



MODELLING AND CONTROLLING THE STEERING FORCE FEEDBACK USING SIMULINK AND xPC TARGET

Dipl.-Ing. M. Brünger-Koch, 05/06/09

Model-Based Design Conference 2005



1. Introduction

- Company and institute
- Motivation
- Laboratory environment

2. Force feedback steering control

- xPC Target
- Steering control model

3. Summary and outlook

- Summary
- Outlook

1. Introduction



German Aerospace Center (DLR)

Exploratory focuses

- Aeronautics
- Astronautics
- Energy
- **Transportation**

Budget

- 2002 1.153 Mio. Euro
- 2003 1.116 Mio. Euro

Scientific competence:

- Circa 5.100 employees, including about 2.300 scientists



Institute of Transportation Systems

Residence: Braunschweig

Since: March 2001

Director: Prof. Dr.-Ing. Karsten Lemmer

Employees:

Presently 54 employees from various scientific disciplines (expansion planned)

Fields of Research:

Automotive and Railway Systems

Range of tasks:

Basic research

Creating concepts and strategies

Prototype development



Basics of driver assistance

- Driver modelling
- System architecture
- Driver – Traffic management



Which assistance is necessary?

Applied driver assistance

- Driver oriented design
- Human-machine interface
- Adaptation to driver and situation



How should assistance be implemented?

