

Stability Analysis of Semi-active Suspension Systems Using a Data-driven Approach

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Abstract

The modern vehicles are getting equipped with more and more sensors, which allows the engineers to collect more information about the states of the vehicle and its environment during its operation. This information can be used to increase the capacity and the performances of the control systems. In this paper, a novel data-driven approach is presented to compute the reachability sets of the vehicles, which are equipped with a semi-active suspension system. The dataset, which is used in this paper, is provided by the high fidelity vehicle simulation software, CarSim. Firstly, the dataset is categorized using a stability criterion. Then, a machine-learning algorithm (C4.5 decision tree) is trained, which can categorize a given instance using only the onboard signals of the vehicle. Finally, a possible application of the reachability sets is presented to show the use of the computed sets.

Keywords

semi-active suspension, data-driven analysis, autonomous vehicles

1 Introduction and motivation

In recent years, the development of fully autonomous vehicles has become the main challenge of the automotive industry. This task involves several problems, which must be solved before launching the first self-driven vehicle e.g. communication (V2X), decision making, and other control problems. In general, the control systems of autonomous vehicles have to deal with three types of motion: longitudinal, lateral, and vertical. The longitudinal dynamics of the vehicle can be controlled through the engine and the braking system. The lateral motion of the vehicle can be influenced by the steering system. Whilst, the vertical motion of the vehicle is mainly characterized by its suspension system. There are three different suspension systems:

- Regular, which has no actuator, therefore its dynamics cannot be changed during the operation of the vehicle.
- Semi-active suspension, which has the capability of changing its damping coefficient while driving the car.
- Active suspension, which is equipped with an actuator that can be used to realize an additional vertical force. By this additional force, the whole dynamic response of the suspension can be modified.

Obviously, the active suspension is the most beneficial from the engineering perspective. However, this suspension is more costly than the semi-active one. The gap between the capabilities of the suspensions can be reduced by an intelligent control system. Hence, in the last decades, numerous control strategies and systems have been developed for semi-active suspensions.

One of the most widespread methods for controlling semi-active suspensions is the skyhook control strategy (Liu et al., 2019; Shimoya and Katsuyama, 2019). The basic concept of this strategy is to link the chassis of the vehicle to the sky while simultaneously reducing the vertical acceleration of the vehicle and the axles. Another possibility is the Model Predictive Control (MPC) approach (Rathai et al., 2019a; Rathai et al., 2019b). MPC methods can provide good performances, however, the robustness of these algorithms may be questionable. The robustness of the closed-loop system can be guaranteed by using H_∞ -based approaches, see (Yu, et al., 2019). However, its performances, sometimes, limited due to their fixed structure. Besides the presented classical (model-based)

approaches, there are other methods, which can deal with this control problem: machine learning-based, data-driven solutions. The machine learning-based approaches have gained wide attention in the last few years. These methods can be a powerful tool for automotive control problems. For example, a machine learning-based control solution can be found in (Fényes et al., 2020) for controlling the lateral dynamics of the vehicle. An improved MPC algorithm is described in (Fényes et al., 2019), whose performances are enhanced by a machine learning algorithm. The goal of the paper is to present a data-driven stability analysis for semi-active suspension systems, which can be used as a basis for future control design. The main steps of the algorithm are illustrated in Fig. 1.

As it can be seen, the first step is the data acquisition, which is presented in Section 2 The labeling of the dataset is also presented in that section, whose goal is to categorize the measured instances according to their stability. In Section 3 a brief introduction is given to the applied decision tree algorithm, which is used to determine the category of a given instance during the operation of the vehicle. In Section 4 the results of the decision tree are illustrated through different examples. Then, a possible application of the presented reachability sets are presented, which can be found in Section 5 Finally, the contribution of the paper is summarized in Section 6.

