

# 가 LQG

## LQG Control for Semi-Active Suspension Systems with Road-Adaptation

(Hyun-Chul Sohn, Kyung-Tae Hong, and Keum-Shik Hong)

**Abstract** : A road-adaptive LQG control for the semi-active Macpherson strut suspension system of hydraulic type is investigated. A new control-oriented model, which incorporates the rotational motion of the unsprung mass, is used for control system design. First, based on the extended least squares estimation algorithm, a LQG controller adapting to the estimated road characteristics is designed. With computer simulations, the performance of the proposed LQG-controlled semi-active suspension is compared with that of a non-adaptive one. The results show better control performance of the proposed system over the compared one.

**Keywords** : semi-active suspension, new control-oriented model, road variation, extended least squares estimation algorithm, LQG controller

### I.

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[1-11]. Karnopp

[6]

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[4,5,10].

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[1],

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가

[7,9,10,12-16].

[17-20].

(white noise)

ARMA(Auto-regressive Moving Average)

가

가

[9].

가  
(extended least squares method)

(extended least

LQG

가

가

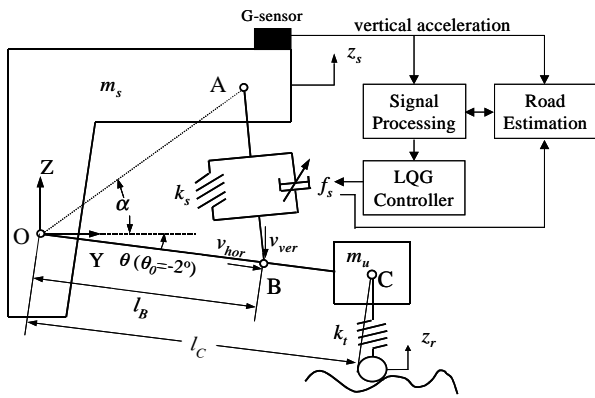
\* (Corresponding Author)

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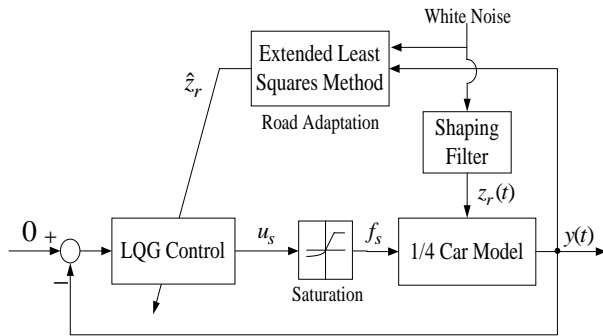
: 2003. 6. 11.

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1. 가  
Fig. 1. A new model for the semi-active Macpherson suspension.



2. 1/4- LQG  
Fig. 2. Schematic of the road-adaptive LQG control for a 1/4-car model.

$$(m_s + m_u)\ddot{z}_s + m_u l_C \cos(\theta - \theta_o)\ddot{\theta} - m_u l_C \sin(\theta - \theta_o)\dot{\theta}^2 + k_t \{z_s + l_C(\sin(\theta - \theta_o) - \sin(\theta_o)) - z_r\} = 0, \tag{1}$$

$$m_u l_C^2 \ddot{\theta} + m_u l_C \cos(\theta - \theta_o)\ddot{z}_s + k_t l_C \cos(\theta - \theta_o) \{z_s + l_C(\sin(\theta - \theta_o) - \sin(\theta_o)) - z_r\} - \frac{1}{2} k_s \sin(\alpha' - \theta) [b_l + d_l / \{c_l - d_l \cos(\alpha' - \theta)\}^{1/2}] = -l_B f_s, \tag{2}$$

$$a_l = l_A^2 + l_B^2, \quad b_l = 2l_A l_B, \quad c_l = a_l^2 - a_l b_l \cos(\alpha'),$$

$$\alpha' = \alpha + \theta_o, \quad d_l = a_l b_l - b_l^2 \cos(\alpha')$$

Table 1. Nominal parameter values used in simulations.