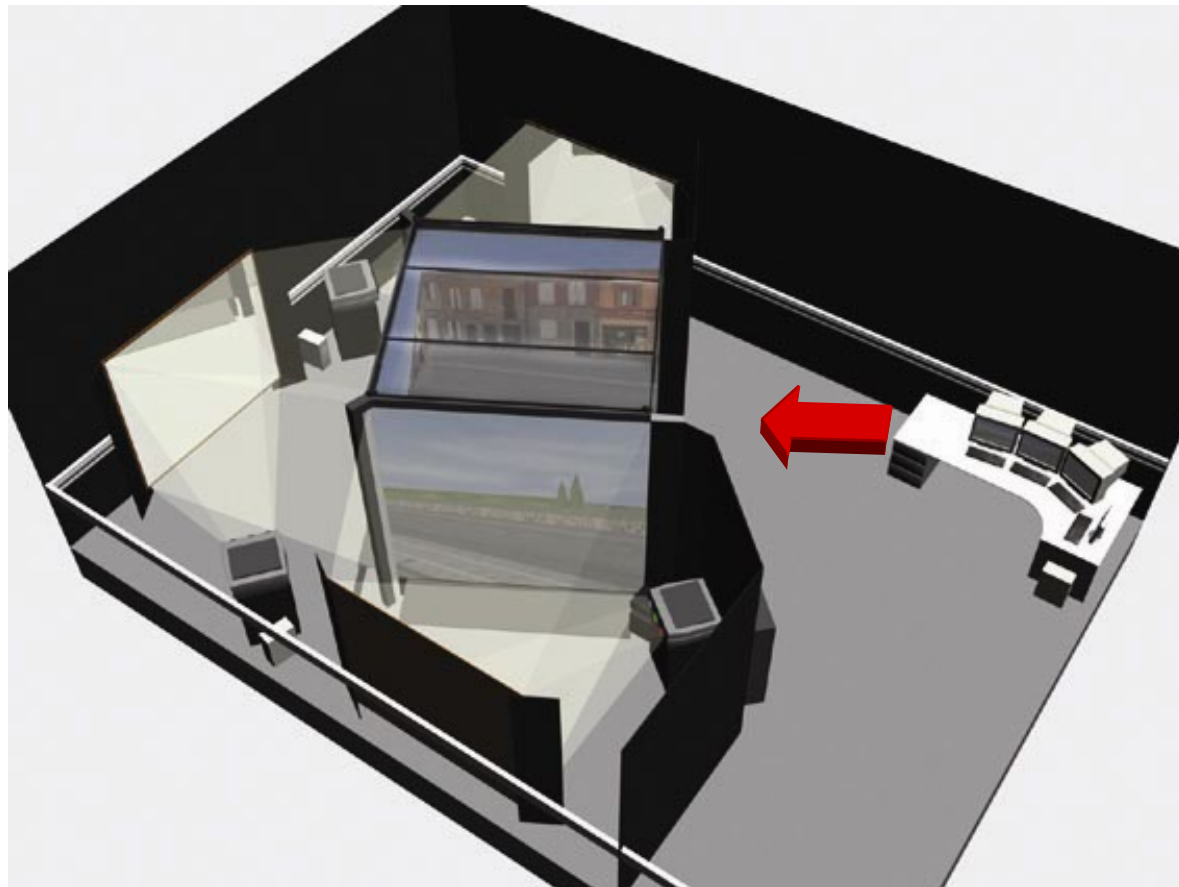
Research infrastructure

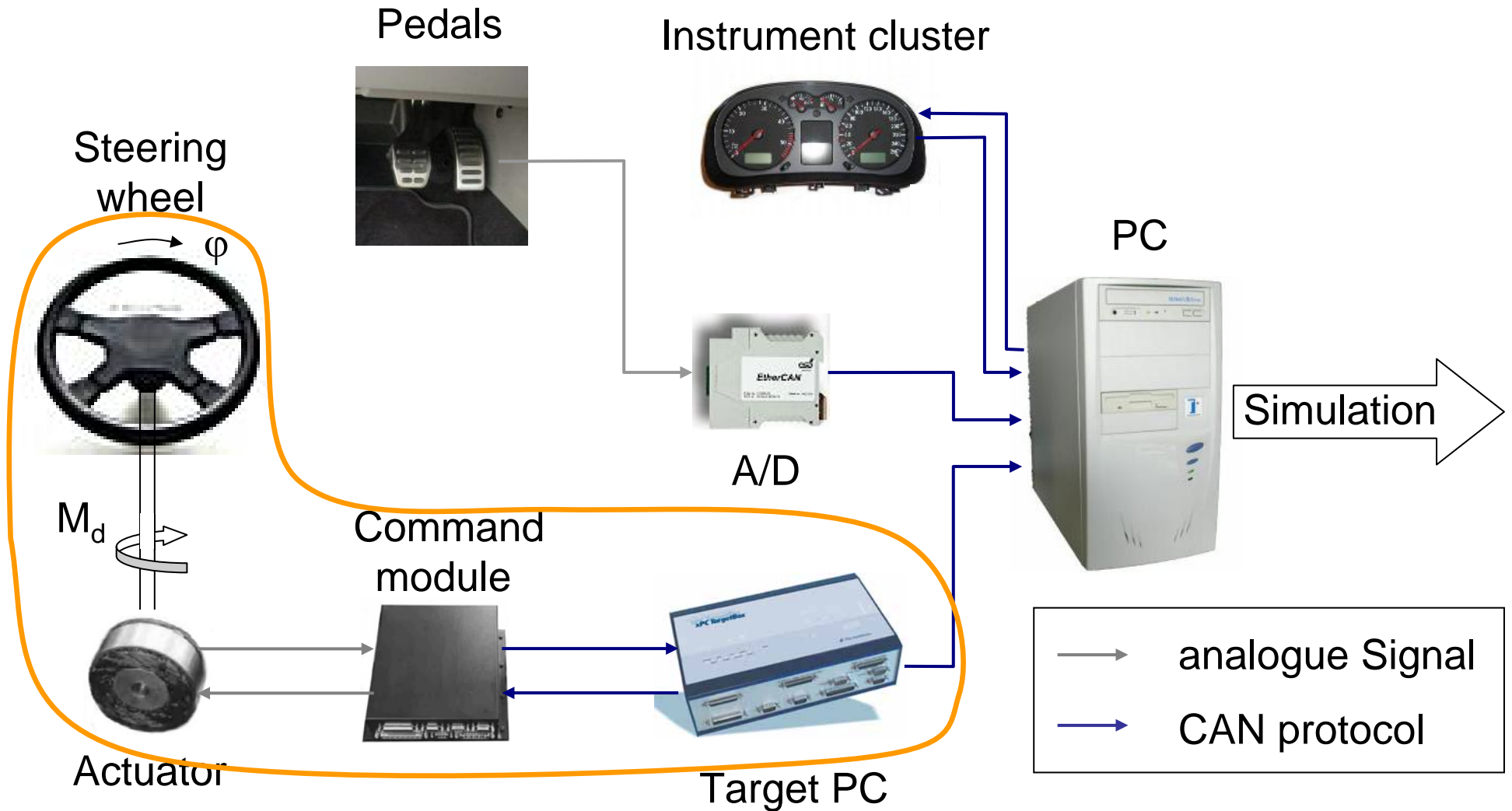


Dynamic Simulator

Measuring vehicle







2. Force feedback steering control



Key features

- Provides a high-performance industrial PC system, optimized to run Simulink and Real-Time Workshop generated applications in real time
- Supports all xPC Target capabilities
- Offers various I/O options