2 Data-driven stability analysis

2.1 Data acquisition

Since each and every machine learning algorithm requires a lot of data to create appropriate and reliable models, the first step is data acquisition. In this paper, the dataset is provided by the high-fidelity vehicle dynamics simulation software, CarSim. In the simulation software, several scenarios have been performed in order to cover a wide range of the operation of the vehicle. During the simulations, several parameters of the vehicle and its environment have been changed, such as:

- Longitudinal velocity of the vehicle $v_x \in \{30-90\}$ km/h,
- Adhesion coefficient $\mu \in \{0.4-1\}$,
- Damping coefficient $b_x \in \{1000-5000\}$ Ns/m, (independently on both sides)

- Path of the vehicle (Michigan Waterford hill track, Melbourne Formula 1 track)

During the simulations, the following signals have been measured and collected:

- Longitudinal velocity (v_x),
- Steering angle (δ),
- Angular velocities (yaw-rate ψ , roll-rate ϕ , pitch-rate $\dot{\omega}$),
- Accelerations (a_x, a_y, a_z),
- Lateral acceleration (a_y),
- Vertical acceleration (a_z),
- Side-slip angle of the vehicle (β),
- Side-slip angles of the axles (α_1, α_2),
- Damping coefficients of the suspensions (b_1, b_2).

In this way, more than 10 million distinct instances have been collected.

2.2 Labeling of the acquired data

Since the main goal of the stability analysis is to separate the stable and the unstable instances from the dataset, a separation criterion must be found. In this paper, a stability criterion will be used, which is based on the two wheeled bicycle model (Rajamani, 2005). The basic idea behind this criterion is to quantify the difference between the linear vehicle model and the measurements. This difference reflects on the nonlinear behavior of the vehicle, which means this difference becomes large when the vehicle enters the highly nonlinear region of its operating range.

$$\epsilon < \frac{|1 + \alpha_1|}{\left|1 + \delta - \beta - \frac{l_1 \psi}{v_x}\right|} - 1 \leq \epsilon, \quad (1)$$

where α_1 is the averaged side-slip angle of the front wheels, δ is the steering angle, β denotes the side-slip angle of the vehicle, l_1 is the distance between the CoG and the front axle, ψ represents the yaw-rate angle, v_x is the longitudinal velocity of the car. Finally, ϵ is an experimentally defined parameter.

This inequality is used to divide the dataset into two subsets: acceptable (stable) R_{acc} and unacceptable (unstable) R_{una} .

3 C4.5 Decision tree algorithm

The presented separation criterion requires the measurements of signals ($\beta, \alpha_1, \alpha_2$), which is expensive or cannot be done accurately. Therefore, a machine learning algorithm, more specifically, a decision tree algorithm is used to

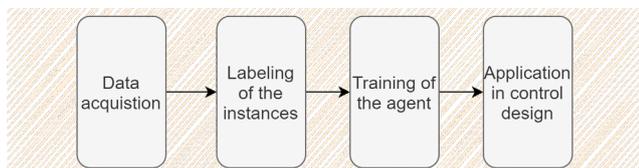


Fig. 1 Steps of the analysis process and the application of its results

determine the stability of an instance during the operation of the vehicle using only those signals, which are available from the onboard system (accelerations, angular velocities, longitudinal velocity). In the following, a brief introduction is given to the applied decision tree algorithm.

As a first step, the algorithm divides the dataset into two subsets:

- Training set, which is used to produce the decision tree;
- Test set, which is used to validate the resulted tree.

Both subsets consist of instances, which are built up by k attributes ($A=A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$). An attribute represents a specific measurement (signal) or class (stable or unstable instance). A class attribute has predefined discrete values: $C=C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n$. Note that in this case, there is only one class attribute (the stability), which only has two outcomes: acceptable (stable) R_{acc} and unacceptable (unstable) R_{una} . The main goal of the algorithm is to find a function, which can accurately map (classify) the instances by the selected class:

$$DOM(A_1) \times DOM(A_2) \times \dots \times DOM(A_k) \rightarrow DOM(C). \quad (2)$$

The resulted function is ordered into a tree structure, as shown in Fig. 2. A tree consists of nodes and leaves. A node contains a condition (whether the value of an attribute is greater or smaller than a given value). A node has two outcomes (depending on the condition). The outcomes can lead to another node or to a leaf. The leaves contain the approximated class of an instance. A more detailed description can be found in (Witten and Frank, 2005).

In this paper, the presented decision tree algorithm is used to determine the stability of an instance during the operation of the vehicle with regards to the damping coefficient of the semi-active suspension.

4 Example: illustration of the stable regions

In this section, an illustration of the resulted stability sets of the semi-active suspension system is presented. As mentioned in Section 2, the dataset is provided by the CarSim simulation software. In the simulations, a passenger car

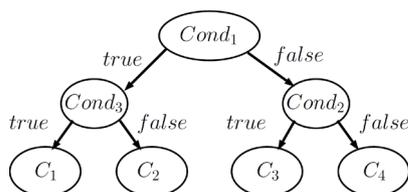


Fig. 2 Example of decision tree

has been used, whose mass was set to $m = 1530$ kg. The damping coefficients of the left and right suspensions have been modified between $b_x = \{500 - 4500\}$ Ns/m.