Parameters	Description	Nominal value
$m_s$	Sprung mass	453 Kg
$m_u$	Unsprung mass	36 Kg
$k_s$	Coil spring constant	17,658 N/m
$k_t$	Tire spring constant	183,887 N/m
$l_A$	Distance from O to A	0.66 m
$l_B$	Distance from O to B	0.34 m
$l_C$	Length of the control arm	0.37 m
$\alpha$	Angle between the y-axis and $\overline{OA}$	74°
$\theta_o$	Angular displacement of the control arm at a static equilibrium point	-2°

$$[z_s \quad \dot{z}_s \quad \theta \quad \dot{\theta}]^T, \quad y(t) = \ddot{z}_s(t) \tag{1)-(2)}$$

$$x_e = (0, 0, \theta_o, 0)$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = A_m x(t) + B_1 f_s + B_2 z_r(t), \quad x(0) = x_o, \tag{3}$$

$$y(t) = C_m x(t) + D_1 f_s + D_2 z_r, \tag{4}$$

$$A_m = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & 0 & a_{23} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ a_{41} & 0 & a_{43} & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -0.494 & 0 & 21.177 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -13,796 & 0 & -5105.4 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

1/4  
가  
LQG  
II. 1/4 (Macpherson) 가  
1/4  
LQG  
1/4  
가  
가  
[4,11]  
[4].

$$B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{l_B \cos(-\theta_o)}{m_s l_C + m_u l_C \sin^2(-\theta_o)} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{(m_s + m_u)l_B}{m_s m_u l_C^2 + m_u^2 l_C^2 \sin^2(-\theta_o)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.002 \\ 0 \\ -0.074 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{k_r l_C \sin^2(-\theta_o)}{m_s l_C + m_u l_C \sin^2(-\theta_o)} \\ 0 \\ \frac{m_s k_r l_C \cos(-\theta_o)}{m_s m_u l_C^2 + m_u^2 l_C^2 \sin^2(-\theta_o)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.494 \\ 0 \\ 13,796 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C_m = [a_{21} \quad 0 \quad a_{23} \quad 0],$$

$$D_1 = \left[ \frac{l_B \cos(-\theta_o)}{m_s l_C + m_u l_C \sin^2(-\theta_o)} \right] = [0.002],$$

$$D_2 = \left[ \frac{k_r l_C \sin^2(-\theta_o)}{m_s l_C + m_u l_C \sin^2(-\theta_o)} \right] = [0.494]$$

,  $a_{21}$ ,  $a_{23}$ ,  $a_{41}$ ,  $a_{43}$   
[5]

III.

가

가

, 가  
가

가

[22,23].

1.

$\varepsilon(t)$

$z_r(t)$

가

(colored noise)

(shaping filter)

[24-28].

ISO, MIRA, Wong

[14].

$$S_v(v) = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^m b_{vj} v^{2j}}{\sum_{i=0}^n a_{vi} v^{2i}}, \tag{5}$$

$v$  ( )  
,  $a_{vi}$   $b_{vj}$  .  
( ) , 가

$$S_r(\omega)d\omega = S_v(v)dv, \tag{6}$$

$S_r(\omega)$  가  $\omega$ [rad/sec]  
V  $\omega$  .

$$\omega = 2\pi vV. \tag{7}$$

$$dv = (2\pi V)^{-1} d\omega$$

$$S_r(\omega) = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^m b_{vj} (2\pi V)^{-2j-1} \omega^{2j}}{\sum_{i=0}^n a_{vi} (2\pi V)^{-2i} \omega^{2i}}. \tag{8}$$

가

$$G_r(j\omega) = z_r(t) / \varepsilon(t),$$

[13].