Specifications

- Pentium III 700 MHz
- 128 MB RAM, 32 MB FlashRAM



<http://www.mathworks.com/products/>

Matlab®

↳ Simulink®

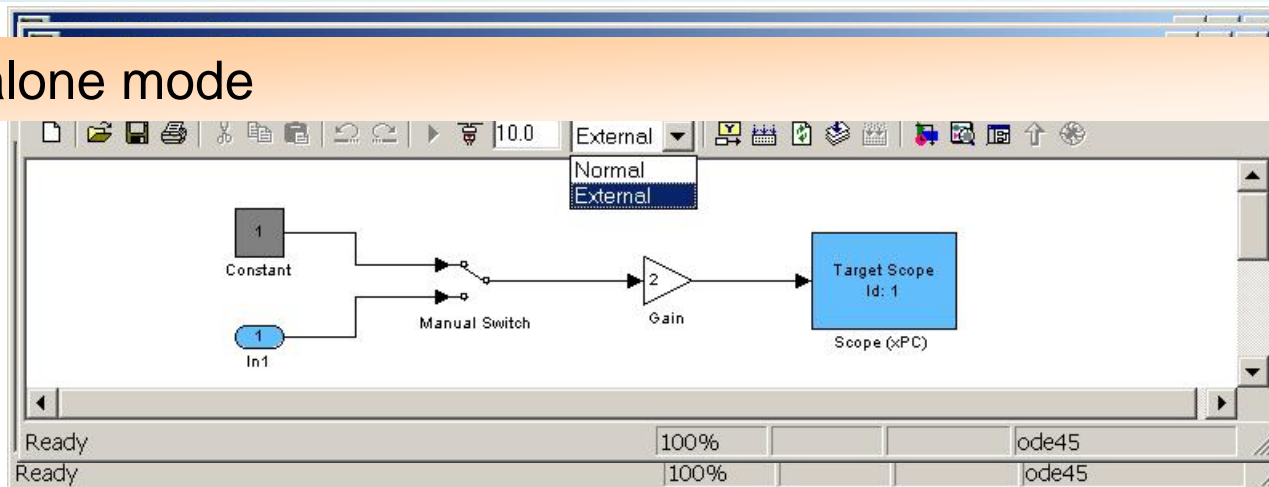
↳ Real-Time Workshop®

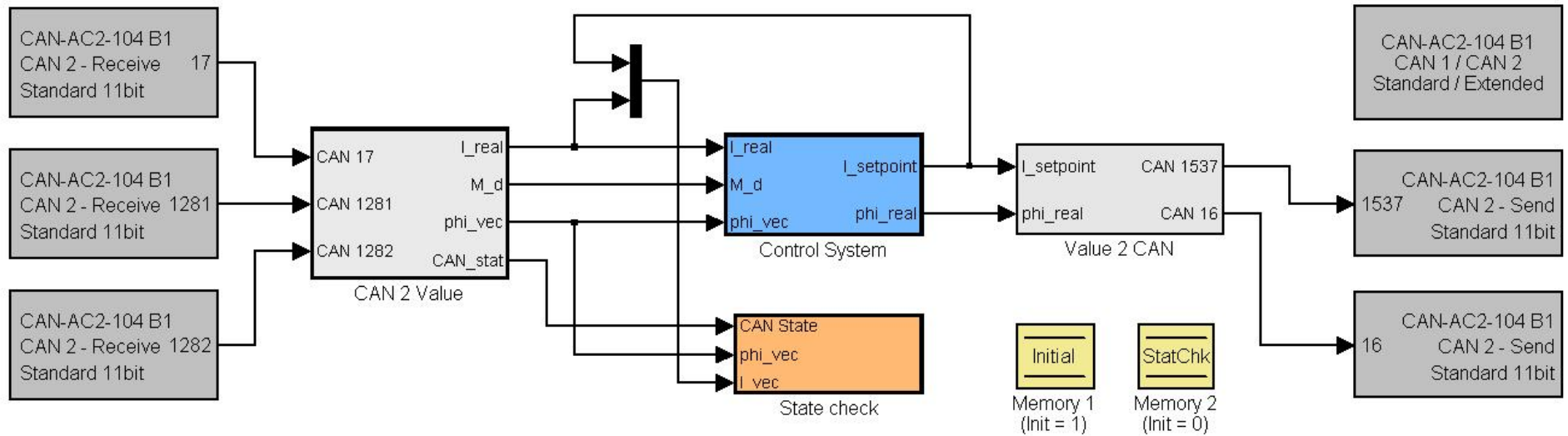
↳ **xPC Target**

↳ **xPC Target Embedded Option**

- Enables host-target communication (via RS-232 or TCP/IP)
- Supports more than 250 standard I/O boards
- Simulink external mode for parameter tuning

