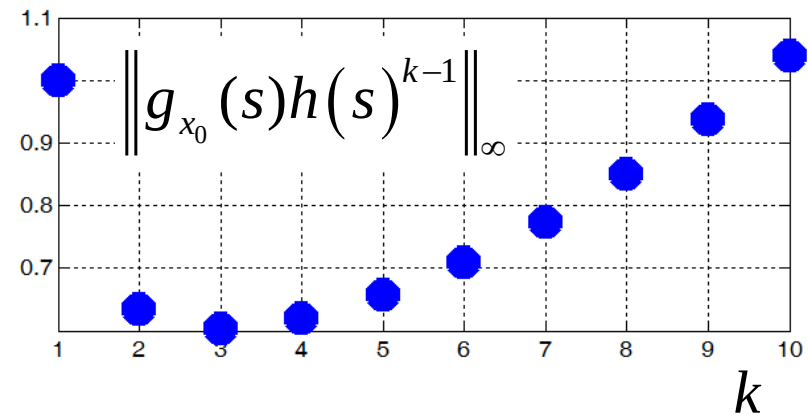
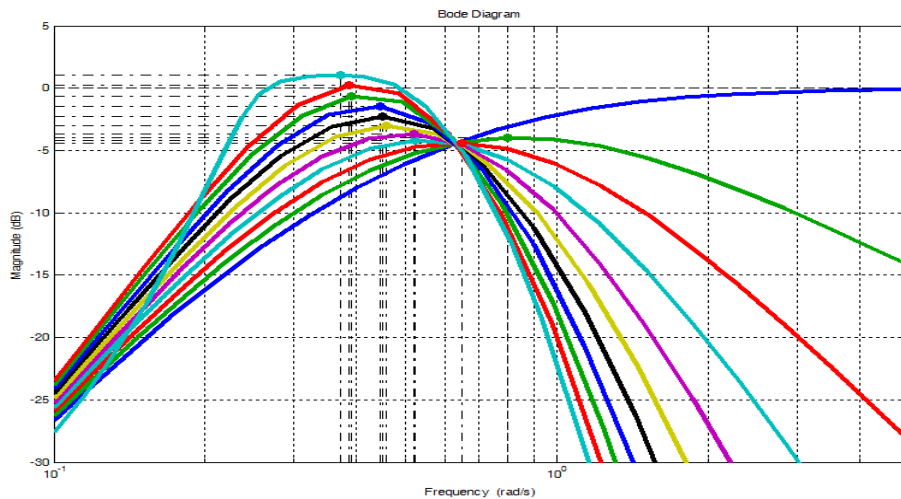
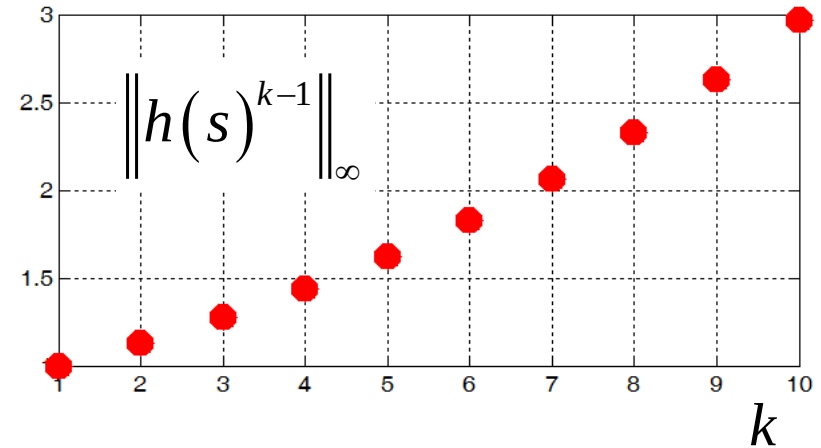
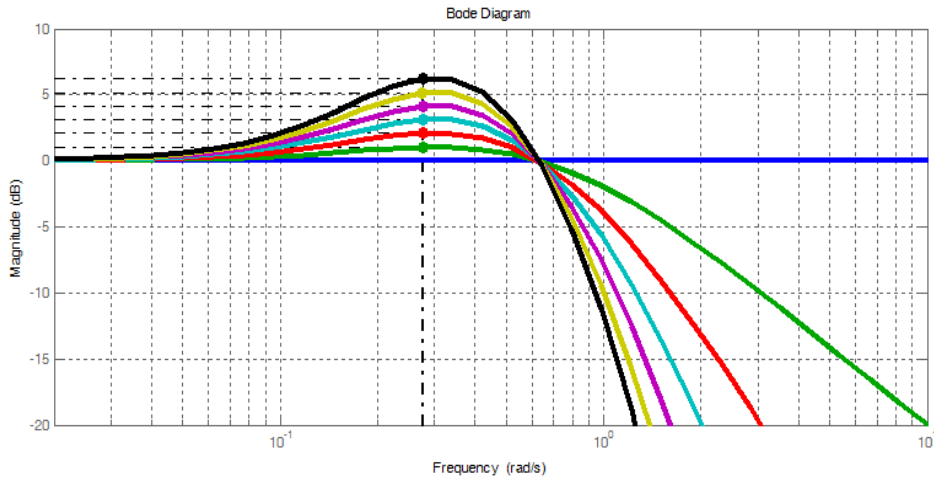
$$\|g_{x_0(s)}h\|_\infty = 0.63$$

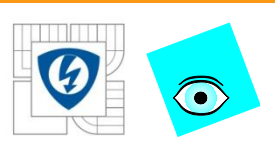
$\vdots$

$$h(s) = -\frac{m_{r,1}(s)}{m_{r,0}(s)} = -\frac{q(s)}{ms^2 p(s) - q(s)} = \frac{0.2 + s}{0.2 + s + s^2}, \quad \|g_{x_0(s)}(s)h^l(s)\|_\infty = ?$$



Norms: Predecessor Following Control





Local Design for PFC

- What can be done by local dynamics design?

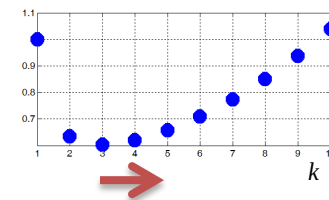
$$r_k(s) = g_{x_0(s)}(s) h^{k-1}(s) x_0(s), k = 1, 2, \dots \quad g_{x_0(s)}(s) = \frac{ms^2}{ms^2 p(s) - q(s)} = \frac{s^2}{0.2 + s + s^2},$$

- Under our conditions $\|h(s)\|_\infty \geq 1$ $h(s) = -\frac{q(s)}{ms^2 p(s) - q(s)} = \frac{0.2 + s}{0.2 + s + s^2},$

- Under other conditions? Probably cannot be improved – Bode?

- Improvements in $\|g_{x_0(s)}(s)\|_\infty \downarrow$?

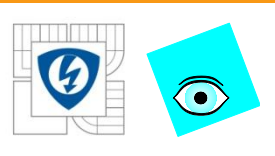
- Improvements $\|g_{x_0(s)}(s) h^{k-1}(s)\|_\infty = ?$



- What if the cars are different?

$$\|h^l\|_\infty \leftrightarrow \|h_1 h_2 \dots, h_l\|_\infty$$

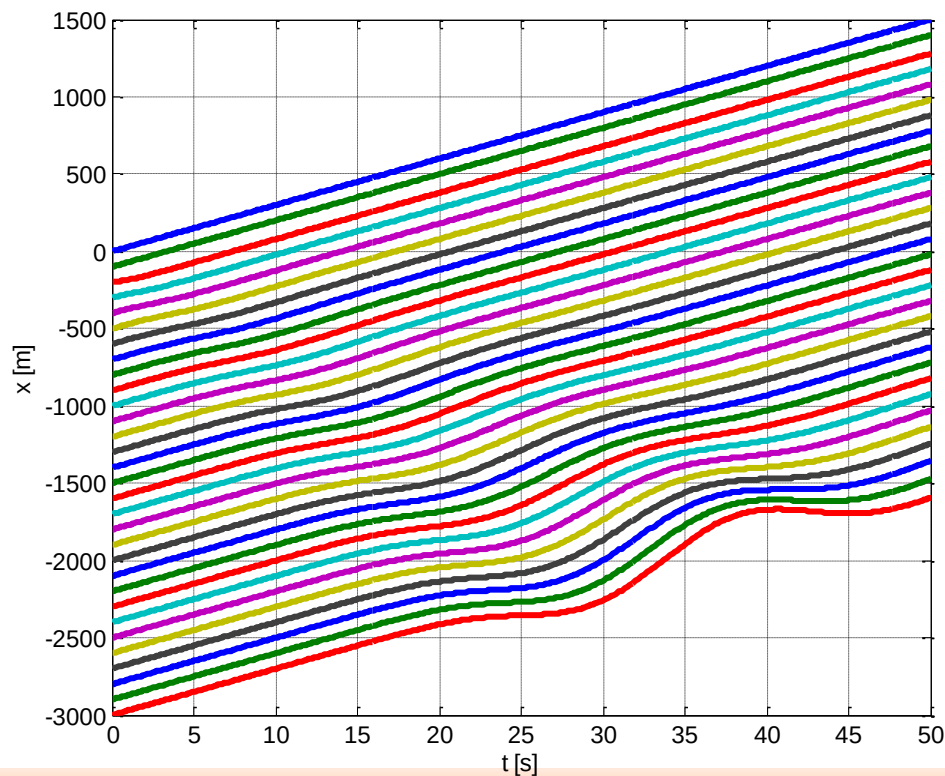
It can help!