$$S_r(\omega) = |G_r(\omega)|^2 S_\varepsilon(\omega), \tag{9}$$

$$S_\varepsilon(\omega) \quad S_r(\omega)$$

$$S_\varepsilon(\omega) = 1$$

$$G_r(s) = \sqrt{(2\pi V)^{2n-2m-1}} \frac{\sqrt{b_{vm}} \prod_{j=0}^m (s - z_j)}{\sqrt{a_{vn}} \prod_{i=0}^n (s - p_i)}, \tag{10}$$

$$s = j\omega, \quad p_i, z_j$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i a_{vi} (2\pi V)^{-2i} s^{2i} = 0, \tag{11}$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^m (-1)^j b_{vj} (2\pi V)^{-2j-1} s^{2j} = 0. \tag{12}$$

$$m = 0, \quad n = 2$$

$$V \tag{8}$$

2 [1,14].  
2

가

가 [2,27].  
2.

가 LQG

$\varepsilon(t)$  (10) ARMA

z-

$$G_r(z^{-1}) = \frac{z_r(t)}{\varepsilon(t)} = \frac{b_{k_1} z^{-1} + b_{k_2} z^{-2}}{1 + a_{k_1} z^{-1} + a_{k_2} z^{-2}} \quad (13)$$

(regression model)

$$z_r(t) = \Phi^T(t-1)\theta, \quad (14)$$

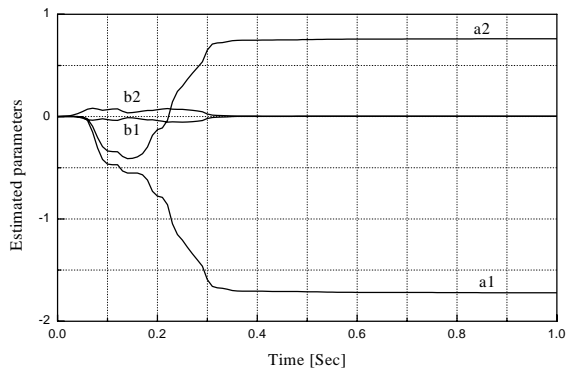
$\theta$

$\Phi(t-1)$

2.

Table 2. Power spectrum density functions of the road input and shaping filter.

	Road profiles $S_r(\omega)$	Shaping filter $G_r(s)$
50km/h	0.7332	0.7332
Paved road	$\omega^4 - 191\omega^2 + 2.308 \times 10^5$	$s^2 + 27.75s + 480.4$
50km/hr	4.715	4.715
Standard unpaved road	$\omega^4 + 33000\omega^2 + 1.046 \times 10^8$	$(s + 59.14)(s + 172.7)$
40m/hr	15.37	15.37
Very poor unpaved road	$\omega^4 + 8633\omega^2 + 2.521 \times 10^6$	$(s + 17.10)(s + 363.9)$



3.

Fig. 3. Estimated parameters of the shaping filter.

$$\theta = [a_{k_1} \ a_{k_2} \ b_{k_1} \ b_{k_2}]^T, \quad (15)$$

$$\Phi(t-1) = [-z_r(t-1) \ -z_r(t-2) \ \varepsilon(t-1) \ \varepsilon(t-2)]^T. \quad (16)$$

$$z_r(t) \quad \hat{z}_r(t)$$

$$\hat{z}_r(t) = \Phi^T(t-1)\hat{\theta}(t). \quad (17)$$

$J_{LS}$

$$e_s(t) = z_r(t) - \hat{z}_r(t) \quad \text{가}$$

$\hat{\theta}$

$$J_{LS}(\hat{\theta}, t) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^t \lambda^{t-i} \{z_r(i) - \Phi^T(i-1)\hat{\theta}(i)\}^2, \quad (18)$$

$\lambda$  ( $0 < \lambda \leq 1$ ) (forgetting factor)

$$\lambda = 0.9 \quad \Phi^T \Phi$$

$$J_{LS} \quad \hat{\theta}(t) \quad [29].$$

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = \hat{\theta}(t-1) + L(t)[z_r(t) - \Phi^T(t)\hat{\theta}(t-1)], \quad (19)$$

$$L(t) = \frac{P(t-1)\Phi(t)}{\lambda + \Phi^T(t)P(t-1)\Phi(t)}, \quad (20)$$

$$P(t) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \{I - L(t)\Phi^T(t)\}P(t-1). \quad (21)$$