After the data acquisition and labeling of the data, the machine learning software WEKA is applied to produce the decision tree.

In the following, the stable regions of the semi-active suspension system are presented using the produced decision tree. The dataset has been divided into subsets using the damping coefficients (b_l, b_r) and equidistant resolution $\Delta b = 1500$ Nm/s. For each subset, a decision tree has been produced. Each tree has high performance, which means their percentage of the correctly classified instances is above 90 %.

In the first case, the longitudinal velocity of the vehicle is set to $v_x = 30$ km/h, while the damping coefficients of the suspensions are changed simultaneously between 500–4500 Ns/m. The stable regions of this case are illustrated in the plane of ψ and β in Fig. 3. As the figure demonstrates, the stable sets shrink along with the increasing damping coefficient. It means that the performance of the vehicles decreases at increased damping coefficients.

In the next case, the longitudinal velocity of the vehicle is set to $v_x = 60$ km/h shown in Fig. 4. The same tendency can be observed as in the previous case. However, the sizes of the sets are smaller at all damping coefficients. This phenomenon can be explained by the increased velocity, which also degrades the stability of the vehicle.

In the next cases, the left damping coefficients are fixed at $b_l = 500$ Ns/m, while the right ones are changed between $b_r = \{500 - 4500\}$ Ns/m.

Fig. 5 shows the cases when the longitudinal velocity is set to $v_x = 30$ km/h. The same tendency can be observed as in Fig. 5. However, the sizes of the sets become much smaller along with the increasing right damping coefficient.

In case of Fig. 6, the longitudinal velocity of the vehicle is fixed at $v_x = 60$ km/h. This figure shows similar tendency as presented in the previous cases.

5 Application example and future plans

In this section, a possible application example of the presented reachability sets is presented. The presented sets can be used in the control design of the semi-active suspension system. In general, the goal of the control design is to find the balance between the stability of the vehicle and the comfort requirements. It means that the control system must minimize the vertical acceleration:

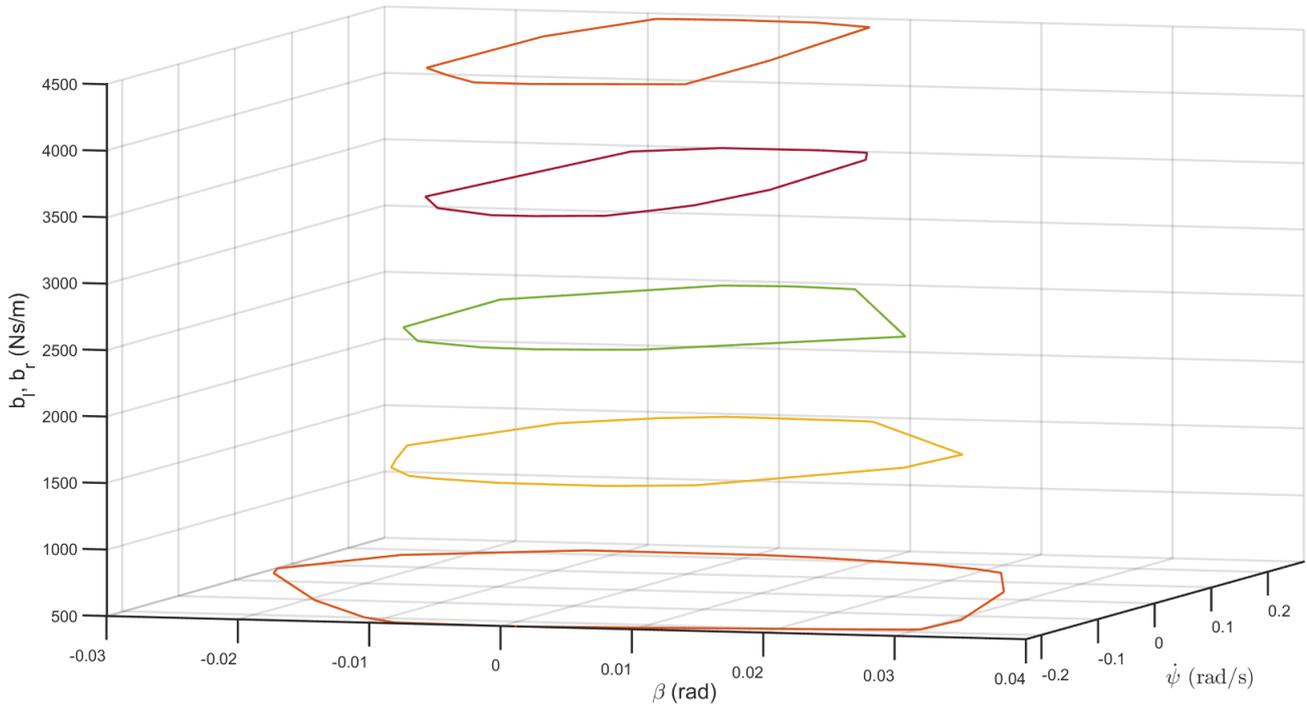


Fig. 3 Stable sets at $v_x = 30$ km/h

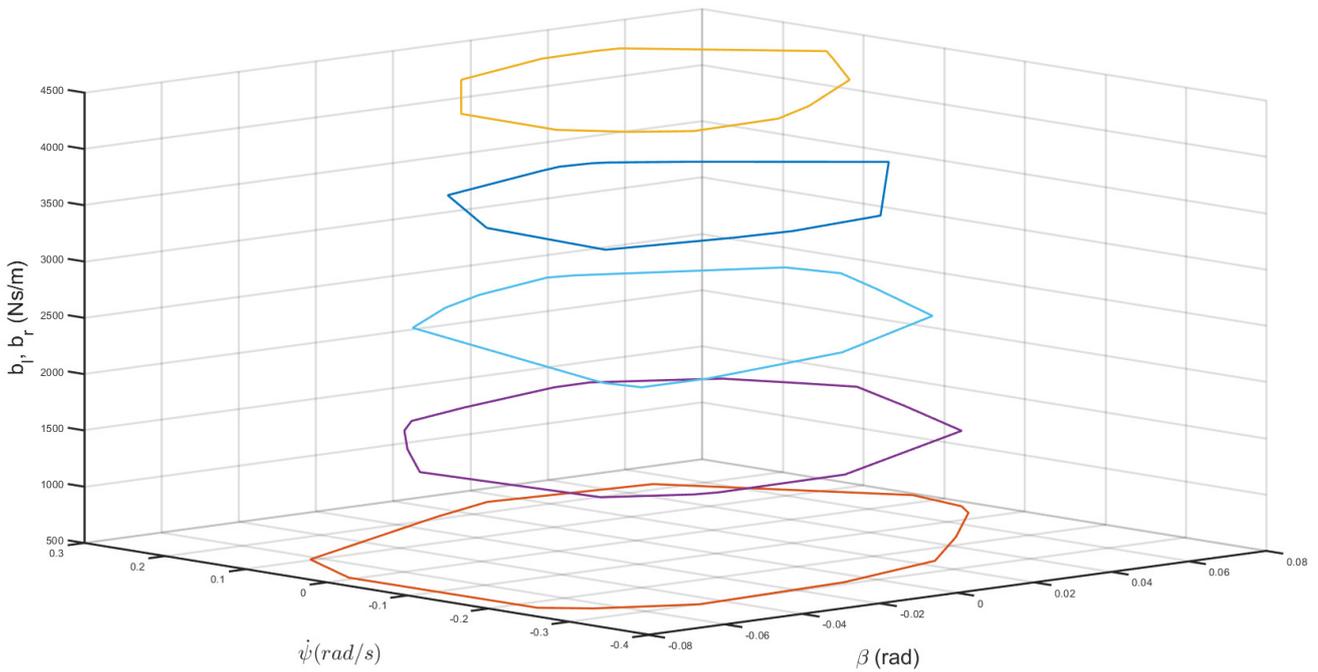


Fig. 4 Stable sets at $v_x = 60$ km/h

$$z_1 = |a_z| \rightarrow \min!, \quad (3)$$

and, in parallel, the displacement of the suspension:

$$z_2 = |x_v - x_s| \rightarrow \min!, \quad (4)$$

where x_v denotes the vertical position of the vehicle body and x_s is the vertical position of the suspension.

However, both minimization tasks cannot be satisfied at once. Therefore, the primary goal is to ensure the stability of the vehicle, then to stratify the comfort requirement.