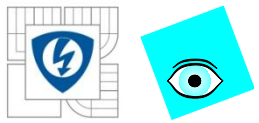
Another experiment

$$x_{0^-}(z) = -100 \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2} = 100z^{-1} + 200z^{-2} + 300z^{-3} + \dots \quad \text{puls in reference distance}$$

$$r_{ref}(s, z) = \frac{100}{s} \frac{z^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{20}{s} z^{-3} = \frac{100}{s} z^{-1} + \frac{100}{s} z^{-2} + \frac{120}{s} z^{-3} + \frac{100}{s} z^{-4} \dots$$



positions (30 cars)



Leader Following Control

$$\ddot{x}(t, k) = \frac{1}{m} u(t, k) \quad t \in [0, \infty), k = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$w(t, k) = x(t, 0) - x(t, k)$$

$$x(0^-, k) = x_{0^-}(k)$$

$$\dot{x}(0^-, k) = \dot{x}_{0^-}(k)$$

$$x(t, 0) = x_0(t)$$

$$x(s, z) = \frac{1}{ms^2} u(s, z) + \frac{1}{s} x_{0^-}(z) + \frac{1}{s^2} \dot{x}_{0^-}(z)$$

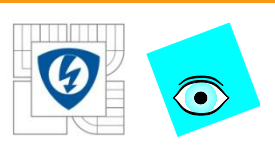
$$w(s, z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1}} x_0(s) - x(s, z) s$$

$$w(s, z) = -\frac{1 - z^{-1}}{ms^2(1 - z^{-1})} u(s, z) - \frac{1}{s} x_{0^-}(z) - \frac{1}{s^2} \dot{x}_{0^-}(z) + \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1}} x_0(s)$$

$$y(s, z) = \frac{b(s, z)}{a(s, z)} u(s, z) + \frac{c(s, z)}{a(s, z)}$$

$$y(s, z) = w(s, z), \quad a(s, z) = ms^2(1 - z^{-1}), \quad b(s, z) = z^{-1} - 1$$

$$c(s, z) = ms(z^{-1} - 1)x_{0^-}(z) + m(z^{-1} - 1)\dot{x}_{0^-}(z) + ms^2 z^{-1} x_0(s)$$



Accumulation Formula

- Relates distance to the leader with inter-vehicular spacing

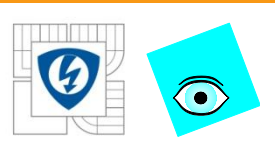
$$w(t, k) = \sum_{i=1}^k r(i, t)$$

$$w(s, z) = \frac{1}{(1 - z^{-1})} r(s, z)$$

- Holds for real distances as well as for reference distances
- Equal distances

$$w_{ref}(t, k) = k r_{ref}(t)$$

$$w_{ref}(s, z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{(1 - z^{-1})^2} r_{ref}(s)$$



Leader Following Control

- Plant $y(s, z) = w(s, z), \quad a(s, z) = ms^2(1 - z^{-1}), \quad b(s, z) = z^{-1} - 1$
 $c(s, z) = ms(z^{-1} - 1)x_{0-}(z) + m(z^{-1} - 1)\dot{x}_{0-}(z) + ms^2z^{-1}x_0(s)$

- Controller

$$u(s, z) = \frac{q(s)}{p(s)}(w_{ref}(s, z) - w(s, z)) + \frac{d(s, z)}{p(s)}$$

$$u(s, z) = \frac{q(s, z)}{p(s, z)}(y_{ref}(s, z) - y(s, z)) + \frac{d(s, z)}{p(s, z)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p(s, z) &= p(s) \\ q(s, z) &= q(s) \end{aligned}$$

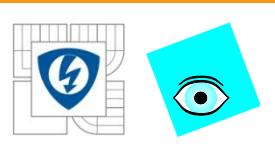
- CL characteristic polynomial

$$a(s, z)p(s, z) + b(s, z)q(s, z) = m(s, z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - z^{-1})ms^2p(s) - (1 - z^{-1})q(s) &= m(s, z) = (1 - z^{-1})\bar{m}(s) \\ ms^2p(s) - q(s) &= \bar{m}(s) \end{aligned}$$

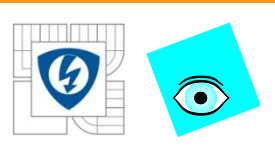
Coprimeness of
the transfer function
tested

2-D unstable
2-D stable!



Leader Following Control - CL

$$\begin{aligned}
 w(s, z) &= -\frac{(z^{-1}-1)q(s)}{(z^{-1}-1)\bar{m}(s)} w_{ref}(s, z) - \frac{(z^{-1}-1)}{(z^{-1}-1)\bar{m}(s)} d(s, z) \\
 &\quad - \frac{p(s)ms(z^{-1}-1)}{(z^{-1}-1)\bar{m}(s)} x_{0-}(z) - \frac{p(s)m(z^{-1}-1)}{(z^{-1}-1)\bar{m}(s)} \dot{x}_{0-}(z) - \frac{p(s)ms^2 z^{-1}}{(z^{-1}-1)\bar{m}(s)} x_0(s) \\
 u(s, z) &= \frac{(z^{-1}-1)ms^2 q(s)}{(z^{-1}-1)\bar{m}(s)} w_{ref}(s, z) + \frac{(z^{-1}-1)ms^2}{(z^{-1}-1)\bar{m}(s)} d(s, z) \\
 &\quad + \frac{q(s)ms(z^{-1}-1)}{(z^{-1}-1)\bar{m}(s)} x_{0-}(z) + \frac{q(s)m(z^{-1}-1)}{(z^{-1}-1)\bar{m}(s)} \dot{x}_{0-}(z) + \frac{q(s)ms^2 z^{-1}}{(z^{-1}-1)\bar{m}(s)} x_0(s) \\
 e_w(s, z) &= \frac{(z^{-1}-1)ms^2 p(s)}{(z^{-1}-1)\bar{m}(s)} w_{ref}(s, z) + \frac{(z^{-1}-1)}{(z^{-1}-1)\bar{m}(s)} d(s, z) \\
 &\quad + \frac{p(s)ms(z^{-1}-1)}{(z^{-1}-1)\bar{m}(s)} x_{0-}(z) + \frac{p(s)m(z^{-1}-1)}{(z^{-1}-1)\bar{m}(s)} \dot{x}_{0-}(z) + \frac{p(s)ms^2 z^{-1}}{(z^{-1}-1)\bar{m}(s)} x_0(s)
 \end{aligned}$$



CL after cancellation

$$w(s, z) = -\frac{q(s)}{\bar{m}(s)} w_{ref}(s, z) - \frac{1}{\bar{m}(s)} d(s, z) - \frac{p(s)ms}{\bar{m}(s)} x_{0-}(z) - \frac{p(s)m}{\bar{m}(s)} \dot{x}_{0-}(z) - \frac{p(s)ms^2}{\bar{m}(s)} \frac{z^{-1}}{(z^{-1}-1)} x_0(s)$$

$$u(s, z) = \frac{ms^2 q(s)}{\bar{m}(s)} w_{ref}(s, z) + \frac{ms^2}{\bar{m}(s)} d(s, z) + \frac{q(s)ms}{\bar{m}(s)} x_{0-}(z) + \frac{q(s)m}{\bar{m}(s)} \dot{x}_{0-}(z) + \frac{q(s)ms^2}{\bar{m}(s)} \frac{z^{-1}}{(z^{-1}-1)} x_0(s)$$

$$e_w(s, z) = \frac{ms^2 p(s)}{\bar{m}(s)} w_{ref}(s, z) + \frac{1}{\bar{m}(s)} d(s, z) + \frac{p(s)ms}{\bar{m}(s)} x_{0-}(z) + \frac{p(s)m}{\bar{m}(s)} \dot{x}_{0-}(z) + \frac{p(s)ms^2}{\bar{m}(s)} \frac{z^{-1}}{(z^{-1}-1)} x_0(s)$$