(16)

$$z_r \quad \varepsilon \quad \ddot{z}_s$$

$$z_r(s) \quad \ddot{z}_s(s) \quad (3)-(4)$$

$$G_{rs}(s) = \frac{\Delta \ddot{z}_s(s)}{z_r(s)} = C'(sI - A')^{-1}B_2 + D_2$$

$$= \frac{0.5s^4 + 17212.4s^3 + 317325s^2 - 11.5s - 212.6}{s^4 + 45.7s^3 + 509765s^2 + 17212.4s + 317359}, \quad (22)$$

$$A' = A_m + B_1H, \quad C' = C_m + D_1H,$$

( $A_m, B_2, C_m, D_2$ ) (3)-(4)

$$\text{가} \quad f_s \quad \text{가}$$

$$\text{가} \quad c_p \dot{\Delta}l \equiv Hx = c_p \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{\partial \Delta l}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial \Delta l}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \end{bmatrix}_x$$

$$[9]. \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 614 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z_r(s) \quad (22)$$

20Hz

가 가

$$z_r(s) = \frac{40\pi}{s + 40\pi} \cdot G_{rs}^{-1}(s) \cdot \ddot{z}_s(s). \quad (23)$$

(16) 가

$$\varepsilon(t) \cong \zeta(t) = z_r(t) - \Phi^T(t-1)\hat{\theta}(t). \quad (24)$$

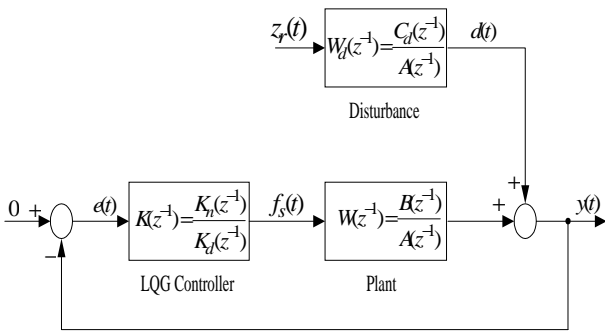
$\Phi(t-1)$

$$\Phi(t-1) = [-z_r(t-1) \quad -z_r(t-2) \quad \zeta(t-1) \quad \zeta(t-2)]^T. \quad (25)$$

3 50km/h , 3  
0.3

IV. 가

LQG 가 [7]. LQG 가



4. Fig. 4. Output feedback control system.

1. LQG

4 가  $f_s$   
 $y$   $W(z^{-1})$   $z_r$   
 $\Phi_{ue} = M^* \Phi_{dd} S$   $\Phi_{dd}$  (3)-(4) 0.01

$$W(z^{-1}) = \frac{y(t)}{f_s(t)} = \frac{B(z^{-1})}{A(z^{-1})}, \quad (26)$$

$$W_d(z^{-1}) = \frac{y(t)}{z_r(t)} = \frac{C_d(z^{-1})}{A(z^{-1})}. \quad (27)$$

$\varepsilon(t)$   $N(0, \sigma^2)$ ,  
 $W(z^{-1})$  가 가,  
 $W_d(z^{-1})$  가  
 $S(z^{-1})$   $M(z^{-1})$

$$S(z^{-1}) = \frac{y(t)}{d(t)} = \frac{1}{1 + W(z^{-1})K(z^{-1})}, \quad (28)$$

$$M(z^{-1}) = -\frac{f_s(t)}{d(t)} = \frac{K(z^{-1})}{1 + W(z^{-1})K(z^{-1})}. \quad (29)$$

LQG [28].

$$J = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_{|z|=1} X(z^{-1}) \frac{dz}{z} = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_{|z|=1} \{Q_c \Phi_{ee} + R_c \Phi_{uu} + G_c \Phi_{ue} + G_c^* \Phi_{eu}\} \frac{dz}{z}. \quad (30)$$