- Stand-alone mode

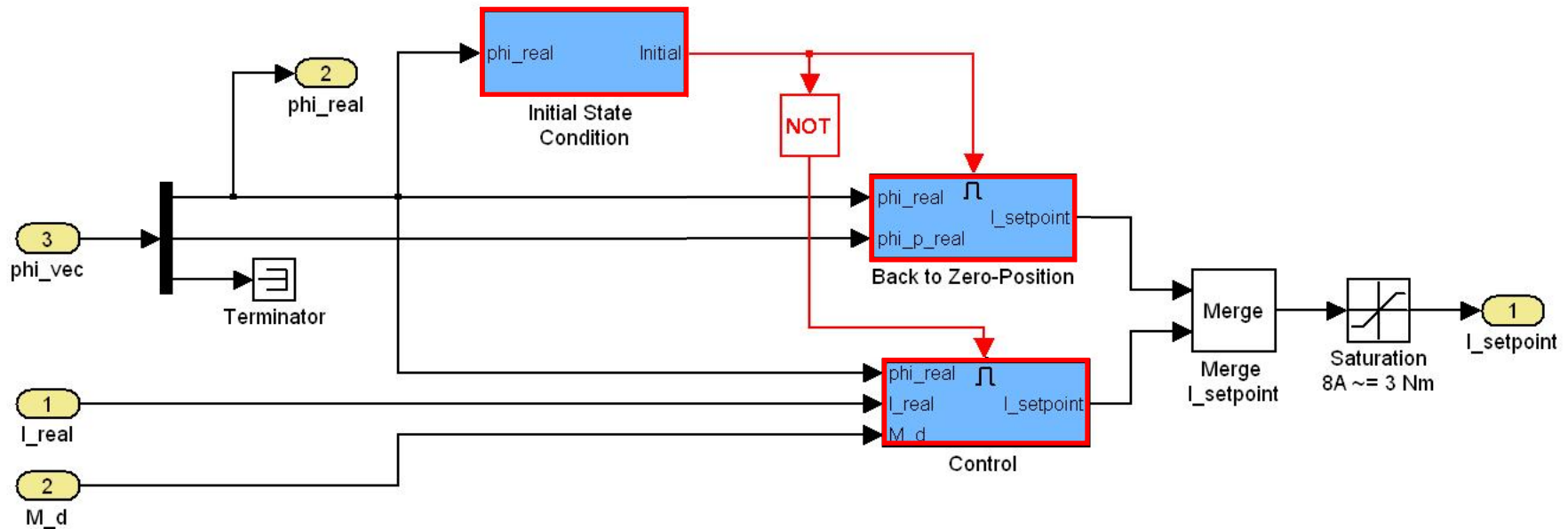




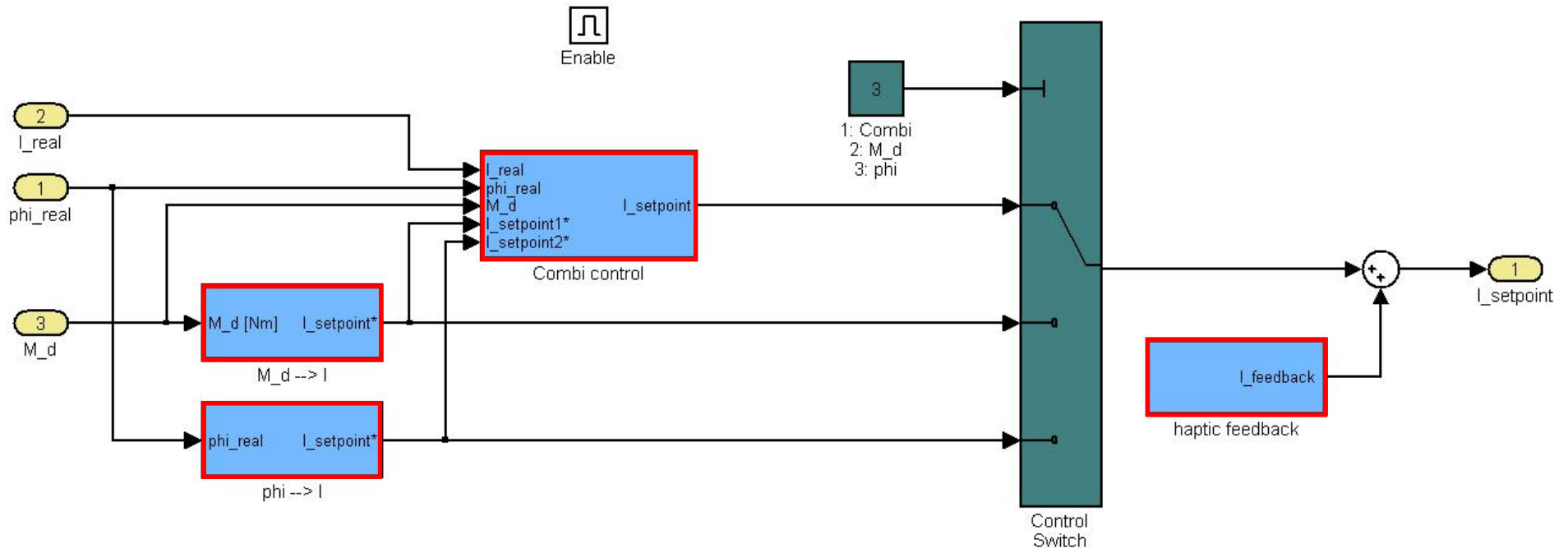
Communication

Control System

State check



Initial State	Differentiation of the state condition
Back to Zero position	The Steering wheel moves into neutral position with low speed and force
Control	The chosen controller calculates the setpoint current

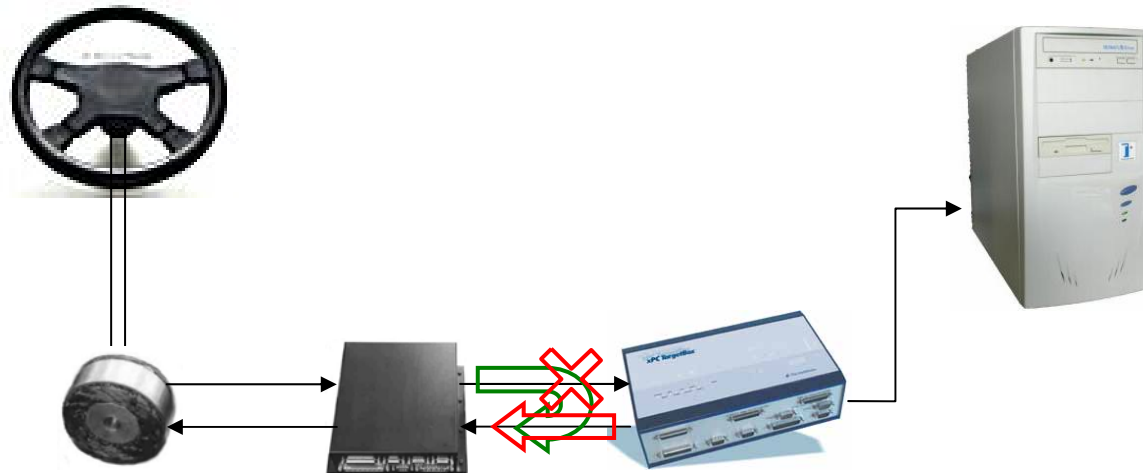


Control 1 Angular position input (φ)

Control 2 Driving torque input (M_d)