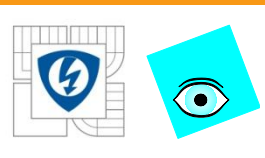
- External signals with each spatial term influencing only car with the same index (the influence is direct and not via predecessors)

$$w_{ref}(s, z), x_{0-}(z), \dot{x}_{0-}(z), d(s, z)$$

- The leader's position influences evenly all followers: the influence is direct (not via predecessors), distributed through spatial step

$$x_0(s)$$

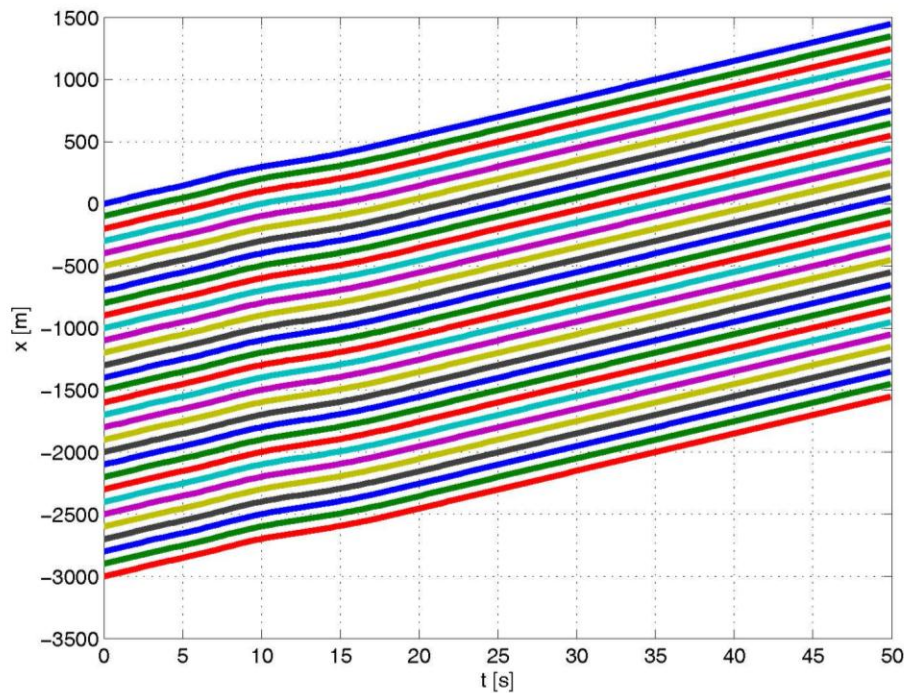
- The task is split into independent sub tasks, no spatial wave is expected



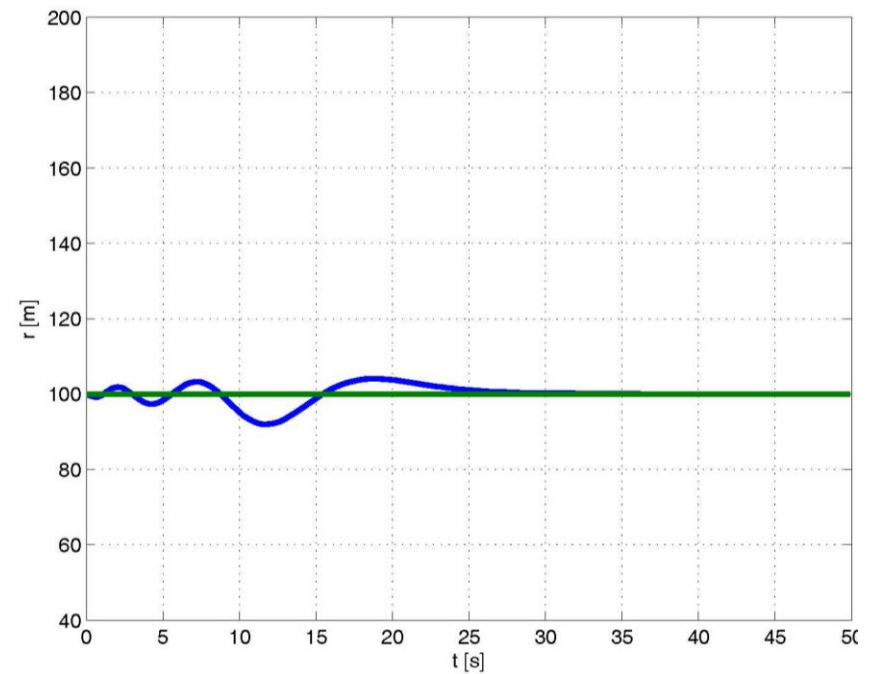
Results: Leader Following Control

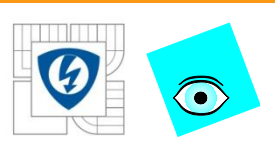
positions

between cars



distances





Constant Time-Headway Policy

- PFC + Constant time-headway policy $r_{ref}(t, k) = \bar{r}_0(k) + \bar{r}v(t, k)$
and after the transform

$$r_{ref}(s, z) = \frac{\bar{r}_0}{s} \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1}} + \bar{r}sx(s, z) - \bar{r}x_{0^-}(z)$$

- The error

$$e(t, k) = r_{ref}(t, k) - r(t, k) = \bar{r}_0 + \boxed{\bar{r}\ddot{x}(t, k) + x(t, k) - x(t, k-1)} - \bar{y}(t, k)$$

$$e(s, z) = r_{ref}(s, z) - r(s, z) = \frac{\bar{r}_0}{s} \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1}} + \bar{r}sx(s, z) - \bar{r}x_{0^-}(z) - r(s, z)$$

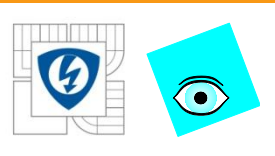
- Hence the platoon can be described as

$$\ddot{x}(t, k) = \frac{1}{m}u(t, k) \quad t \in [0, \infty), k = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\bar{y}(t, k) = x(t, k-1) - x(t, k) - \bar{r}\ddot{x}(t, k)$$

or

$$\bar{y}(s, z) = \frac{z^{-1} - 1 - \bar{r}s}{ms^2}u(s, z) + \left(\frac{z^{-1} - 1}{s} \right)x_{0^-}(z) + \frac{z^{-1} - 1 - \bar{r}s}{s^2}\dot{x}_{0^-}(z) + z^{-1}x_0(s)$$



Constant Time-Headway Policy

- Using controller

$$\begin{aligned} p(s)u(s, z) &= q(s)e(s, z) \\ &= q(s) \left(\frac{\bar{r}_0}{s} \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1}} - \bar{y}(s, z) \right) \\ &= q(s) (\bar{y}_{ref}(s, z) - \bar{y}(s, z)) \end{aligned}$$

- yields CL characteristic polynomial

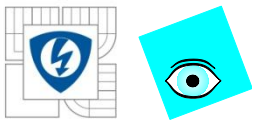
$$a(s, z)p(s, z) + b(s, z)q(s, z) = \bar{m}(s, z)$$

$$ms^2 p(s) + (z^{-1} - \bar{r}s - 1)q(s) = \bar{m}(s, z)$$

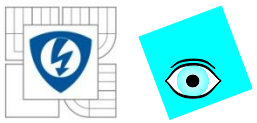
- which is **2-D unstable** as

$$\bar{m}(s, 1) = ms^2 p(s) - \bar{r}s q(s) = s(msp(s) - \bar{r}q(s))$$

is unstable regardless of the local controller applied



$$\begin{aligned}\bar{y}(s, z) &= \frac{(z^{-1} - \bar{r}s - 1)q(s)}{\bar{m}(s, z)} \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1}} \frac{\bar{r}_0}{s} \\ &\quad + \frac{p(s)ms(z^{-1} - 1)}{\bar{m}(s, z)} x_{0-}(z) + \frac{p(s)m(z^{-1} - \bar{r}s - 1)}{\bar{m}(s, z)} \dot{x}_{0-}(z) + \frac{p(s)ms^2z^{-1}}{\bar{m}(s, z)} x_0(s) \\ r(s, z) &= -\frac{q(s)z^{-1}}{\bar{m}(s, z)} \frac{\bar{r}_0}{s} + \frac{(msp(s) - \bar{r}q(s))s}{\bar{m}(s, z)} z^{-1} x_0(s) \\ &\quad + \frac{(p(s)ms - q(s)\bar{r})(z^{-1} - 1)}{\bar{m}(s, z)} x_{0-}(z) + \frac{p(s)(z^{-1} - 1)m}{\bar{m}(s, z)} \dot{x}_{0-}(z) \\ u(s, z) &= \frac{ms^2q(s)}{\bar{m}(s, z)} \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1}} \frac{\bar{r}_0}{s} - \frac{q(s)ms(z^{-1} - 1)}{\bar{m}(s, z)} x_{0-}(z) - \frac{q(s)m(z^{-1} - \bar{r}s - 1)}{\bar{m}(s, z)} \dot{x}_{0-}(z) - \frac{q(s)ms^2z^{-1}}{\bar{m}(s, z)} x_0(s) \\ e(s, z) &= \frac{ms^2p(s)}{\bar{m}(s, z)} \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1}} \frac{\bar{r}_0}{s} - \frac{p(s)ms(z^{-1} - 1)}{\bar{m}(s, z)} x_{0-}(z) - \frac{p(s)m(z^{-1} - \bar{r}s - 1)}{\bar{m}(s, z)} \dot{x}_{0-}(z) - \frac{p(s)ms^2z^{-1}}{\bar{m}(s, z)} x_0(s)\end{aligned}$$



$$r(s, z) = -q(s) \frac{\bar{r}_0}{s} \frac{z^{-1}}{\bar{m}(s, z)} + (msp(s) - \bar{r}q(s)) sx_0(s) \frac{z^{-1}}{\bar{m}(s, z)} - p(s)mv_{0-} \frac{z^{-1}}{\bar{m}(s, z)}$$