\* (adjoint),  $Q_c(z^{-1})$ ,  $R_c(z^{-1})$ ,  $G_c(z^{-1})$

$$Q_c = \frac{B_q^* B_q}{A_q^* A_q}, \quad R_c = \frac{B_r^* B_r}{A_r^* A_r}, \quad G_c = \frac{B_q^* B_r}{A_q^* A_r}. \quad (31)$$

$\Phi_{uu}(z^{-1})$ ,  $\Phi_{ee}(z^{-1})$ ,  $\Phi_{ue}(z^{-1})$   $f_s(t)$   
 $e(t)$

$$\Phi_{uu} = M \Phi_{dd} M^*, \quad (32)$$

$$\Phi_{ee} = S \Phi_{dd} S^*, \quad (33)$$

$$\Phi_{ue} = M^* \Phi_{dd} S, \quad (34)$$

$\Phi_{dd}$

$$\Phi_{dd} = Y_f^* Y_f = \left\{ \frac{C_d}{A} \varepsilon(t) \right\}^* \left\{ \frac{C_d}{A} \varepsilon(t) \right\} = \frac{C_d^* C_d}{A^* A}. \quad (35)$$

(32)-(35) (30)  $X(z^{-1})$

$$X(z^{-1}) = Y_f^* [M^* (W^* Q_c W + R_c - W^* G_c - G_c^* W) M + Q_c - M^* W^* Q_c - Q_c W M + M G_c + M^* G_c^*] Y_f. \quad (36)$$

(36)  $Y_c$   $\Phi_h$

$$Y_c^* Y_c = W^* Q_c W + R_c - W^* G_c - G_c^* W, \quad (37)$$

$$\Phi_h = W^* \Phi_{dd} Q_c - G_c^* \Phi_{dd} \quad (38)$$

$$X(z^{-1}) \quad (37) \quad (38) \quad (36)$$

$$\begin{aligned} X &= Y_f^* [M^* (W^* Q_c W + R_c - W^* G_c - G_c^* W) M + Q_c \\ &\quad - M^* W^* Q_c - Q_c W M + M G_c + M^* G_c^*] Y_f \\ &= (Y_c M Y_f - Y_c^{*-1} \Phi_h Y_f^{*-1})^* (Y_c M Y_f - Y_c^{*-1} \Phi_h Y_f^{*-1}) \\ &\quad + Q_c \Phi_{dd} - Y_c^{*-1} \Phi_h Y_f^{*-1} Y_f^{-1} \Phi_h^* Y_c^{-1} \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

2.

$$(39) \quad 2 \quad M(z^{-1}) \quad (37) \quad (26) \quad (31)$$

$$Y_c^* Y_c = \frac{D_c^* D_c}{AA^* A_q A_q^* A_r A_r^*} \quad (40)$$

(40)

(39)

$$Y_c M Y_f = \frac{D_c C_d K_n}{AA_q A_r (AK_d + BK_n)} \quad (41)$$

$$Y_c^{*-1} \Phi_h Y_f^{*-1} = \frac{B_q C_d (A_r^* B^* B_q^* - A^* A_q^* B_r^*)}{D_c^* AA_q} \quad (42)$$

Diophantine

$$(42) \quad D_c^* \quad AA_q$$

G F Diophantine

$$D_c^* G z^{-g} + F AA_q = B_q C_d (A_r^* B^* B_q^* - A^* A_q^* B_r^*) z^{-g} \quad (43)$$

$$g \quad (43) \quad z^{-1}$$

$$z^{-1} \quad 가 \quad D_c^* \quad z \quad (39)$$

$$Y_c M Y_f - Y_c^{*-1} \Phi_h Y_f^{*-1} = \frac{D_c C_d K_n}{AA_q A_r (AK_d + BK_n)} - \frac{G}{AA_q} - \frac{F z^g}{D_c^*} \quad (44)$$

(44)

$D_c C_d$  Diophantine

Diophantine H F

$$, F \quad (43)$$

$$D_c^* A_r H z^{-g} - F B A_r A_q = (B_r B_r^* A^* A_q A_q^* - B^* B_q^* B_r A_q A_r^*) C_d z^{-g} \quad (45)$$

3.