The presented decision trees can be used to compute the bounds of damping coefficients, within which the stability of the vehicle can be guaranteed. It means that the bounds can be computed as:

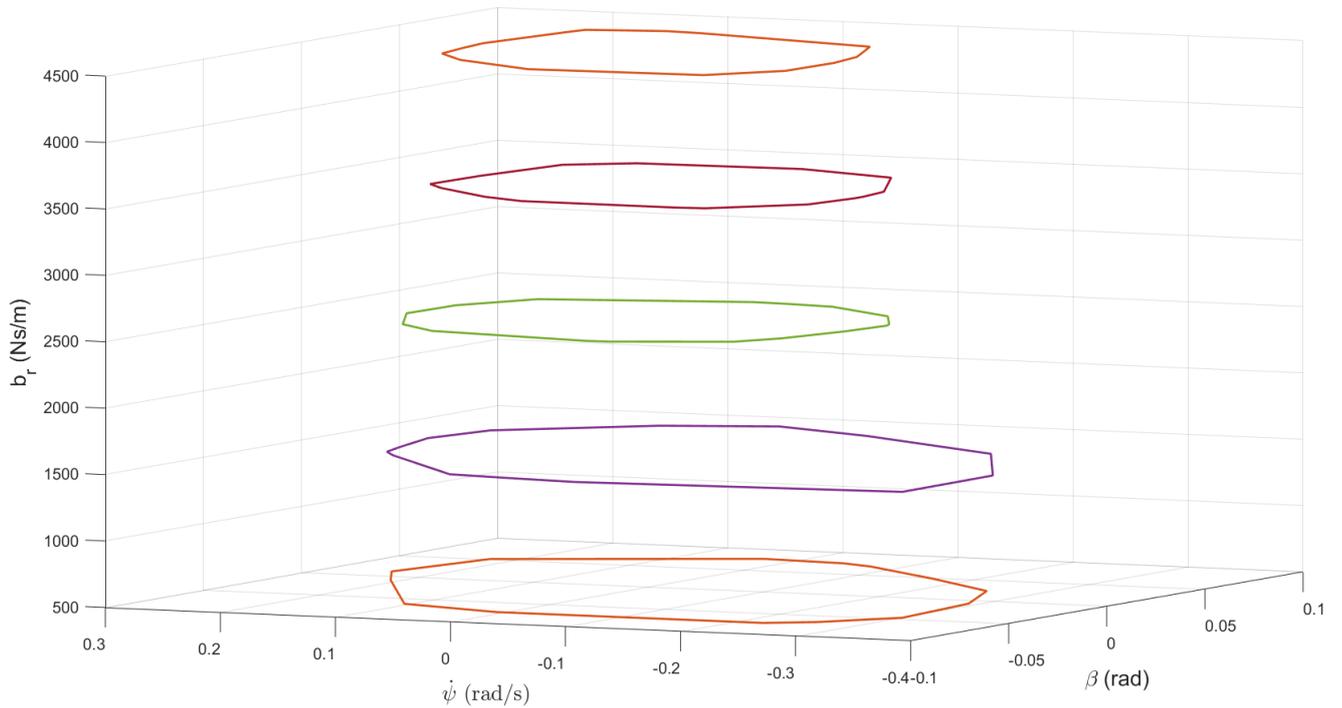


Fig. 5 Stable sets at $v_x = 30$ km/h, fixed at $b_l = 500$ Ns/m

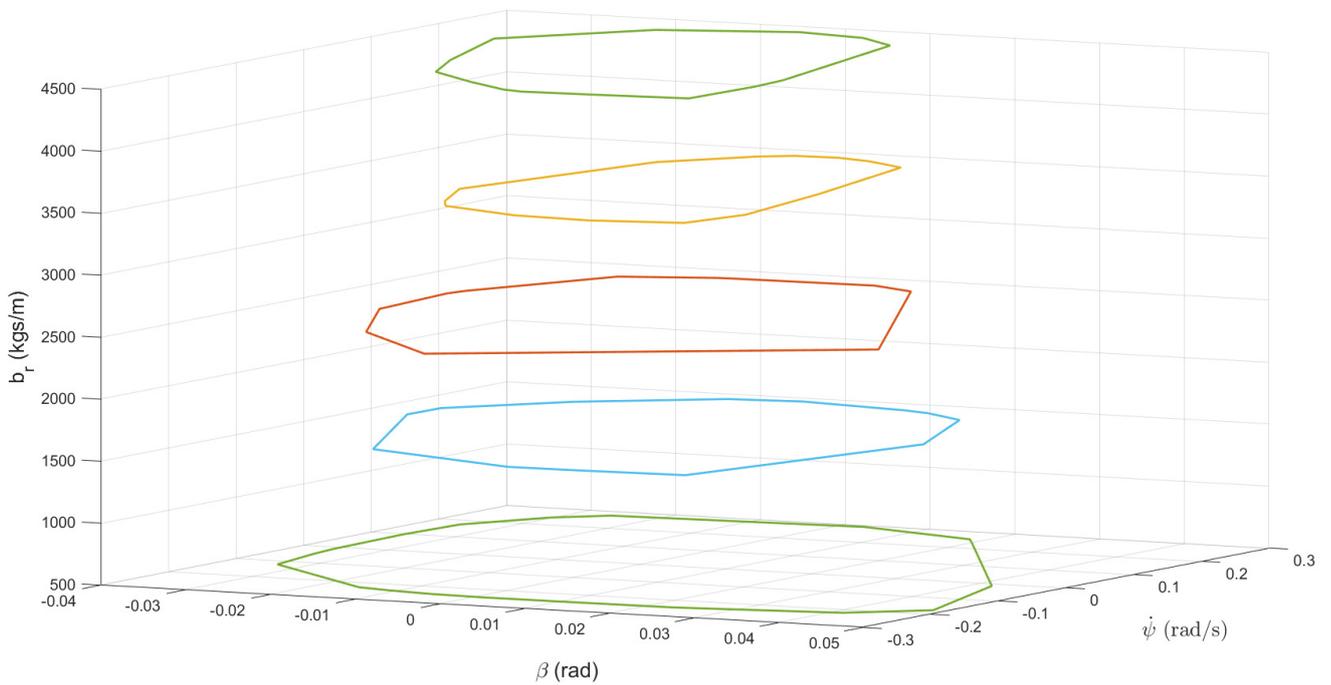


Fig. 6 Stable sets at $v_x = 60$ km/h, fixed $b_l = 500$ Ns/m

$$\mathbf{b}_{x,u} = \max_i (\mathbf{T}_i(\mathbf{m}_1, \dots, \mathbf{m}_n)), \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{b}_{x,l} = \min_i (\mathbf{T}_i(\mathbf{m}_1, \dots, \mathbf{m}_n)), \quad (6)$$

where \mathbf{T}_i denotes the produced trees, $\mathbf{m}_1, \dots, \mathbf{m}_n$ are the measurements from the onboard sensors, $\mathbf{b}_{x,u}$ is the upper bound, while $\mathbf{b}_{x,l}$ is the lower bound of the damping coefficients ($\mathbf{x} \in \{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{l}\}$).