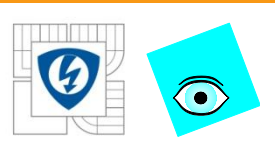
$$+ (p(s)ms - q(s)\bar{r})r_{0-} \frac{z^{-1}}{\bar{m}(s, z)} \frac{1}{(1 - z^{-1})}$$

$$= \left(-q(s) \frac{\bar{r}_0}{s} + (msp(s) - \bar{r}q(s)) sx_0(s) - p(s)mv_{0-} \right) \frac{z^{-1}}{\bar{m}(s, z)}$$

$$+ (p(s)ms - q(s)\bar{r})r_{0-} \frac{z^{-1}}{\bar{m}(s, z)} \frac{1}{(1 - z^{-1})}$$

$$u(s, z) = (q(s)mv_{0-} - q(s)ms^2x_0(s)) \frac{z^{-1}}{\bar{m}(s, z)} + (msq(s)\bar{r}_0 - q(s)msr_{0-} + q(s)m\bar{r}sv_{0-}) \frac{z^{-1}}{\bar{m}(s, z)} \frac{1}{(1 - z^{-1})}$$

$$e(s, z) = \frac{ms^2p(s)}{\bar{m}(s, z)} \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1}} \frac{\bar{r}_0}{s} - \frac{p(s)ms(z^{-1} - 1)}{\bar{m}(s, z)} x_{0-}(z) - \frac{p(s)m(z^{-1} - \bar{r}s - 1)}{\bar{m}(s, z)} \dot{x}_{0-}(z) - \frac{p(s)ms^2z^{-1}}{\bar{m}(s, z)} x_0(s)$$



Constant Time-Headway Policy

$$e(s, z) = \dots - p(s) m s^2 \frac{z^{-1}}{\bar{m}(s, z)} x_0(s)$$

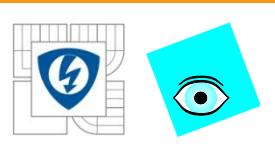
$$r(s, z) = \dots + (m s p(s) - \bar{r} q(s)) s \frac{z^{-1}}{\bar{m}(s, z)} x_0(s)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{z^{-1}}{\bar{m}(s, z)} &= g(s) \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - h(s) z^{-1}} \\ &= g(s) (z^{-1} + h z^{-2} + h^2 z^{-3} + \dots) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{m}(s, z) &= m s^2 p(s) + (z^{-1} - \bar{r} s - 1) q(s) \\ &= m s^2 p(s) - (\bar{r} s + 1) q(s) + z^{-1} q(s) \\ &= m_0(s) + z^{-1} m_1(s) \end{aligned}$$

$$g(s) = \frac{1}{m_0(s)} = \frac{1}{m s^2 p(s) - (\bar{r} s + 1) q(s)}$$

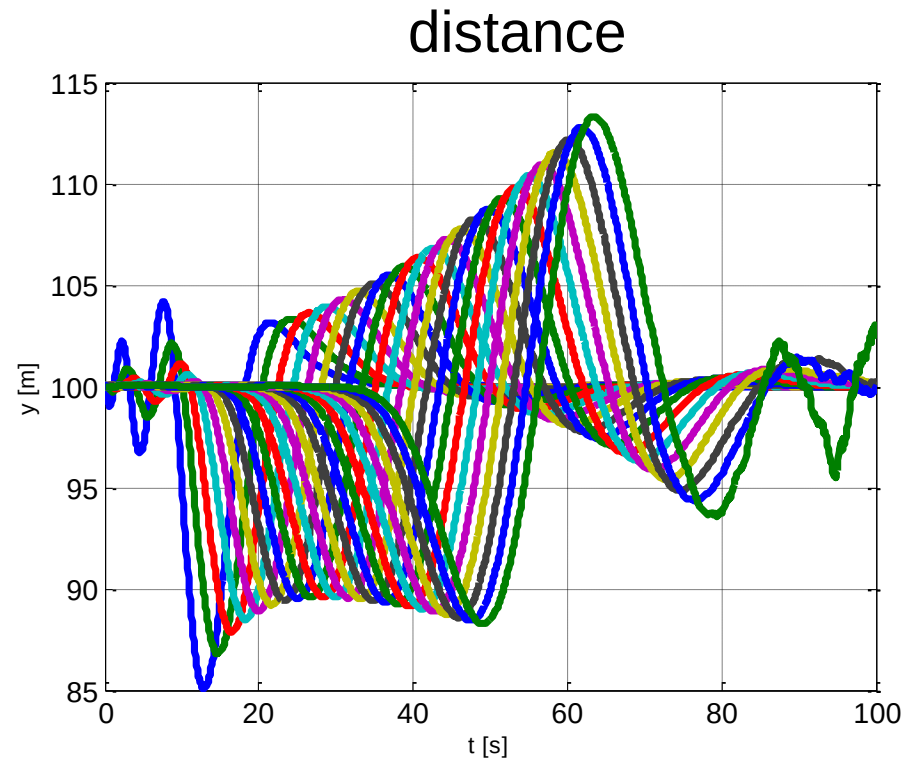
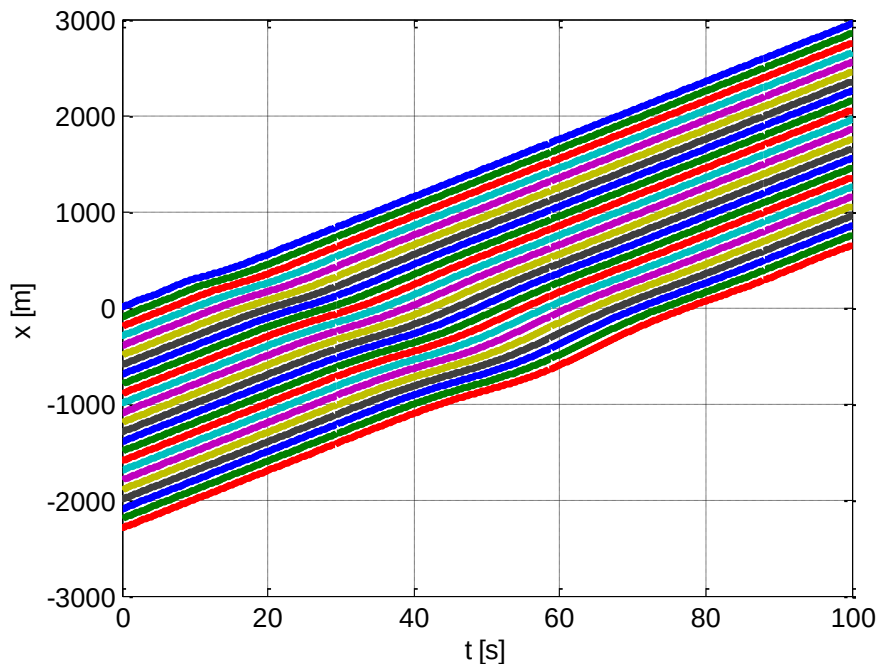
$$h(s) = -\frac{m_1(s)}{m_0(s)} = -\frac{q(s)}{m s^2 p(s) - (\bar{r} s + 1) q(s)}$$

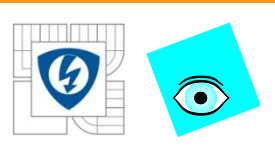


Constant Time-Headway Policy

- the same experiment conditions, the same local PD controller
- but policy parameters instead of “reference”
position

$$\bar{r}_0 = 70, \bar{r} = 1$$





THD - Another example

$$r_k(s) = g_{x_0(s)}(s) h^{k-1}(s) x_0(s), k = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$g_{x_0(s)}(s) = \frac{ms^2}{ms^2 p(s) + (z^{-1} - \bar{r}s - 1)q(s)} = \frac{0.5s^2}{0.1 + 0.6s + s^2},$$

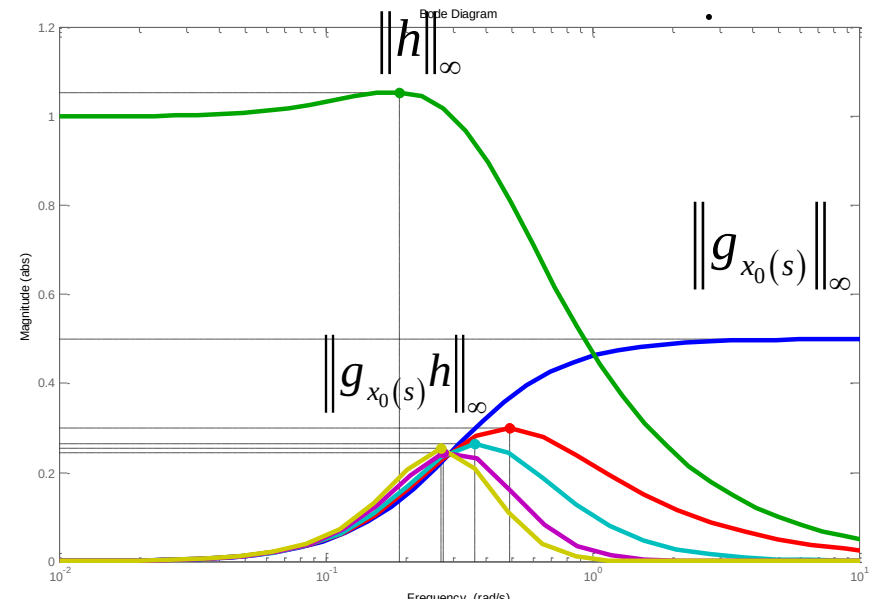
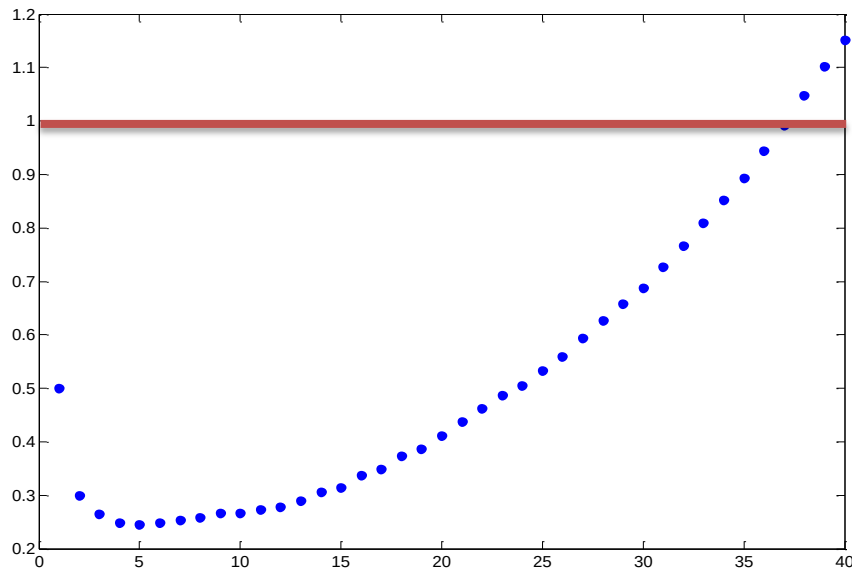
$$h(s) = -\frac{q(s)}{ms^2 p(s) + (z^{-1} - \bar{r}s - 1)q(s)} = \frac{0.1 + 0.5s}{0.1 + 0.6s + s^2},$$