가  $W_h(f)$

(BS6841).

Table 3. Frequency characteristics of weighting functions  $W_h(f)$  to assess human exposure to whole-body vibration (BS6841).

Exposure area	Measure axis	Weighting function	Multiplying factor	Frequency response
Seat	$x_{seat}, y_{seat}$	$w_d$	1.00	$0.5 < f < 2.0$ : $W_h(f) = 1.0$ $2.0 < f < 80.0$ : $W_h(f) = 2.0/f$
	$z_{seat}$	$w_b$	1.00	$0.5 < f < 2.0$ : $W_h(f) = 0.4$ $2.0 < f < 5.0$ : $W_h(f) = f/5.0$ $5.0 < f < 16.0$ : $W_h(f) = 1.0$ $16.0 < f < 80.0$ : $W_h(f) = 16/f$
	$R_x$	$w_e$	0.63	$0.5 < f < 1.0$ : $W_h(f) = 0.63$ $1.0 < f < 5.0$ : $W_h(f) = 0.63/f$
	$R_y$	$w_e$	0.40	$0.5 < f < 1.0$ : $W_h(f) = 0.4$ $1.0 < f < 5.0$ : $W_h(f) = 0.4/f$
Back	$R_z$	$w_e$	0.20	$0.5 < f < 1.0$ : $W_h(f) = 0.2$ $1.0 < f < 5.0$ : $W_h(f) = 0.2/f$
	$x_b$	$w_c$	0.80	$0.5 < f < 8.0$ : $W_h(f) = 0.8$ $8.0 < f < 80.0$ : $W_h(f) = 6.4/f$
	$y_b$	$w_d$	0.50	$0.5 < f < 2.0$ : $W_h(f) = 0.5$ $2.0 < f < 80.0$ : $W_h(f) = 1.0/f$
Feet	$z_b$	$w_d$	0.40	$0.5 < f < 2.0$ : $W_h(f) = 0.4$ $2.0 < f < 80.0$ : $W_h(f) = 0.8/f$
	$x_f, y_f$	$w_b$	0.25	$0.5 < f < 2.0$ : $W_h(f) = 0.1$ $2.0 < f < 5.0$ : $W_h(f) = f/20.0$ $5.0 < f < 16.0$ : $W_h(f) = 0.25$ $16.0 < f < 80.0$ : $W_h(f) = 4.0/f$
	$z_f$	$w_b$	0.40	$0.5 < f < 2.0$ : $W_h(f) = 0.16$ $2.0 < f < 5.0$ : $W_h(f) = f/12.5$ $5.0 < f < 16.0$ : $W_h(f) = 0.4$ $16.0 < f < 80.0$ : $W_h(f) = 6.4/f$

(43) (45)

$$D_c^* (G A_r B + H A A_r) z^{-g} = D_c^* D_c C_d z^{-g} \quad (46)$$

$$(46) \quad D_c^* z^{-g} D_c C_d$$

$$GA_r B + HAA_r = D_c C_d \quad (47)$$

(47) (44)

$$Y_c M Y_f - Y_c^{*-1} \Phi_h Y_f^{*-1} = \frac{HK_n - GK_d}{A_q(AK_d + BK_n)} - \frac{Fz^g}{D_c^*} \quad (48)$$

(48) (causal) (non-causal)  
K 가

$$K = \frac{K_n}{K_d} = \frac{G}{H} \quad (49)$$

$$u_s(t) = -Ky(t) \quad (50)$$

3. 가

LQG (31) 가

가  $Q_c(z^{-1}), R_c(z^{-1}), G_c(z^{-1})$

가

2

ISVR Griffin [17,19]

가 가가 (equivalent

weighting filter)