For example, these bounds can be used in a Model Predictive Control (MPC) formulation, which can be used to control semi-active suspension system, see in Rathai et al. (2019a). The whole control structure is illustrated in Fig. 7.

The authors' future plan includes the implementation of the proposed control strategy and its validation in MATLAB/CarSim environment.

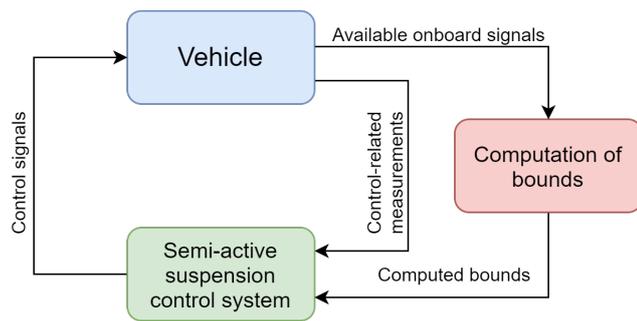


Fig. 7 Structure of the control system

6 Conclusion

In this paper, a data-driven stability set analysis has been presented for semi-active suspension systems. The first step of the algorithm was the data acquisition, which was performed by using the high-fidelity vehicle dynamics simulation software, CarSim. The labeled dataset has been used to produce a decision tree, which was able to categorize the current measurements using only the onboard signals. Finally, a possible application of the presented decision trees has been shown, in which the decision trees were used to compute the bounds of the damping coefficients.

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