

From Academia to Industry

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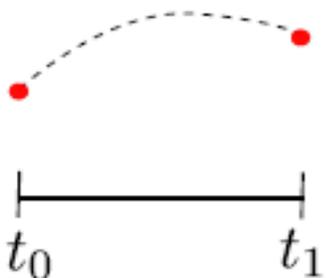
Construction of Adaptive Multistep Methods for Problems with Discontinuities, Invariants, and Constraints



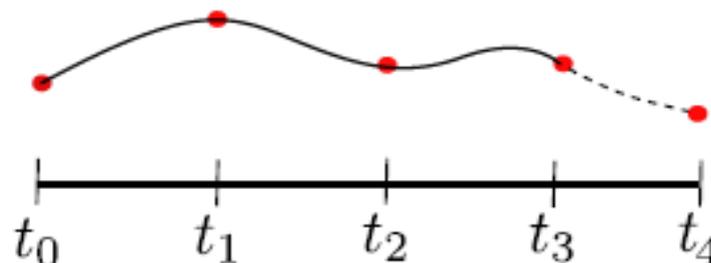
The model overview

Consider an initial value problem of the form,

$$\dot{x} = F(t, x), \quad x(t_0) = x_0, \quad t \in [t_0, t_f]$$



One-step method



Multistep method

Linear multistep methods

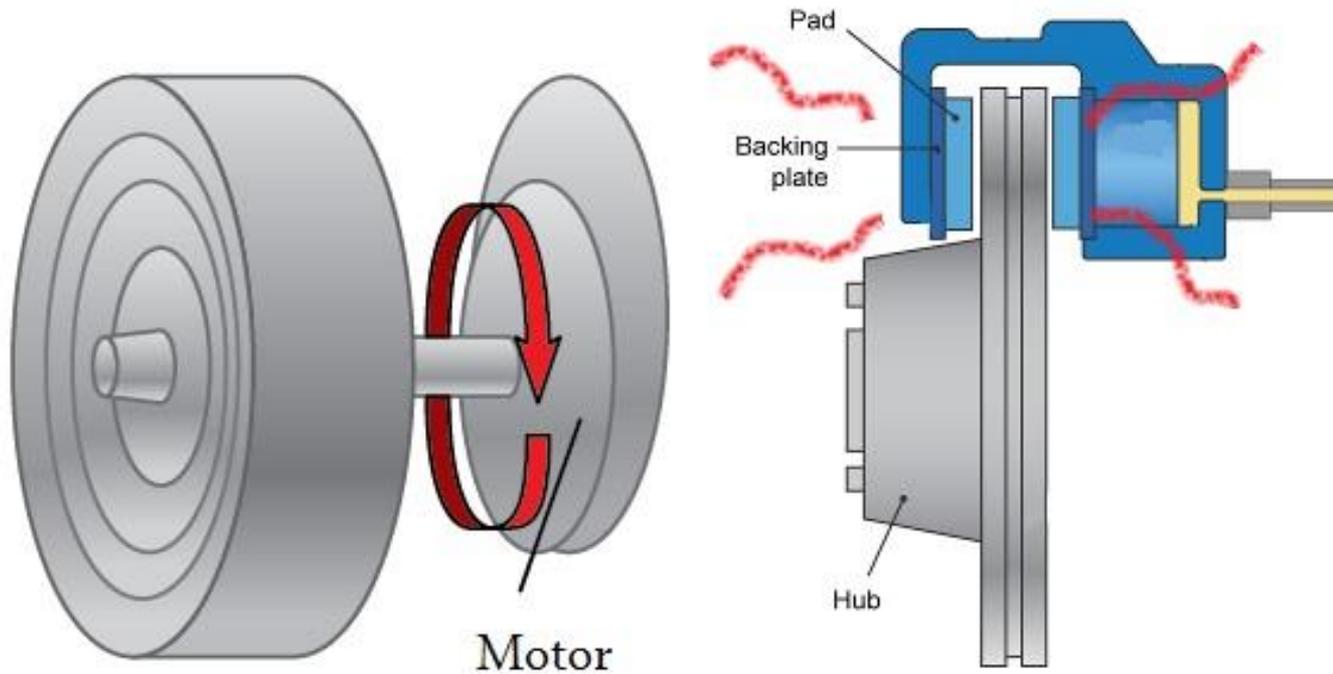
$$x_n = \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_{k-i} x_{n-i} + h \sum_{i=0}^k \beta_{k-i} F(t_{n-i}, x_{n-i})$$

- Start\Re-start of multistep methods
- Multistep methods for semi-discretized hyperbolic PDEs
- Adaptive multistep methods for DAEs