가 (BS6841) [18,20], 5

가

$$T(s) = \frac{277s + 29293}{s^2 + 182.8s + 10106} - \frac{19s + 1163}{s^2 + 26.5s + 632} \quad (51)$$

(51)

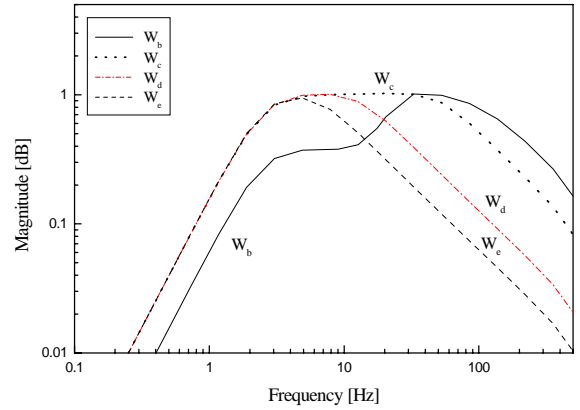
$$T(z^{-1}) = \frac{B_f(z^{-1})}{A_f(z^{-1})} = \frac{1 + b_{f_1}(z^{-1}) + b_{f_2}(z^{-1}) + b_{f_3}(z^{-1}) + b_{f_4}(z^{-1})}{1 + a_{f_1}(z^{-1}) + a_{f_2}(z^{-1}) + a_{f_3}(z^{-1}) + a_{f_4}(z^{-1})} \quad (52)$$

가 (13)

(52)

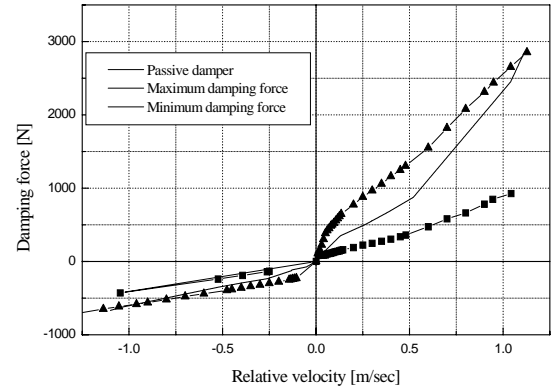
$$Q_c(z^{-1}) = \frac{B_q^*(z^{-1})B_q(z^{-1})}{A_q^*(z^{-1})A_q(z^{-1})} = \frac{B_f^*(z^{-1})B_k^*(z^{-1})B_k(z^{-1})B_f(z^{-1})}{A_f^*(z^{-1})A_k^*(z^{-1})A_k(z^{-1})A_f(z^{-1})} \quad (53)$$

$$R_c(z^{-1}) = \frac{B_r^*(z^{-1})B_r(z^{-1})}{A_r^*(z^{-1})A_r(z^{-1})} = \frac{\rho^2 B_f^*(z^{-1})B_k^*(z^{-1})B_k(z^{-1})B_f(z^{-1})}{A_f^*(z^{-1})A_k^*(z^{-1})A_k(z^{-1})A_f(z^{-1})} \quad (54)$$



5. 가

Fig. 5. Frequency characteristics of equivalent filters to weighting functions to assess human response to vibration.



6. 가

Fig. 6. Damping force characteristics of a typical continuously variable damper.

$$G_c(z^{-1}) = \frac{B_q^*(z^{-1})B_r(z^{-1})}{A_q^*(z^{-1})A_r(z^{-1})} = \frac{\rho B_f^*(z^{-1})B_k^*(z^{-1})B_k(z^{-1})B_f(z^{-1})}{A_f^*(z^{-1})A_k^*(z^{-1})A_k(z^{-1})A_f(z^{-1})} \quad (55)$$