$$\|h\|_{\infty} = 1.06$$

$$\|g_{x_0(s)}\|_{\infty} = 0.5$$

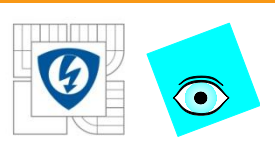
$$\|g_{x_0(s)} h\|_{\infty} = 0.3$$

$$\|g_{x_0(s)} h^2\|_{\infty} = 0.27$$



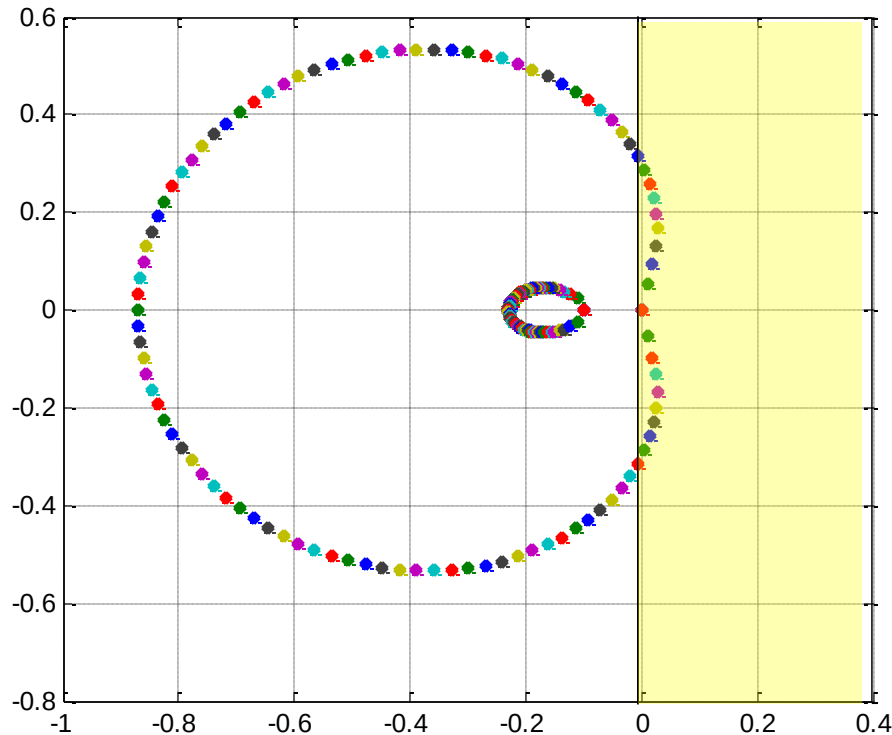
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Roots

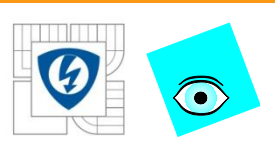
- roots on the 2-D stability boundary



$$\frac{q(s)}{p(s)} = -0.2 - s$$

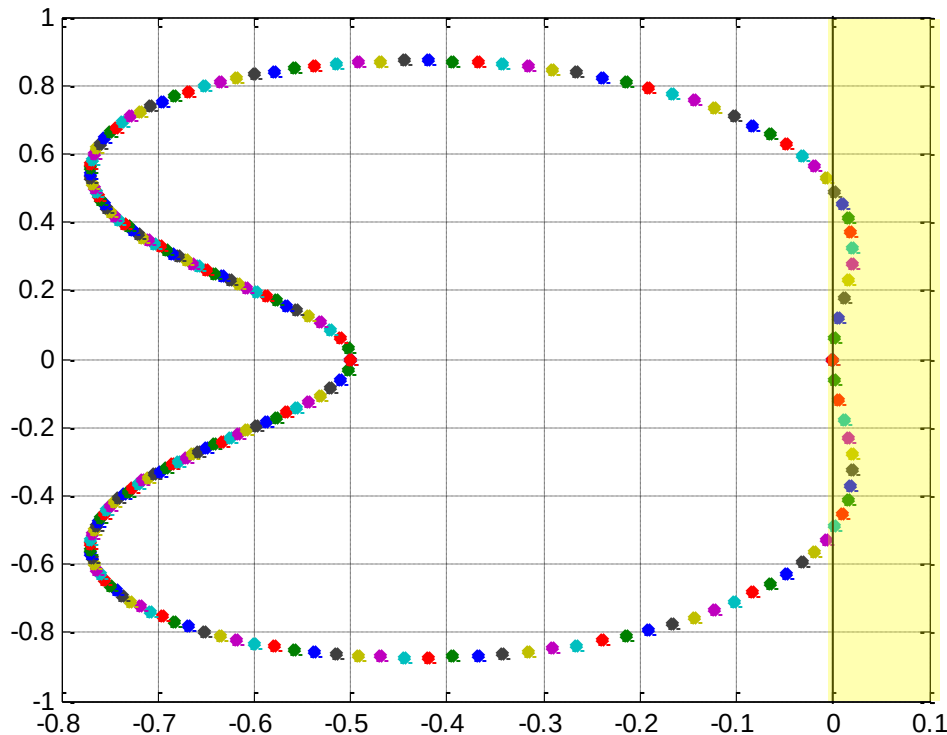
$$\begin{aligned}\bar{m}(s, z) &= ms^2 p(s) + (z^{-1} - \bar{r}s - 1)q(s) = \\ &= ms^2 + (z^{-1} - s - 1)(-0.2 - s) \\ &= (2s^2 + 1.2s + 0.2) + z^{-1}(-0.2 - s) \\ z^{-1} &= e^{-j\omega}, \omega \in [0, 2\pi]\end{aligned}$$

$$\max_{\omega \in [0, 2\pi]} \{\text{Re } r(\omega)\} = 0.027$$



Constant Time-Headway Policy

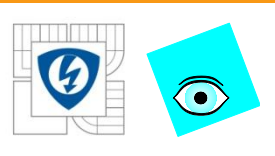
- roots on the 2-D stability boundary



$$\frac{q(s)}{p(s)} = -1 - s$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{m}(s, z) &= ms^2 p(s) + (z^{-1} - \bar{r}s - 1)q(s) = \\ &= s^2 + (z^{-1} - s - 1)(-1 - s) \\ &= (2s^2 + 2s + 1) + z^{-1}(-1 - s) \\ z^{-1} &= e^{-j\omega}, \omega \in [0, 2\pi]\end{aligned}$$

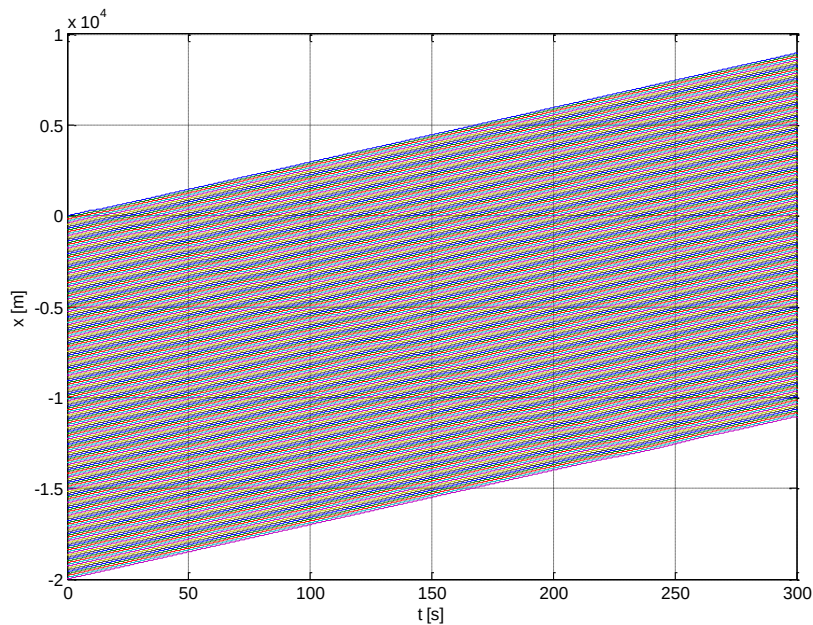
$$\max_{\omega \in [0, 2\pi]} \{\operatorname{Re} r(\omega)\} = 0.020$$