Combined control Control 1 for small angles – Control 2 else

Haptic feedback Superposed signal

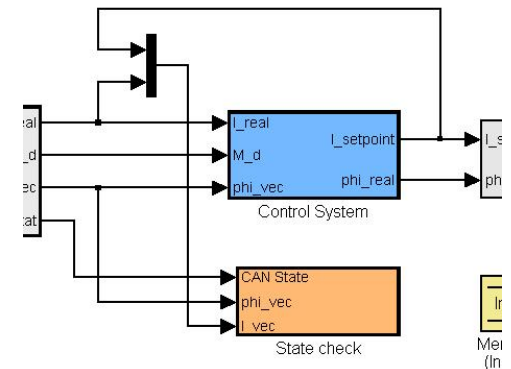
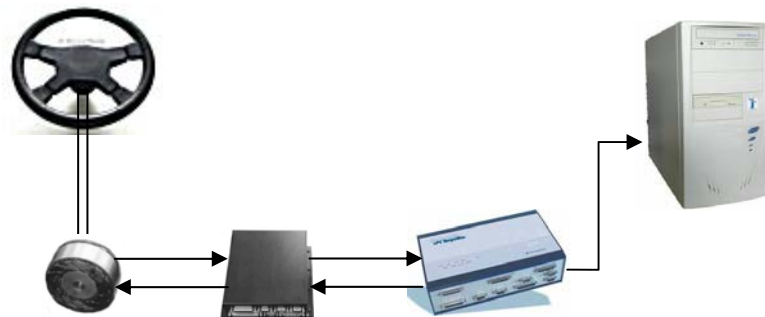
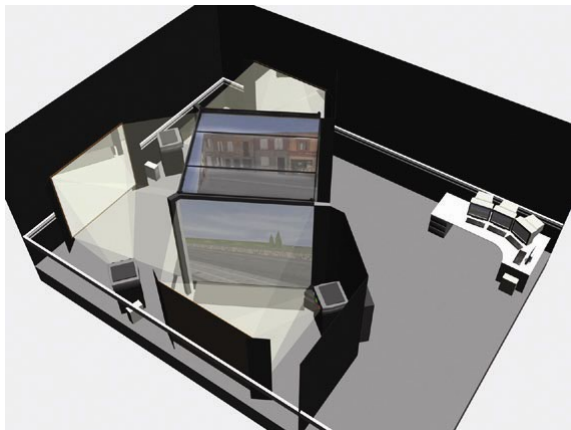


- Emergency check 1: Monitors the progression of the steering wheel angular acceleration
- Emergency check 2: Compares the real and setpoint current values
- State check: Ensures sending activity of the actuator module

3. Summary and outlook



- Laboratory environment construction
 - Support of advanced driver assistance systems development
- Force feedback steering wheel
 - Control via simulink and xPC Target
- Monitoring
 - State differentiation and emergency handling



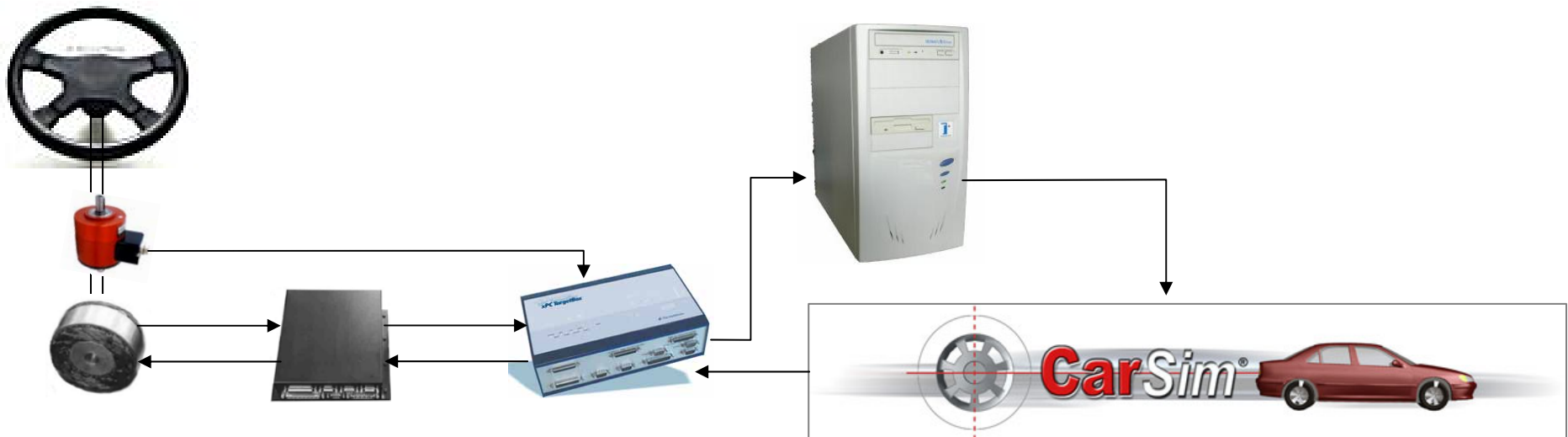
- Evaluation

Virtual vs. real driving behaviour (e.g. steering)

- Driving dynamics simulation feedback

$$M_d = f(\varphi) \implies M_d = f(\text{vehicle speed, street properties, ...})$$

- Torque sensor integration





Thank you for your attention!



Questions?