4. 가

(50) LQG 가

가

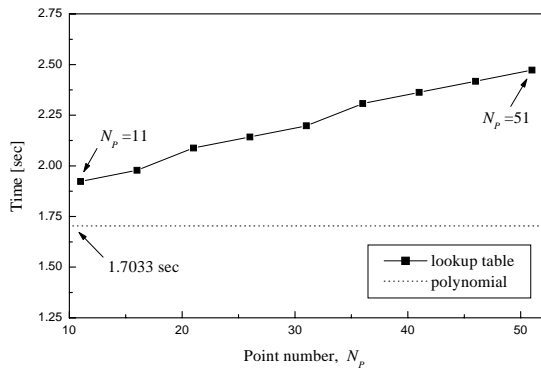
$$f_s = \begin{cases} f_s^*, & \text{if } f_s^* \leq u_s, \\ u_s, & \text{if } f_s^* < u_s < f_s^*, \\ f_s^*, & \text{if } f_s^* \geq u_s, \end{cases} \quad (56)$$

$f_s^* \quad f_s^*$  가

가 6 가

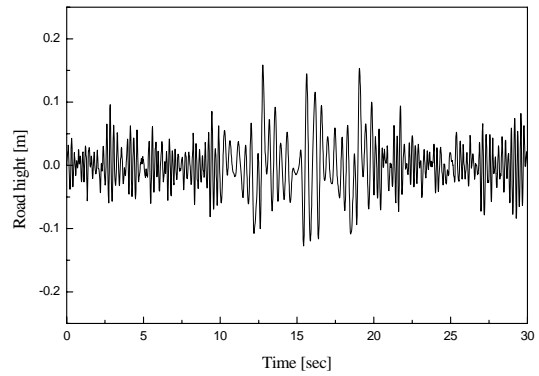
가 가

가 0A 가



7. Lookup table

Fig. 7. Access time comparison: lookup table and polynomial.



8.

Fig. 8. Time history of a road input.

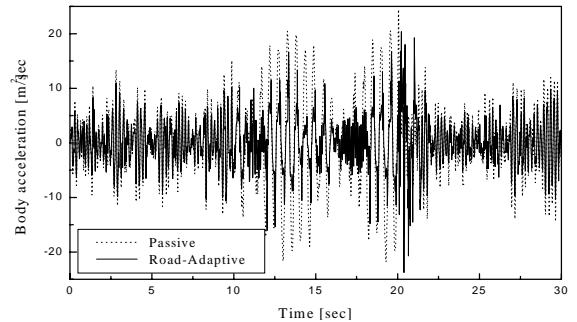
가 1  
 , 3  
 6 가  
 가  
 $f_s$  가  
 lookup table

[5].  
 가  
 7 lookup table  
 lookup table  
 가 0A 가  
 1,000,000 가  
 7 lookup table 11  
 $f_s$   $i$  가  
 가  
 4

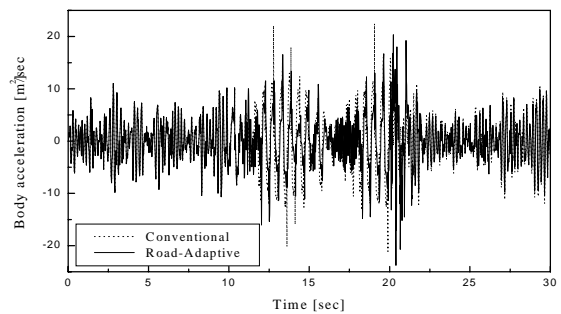
V.

가  
 1/4 가  
 1 ,  
 0.01  
 $P(t-1)$   $\lambda$   
 $1 \times 10^6 [I]$  0.9  
 8 , 10  
 9(a) 가 가  
 , 9(b)

가  
 9 RMS  
 가 ,  
 4.49  $m/s^2$  , 4.94  $m/s^2$  ,  
 7.22  $m/s^2$  . 9(b) 10  
 가  
 , 10  
 가  
 가  
 RMS 4.98  $m/s^2$  , 6.63  $m/s^2$  .



(a) Passive and road adaptive control of semi-active suspension.



(b) Conventional and road adaptive control of semi-active suspension.

Fig. 9. Acceleration responses of the sprung mass.



VI.

가

LQG

가

1)

가

2)

가

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 , Hydro-  
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