Control research at Chalmers university

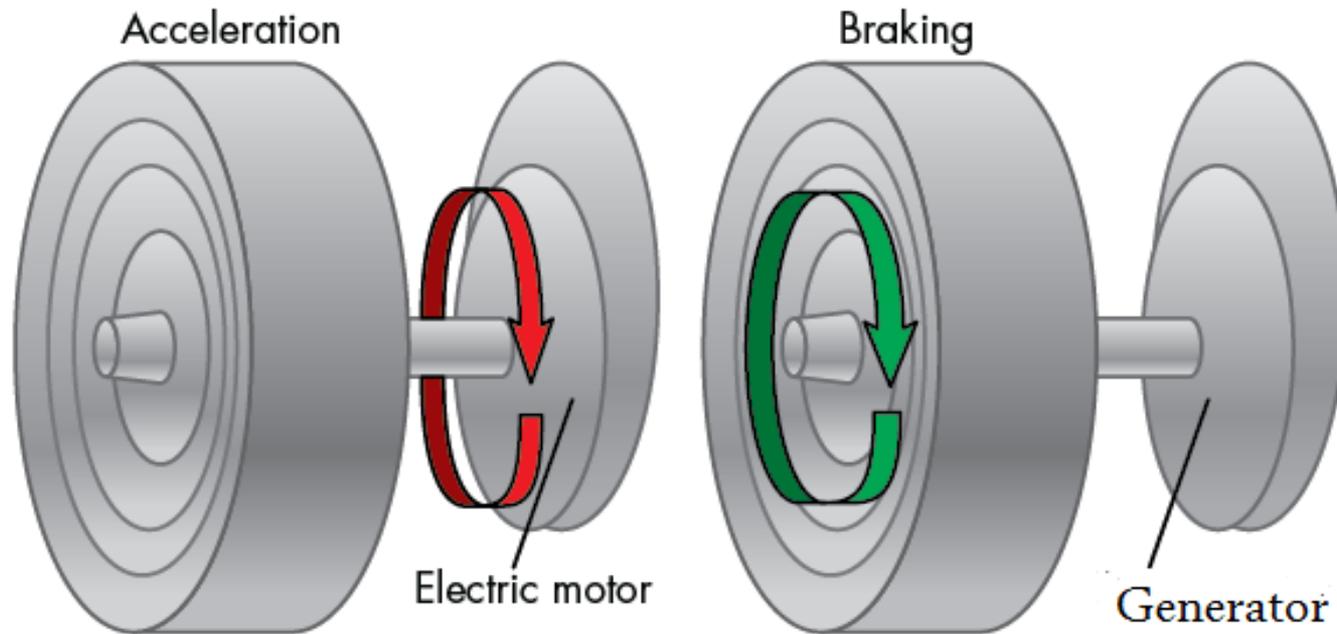


Friction brake system



Brake uses friction to convert kinetic energy into heat.

Regenerative brake system



The kinetic energy is transformed into electricity.

Blended braking system

Regenerative brake limitations:

- Power of motor
- Capacity of battery
- Safety

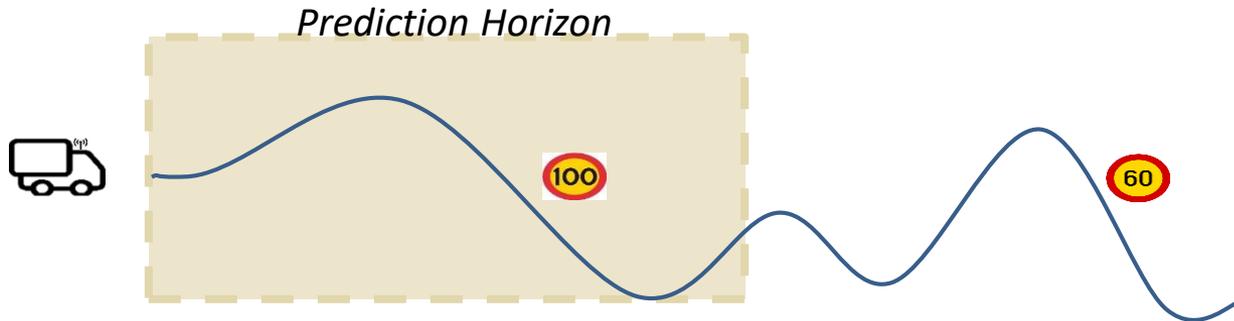
How to overcome these limitations?

Regenerative brake + Friction brake

Control research in Volvo group



Model predictive control



Task: Minimize fuel consumption

Constraints: Speed within upper and lower bounds

Output: Speed, gear

Approach:

Model based **optimal** control using **prediction**

Optimize the energy over a prediction horizon

Minimize fuel (or losses)

$$\min_{u_c, u_d} \int_{t_0}^{t_f} J(x, u_c, u_d) dt$$

States (vehicle kinetic energy & battery state of charge)

$$\dot{x} = f(x, u_c, u_d)$$

Prediction Models

Continuous actuators (engine & EM torque)

$$x^{\min} \leq x \leq x^{\max}$$

State Bounds

Discrete actuators (gears and clutches)

$$u_c^{\min} \leq u_c \leq u_c^{\max}$$
$$u_d^{\min} \leq u_d \leq u_d^{\max}$$

Control signals Bounds

Volvo I-see