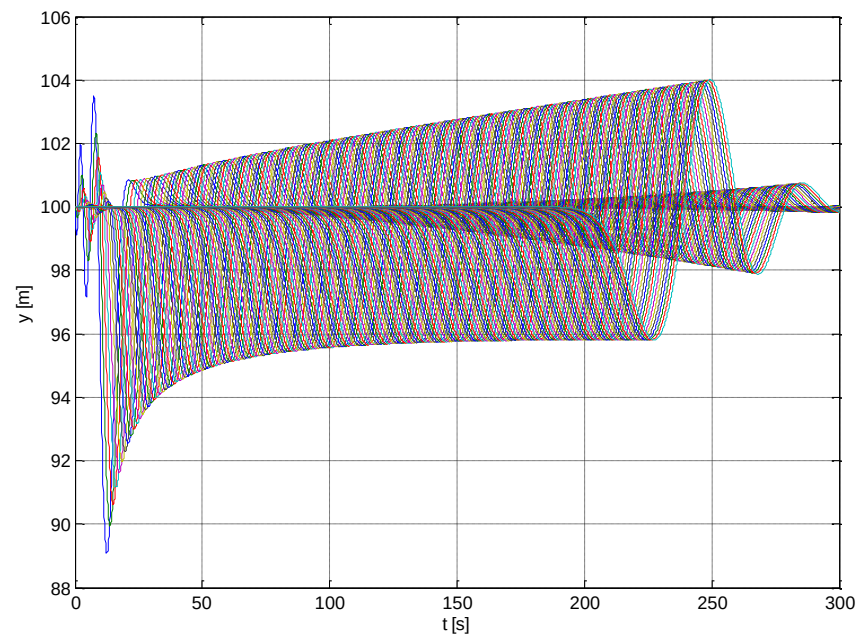
Constant Time-Headway Policy

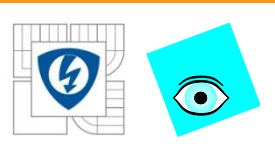
- the same experiment conditions, local PD controller
- but policy parameters $\bar{r}_0 = 70, \bar{r} = 1$ $q(s)/p(s) = -1 - 4s$

position (200 cars)



distance





THD – yet another example

$$r_k(s) = g_{x_0(s)}(s) h^{k-1}(s) x_0(s), k = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\|h\|_{\infty} = 1.04$$

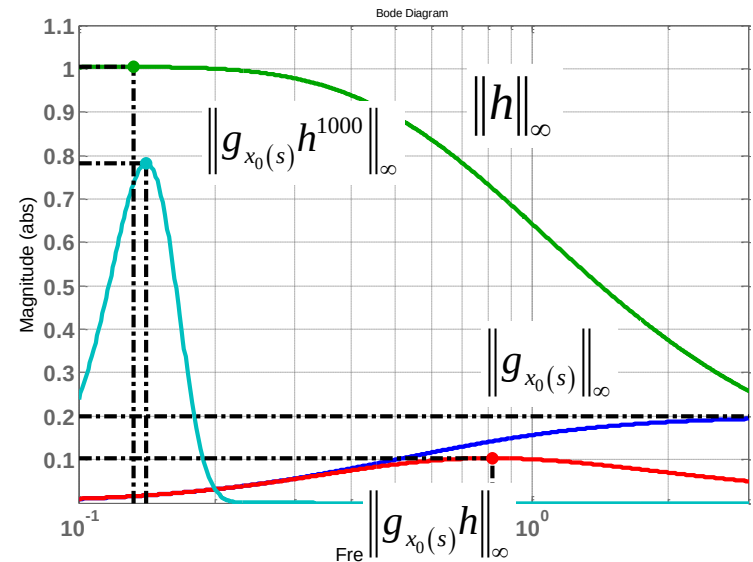
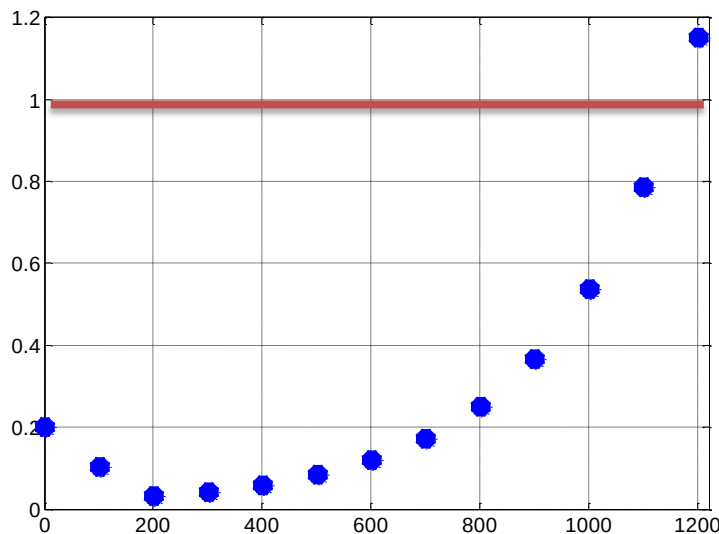
$$g_{x_0(s)}(s) = \frac{ms^2}{ms^2 p(s) + (z^{-1} - \bar{r}s - 1)q(s)} = \frac{0.2s^2}{0.2 + s + s^2},$$

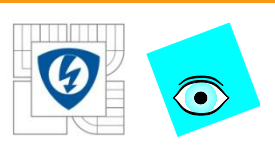
$$\|g_{x_0(s)}\|_{\infty} = 0.2$$

$$\|g_{x_0(s)} h\|_{\infty} = 0.1$$

$$h(s) = -\frac{q(s)}{ms^2 p(s) + (z^{-1} - \bar{r}s - 1)q(s)} = \frac{0.2 + 0.8s}{0.2 + s + s^2}$$

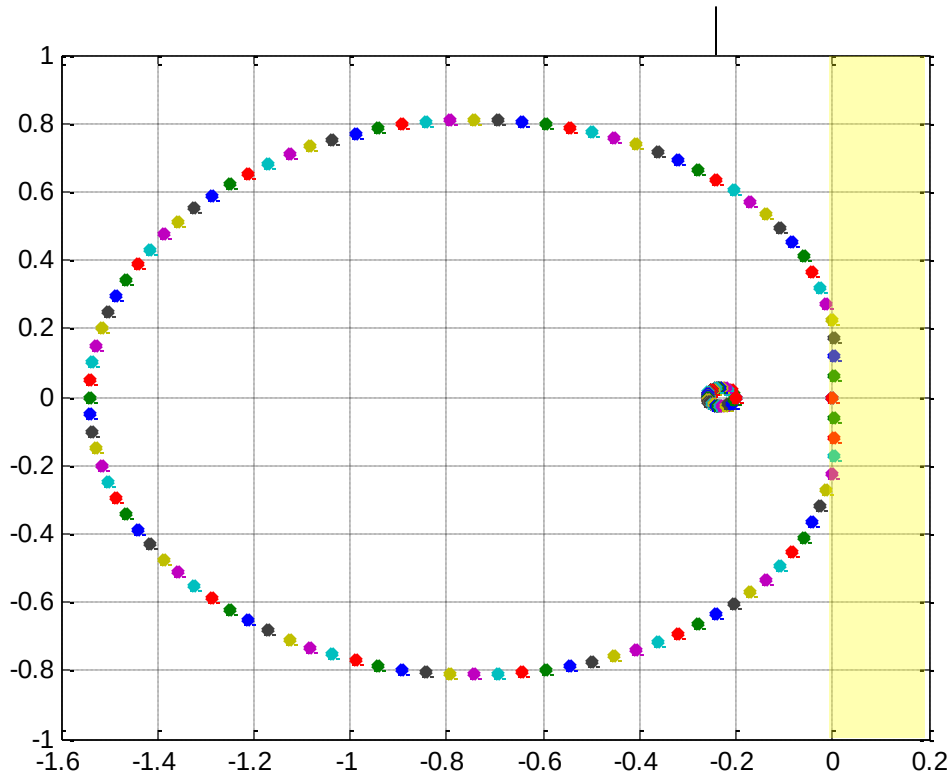
$$\|g_{x_0(s)} h^{1000}\|_{\infty} = 0.78$$





Roots

- roots on the 2-D stability boundary

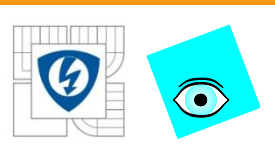


$$\frac{q(s)}{p(s)} = -1 - 4s$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{m}(s, z) &= ms^2 p(s) + (z^{-1} - \bar{r}s - 1)q(s) = \\ &= ms^2 + (z^{-1} - s - 1)(-1 - 4s) \\ &= (5s^2 + 5s + 1) + z^{-1}(-1 - 4s)\end{aligned}$$

$$z^{-1} = e^{-j\omega}, \omega \in [0, 2\pi]$$

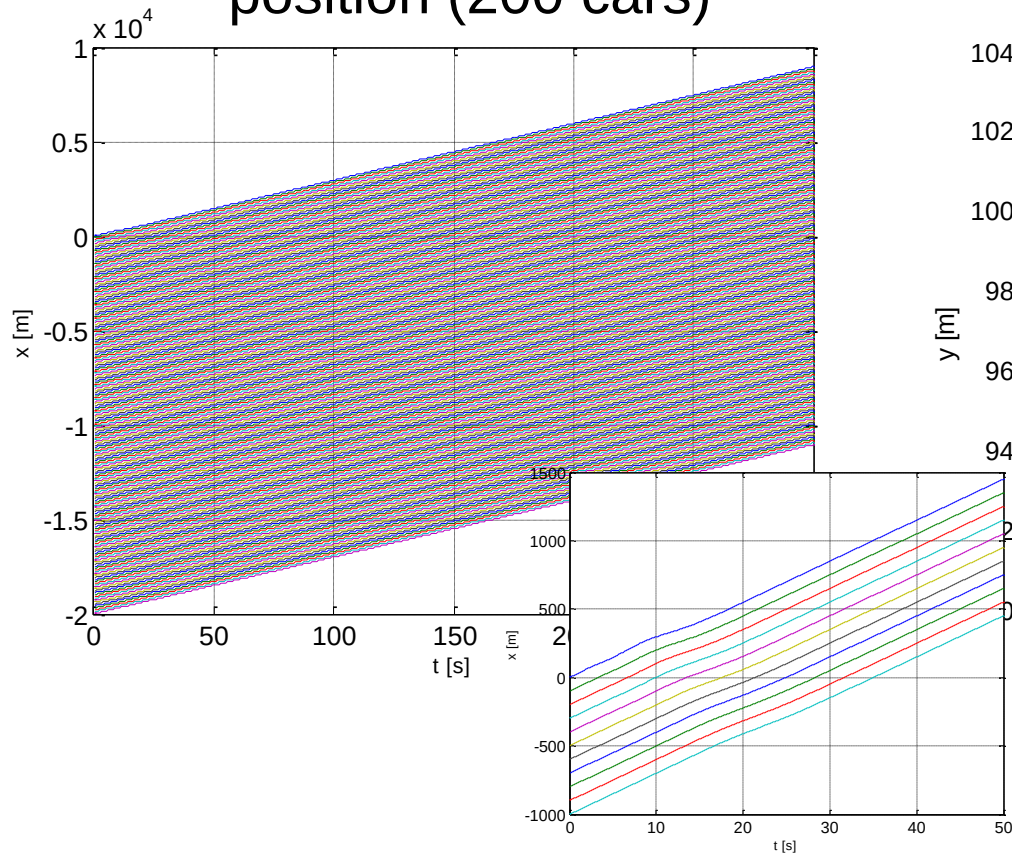
$$\max_{\omega \in [0, 2\pi]} \{\text{Re } r(\omega)\} = 0.003$$



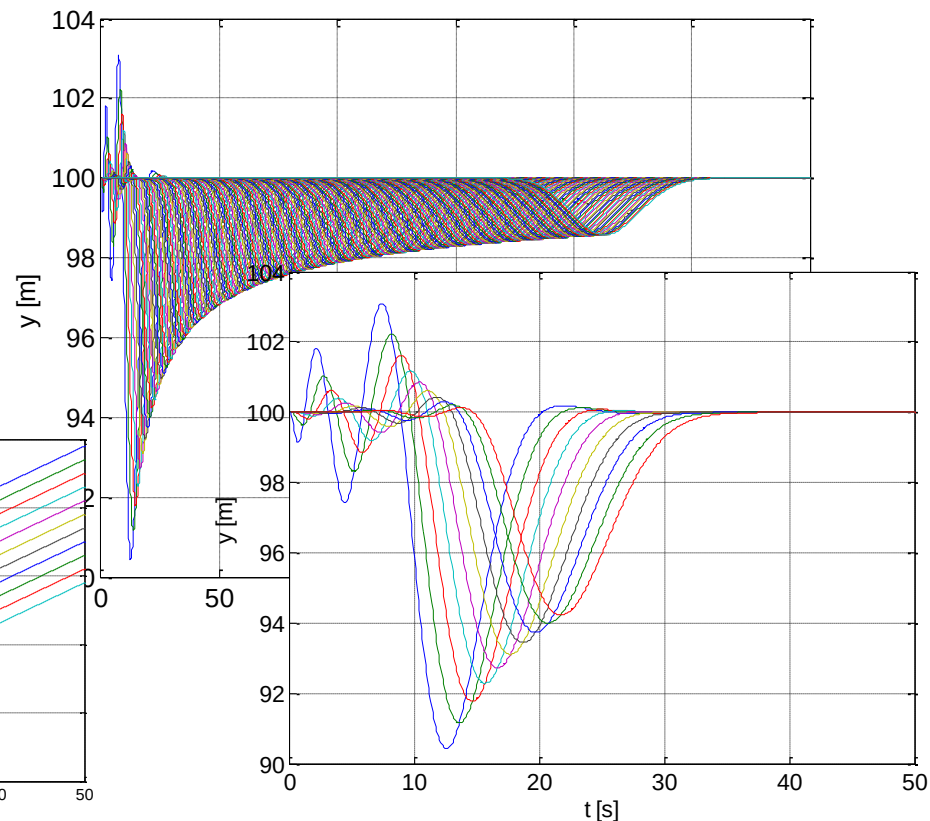
Constant Time-Headway Policy

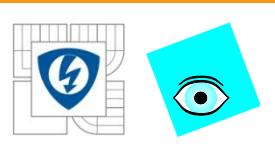
- the same experiment conditions and policy parameters $\bar{r}_0 = 70, \bar{r} = 1$
- local PD controller $q(s)/p(s) = -1 - 100s$

position (200 cars)



distance





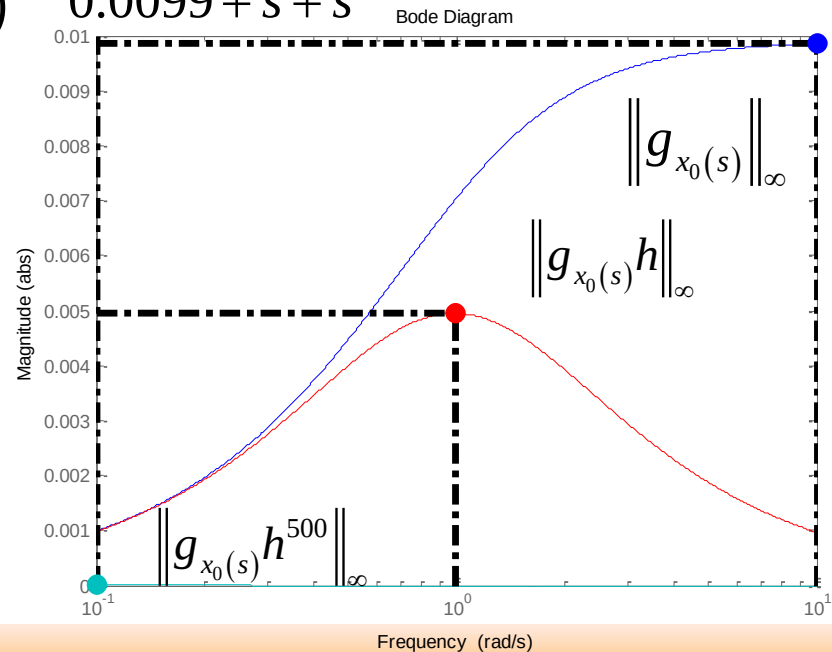
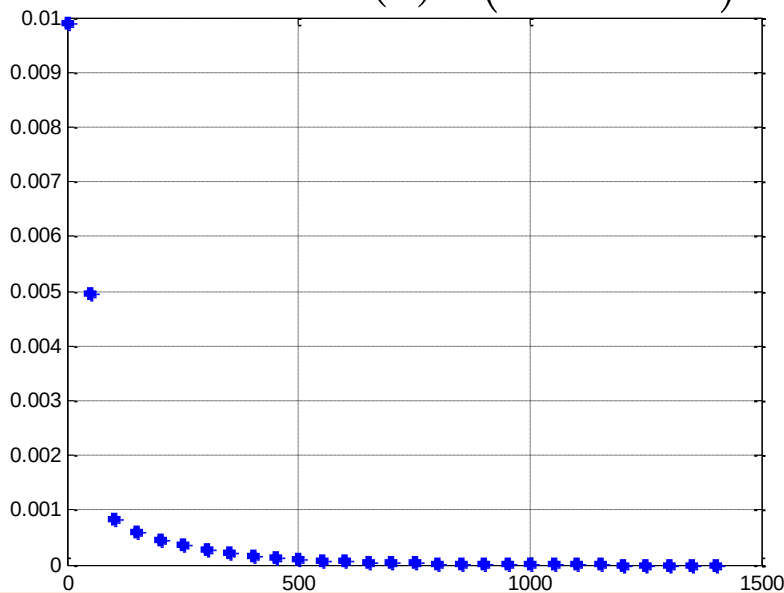
Constant Time-Headway Policy

$$r_k(s) = g_{x_0(s)}(s) h^{k-1}(s) x_0(s), k = 1, 2, \dots \quad \|h\|_{\infty} \approx 1 \quad \|g_{x_0(s)}\|_{\infty} = 0.01$$

$$g_{x_0(s)}(s) = \frac{ms^2}{ms^2 p(s) + (z^{-1} - \bar{r}s - 1)q(s)} = \frac{0.0099s^2}{0.0099 + s + s^2}, \quad \|g_{x_0(s)}h\|_{\infty} = 0.005$$

$$\vdots$$

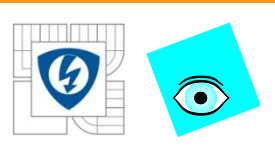
$$h(s) = -\frac{q(s)}{ms^2 p(s) + (z^{-1} - \bar{r}s - 1)q(s)} = \frac{0.0099 + 0.99s}{0.0099 + s + s^2}, \quad \|g_{x_0(s)}h^{500}\|_{\infty} = 2.75 \times 10^{-4}$$



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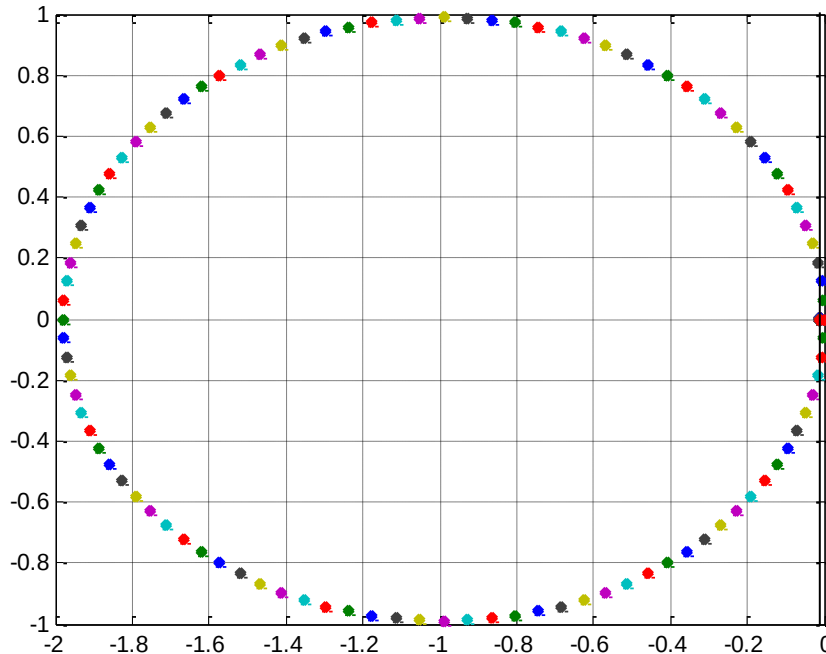
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Roots

- roots on the 2-D stability boundary

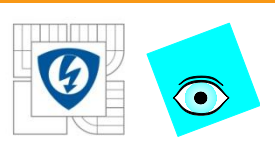


$$\frac{q(s)}{p(s)} = -1 - 100s$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{m}(s, z) &= ms^2 p(s) + (z^{-1} - \bar{r}s - 1)q(s) = \\ &= ms^2 + (z^{-1} - s - 1)(-1 - 4s) \\ &= (5s^2 + 5s + 1) + z^{-1}(-1 - 4s)\end{aligned}$$

$$z^{-1} = e^{-j\omega}, \omega \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\max_{\omega \in [0, 2\pi]} \{\operatorname{Re} r(\omega)\} = 0.003$$



Spatial IIR controller

- All controllers so far: local nature, space independent

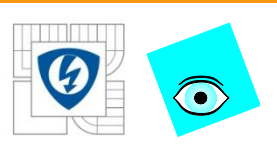
$$u(s, z) = \frac{q(s, z)}{p(s, z)} e(s, z) = \frac{q(s)}{p(s)} e(s, z)$$

- Consider again the predecessor following strategy
- But now with spatial IIR controller

$$u_k(s) - u_{k-1}(s) = \frac{q(s)}{p(s)} e_k(s)$$

$$u(s, z) = \frac{q(s)}{(1 - z^{-1}) p(s)} e(s, z) + \frac{z^{-1}}{(1 - z^{-1})} u_0(s)$$

- New technical problem: controller boundary condition

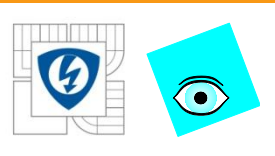


Spatial IIR controller

- Several possibilities to handle the controller boundary conditions
- For example, suppose that the leader is controlled by “locally the same” feedback controller

$$u_0(s) = \frac{q(s)}{p(s)} (x_{0,ref}(s) - x_0(s))$$

- Then, the results are almost the same as for the leader following control
- Somewhat surprising?
- Can other spatially distributed controller help?
- At least we can study it using this approach



Conclusions

- More realistic approach, (hopefully) unified approach
- Incorporates all initial/boundary condition and references
- Better understanding of known phenomena
- Connecting different areas
- New phenomena and their understanding

Future research:

Other policies

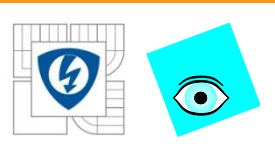
- MIMO Controllers (velocity feedback): needs MIMO framework
- More complex spatial controllers?

More dimensions

- 2-D formations, 3-D formations

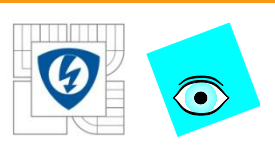
Other systems

- Consensus, UAVs, UGVs, ...



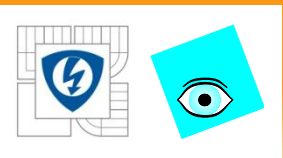
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Část šestá

EXPERIMENTY

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Experiments and videos

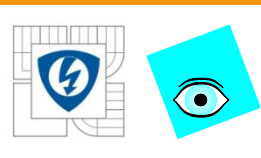
Several BSc and MSc theses:

- Lego cars



- slot cars





Experiments and videos

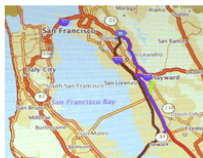
Partners for Advanced Transportation Technology



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California PATH Research Programs



Traffic Operations Research

Focuses on advancing the state-of-the-art in traffic management and traveler information systems, and producing results that can be implemented in the field.



Transportation Safety Research

Continues to extend traditional areas of competency at PATH, mainly in vehicle-highway cooperation and communication, and "science of driving" investigations on driving behavior.



Modal Applications Research

Investigates new concepts, methods, and technologies for innovating, enhancing and improving transit solutions.

About California PATH

Established in 1986, Partners for Advanced Transportation Technology (PATH) is administered by the Institute of Transportation Studies (ITS) at the University of California, Berkeley, in collaboration with Caltrans. PATH is a multi-disciplinary program with staff, faculty, and students from universities statewide, and cooperative projects with private industry, state and local agencies, and non-profit institutions.

News and Events



The National Transit Institute is pleased to announce the availability of its newly developed two-day course, **Integrating Transit Applications: Defining Data Interfaces Using TCIP**. The delivery of this course will be held June 21-22, 2011, Richmond, CA. The course is being hosted by the University of California at Berkeley. Click here for more information and registration.

PATH and CCIT Merge Centers.



The California Center for Innovative Transportation (CCIT) has merged with the California Partners for Advanced Transit and Highways (PATH).

The merge has been in the planning stages for many months and is effective January 18, 2011, with the opening of the spring semester. "The PATH-CCIT union is a positive and exciting development for the two merging centers and for ITS Berkeley as a research organization," said Thomas West, CCIT's director for the past four years, and the co-director, along with Professor Roberto Horowitz, of the newly merged center. Read the full story.



New PATH2Go Transit Application
Volunteers wanted to participate in new pilot project by researchers at California PATH to test smartphone app.



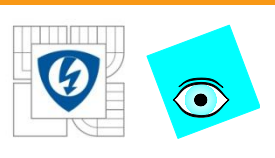
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SARTRE Project
Financed by EU FP7

SARTRE
Safe Road Trains for the Environment

The SARTRE Project

Safe Road Trains for the Environment, funded by the European Commission under the Framework 7 programme, aims to develop strategies and technologies to allow vehicle platoons to operate on normal public highways with significant environmental, safety and comfort benefits.

Sartre is led by Ricardo UK Ltd and comprises a collaboration between the following additional participating companies: Idiada and Robotiker-Tecnalia of Spain, Institut für Kraftfahrwesen Aachen (IKA) of Germany, SP Technical Research Institute of Sweden, Volvo Car Corporation and Volvo Technology of Sweden.

Play animation > click on the picture

The project aims to encourage a step change in personal transport usage by developing of environmental roadtrains called platoons.

Systems will be developed facilitating the safe adoption of road trains on un-modified public highways with interaction with other traffic.

A scheme will be developed whereby a lead vehicle with a professional driver will take responsibility for a platoon. Following vehicles will enter a semi-autonomous control mode that allows the driver of the following vehicle to do other things that would normally be prohibited for reasons of safety; for example, operate a phone, reading a book or watching a movie.

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Press release: First demonstration of SARTRE vehicle platooning
Platooning may be the new way of travelling on motorways in as little as ten years time – and the EU-financed SARTRE project has carried out the first successful demonstration of its technology at the Volvo Proving Ground close to Gothenburg, Sweden.
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