

doi:10.11835/j.issn.1000-582X.2014.04.003

四轮独立减振车辆分层建模与控制

吴 龙

(1. 三明学院 机电工程学院, 福建 三明 365004; 2. 福建三明高新技术产业开发区 博士后工作站, 福建 三明 365500; 3. 三明机械 CAD 工程研究中心, 福建 三明 365000)

摘 要:考虑到路面垂向不平度和由轮胎效应所产生的侧向激励, 选取 14 个自由度传统整车模型为背景, 通过对簧载质量空间受力分析, 研究整车垂向、侧向、俯仰角、侧倾角和横摆角等 5 种运动及其与垂向、侧向各 4 个 1/4 车辆系统间的动力耦合定量关系, 形成由各个相对独立的 1/4 车辆集合而成的分层并行模型, 提出四轮独立减振车辆概念。以上述推导的耦合关系作为上层, 各个 1/4 车辆为底层控制单元, 借助 Matlab 中成熟的鲁棒控制策略进行验证。结果表明: 由于实现了 4 个 1/4 车辆振动控制量的并行解算, 加快了系统响应, 改善了车辆乘坐舒适性和行驶平稳性, 为四轮独立减振车辆今后应用于汽车领域奠定理论基础。

关键词: 四轮独立减振; 分层建模; 振动控制; 1/4 悬架; 解耦分析

中图分类号: U461.1

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1000-582X(2014)04-014-09

Hierarchical modeling and control of four-wheel-independent-vibrationabsorbing vehicle

WU Long

(1. School of Mechanical & Electronic Engineering, Sanming University, Sanming, Fujian 365004, China; 2. Post-doctoral Research Station of Fujian Sanming High-tech Industrial Development Zone, Sanming, Fujian 365500, China;

3. Sanming Engineering Research Center of Mechanical CAD, Sanming, Fujian 365000, China)

Abstract: By considering the vertical road roughness and accompanied lateral excitation produced by tire effect, a traditional vehicle model with fourteen degrees of freedoms is adopted as background. Based on the space force analysis on sprung mass of the full vehicle, five body motions such as vertical, lateral, pitch, roll and yaw vibrations are studied, and ratio relations of coupling dynamics between a whole vehicle and each four quarter vehicles of vertical and lateral directions are deduced. A hierarchical parallel model which contains some independent quarter vehicles is formed. A concept of four-wheel-independent-vibrationabsorbing (4WIV) vehicle is proposed. The central level is founded by above coupling ratio relations and local control levels are constructed by quarter vehicles. Based on sophisticated robust control strategies under Matlab software environment, the control process of 4WIV vehicle is simulated. The results show that the system response could be quickened and ride comfort and handling properties would be improved due to parallel computation realization of local control parameters. The research on 4WIV vehicle in this paper lays the theoretical foundation for its application in automotive fields.

收稿日期: 2013-11-23

基金项目: 中国博士后科学基金资助项目(2013M541851); 福建省自然科学基金资助项目(2012J01232); 福建省高校新世纪优秀人才支持计划资助项目(JA13290)

作者简介: 吴龙(1973-), 男, 副教授, 博士, 主要从事汽车动力学、CAE/CFD 研究, (E-mail) smuwl@126.com。

Key words: four-wheel-independent-vibrationabsorbing; hierarchical model; vibration control; quarter vehicle suspension; decoupling analysis

四轮独立驱动/制动、四轮独立转向、四轮独立悬架及在此基础上的集成是当前包括电动汽车在内的汽车领域创新发展的热点^[1-4]。在汽车动力学中,悬架主要是在垂向起减振作用。对于常见的四轮汽车而言,四轮独立悬架是从结构上可以实现各个轮系的相对运动,但由于各个轮系共同支撑车身,传统的振动控制所建立的整车模型并不能完全发挥各个轮系在不同路面条件下独立调控的目的。

近几十年来,随着主动、半主动可控悬架技术的应用,如何在正确给定控制量基础上加快可控悬架的响应速度,非常具有研究价值^[5-6]。当汽车在崎岖路面或转弯行驶时,由于轮胎的作用会产生侧向激励,因而会引起车体质心处垂向、侧向、俯仰角、侧倾角、横摆角这 5 种振动^[7-8],而在这 5 种振动力学基础上建立的传统模型空间矩阵结合控制策略,则控制量的计算负荷较大,如果能将整车模型转化为若

干个 1/4 车辆模型从而实现并行解算,可以大幅降低在线控制量解算时间,实现对外界激励详尽的控制,从而改善汽车乘坐舒适性和行驶平稳性,因此文中提出四轮独立减振车辆(four-wheel-independent-vibrationabsorbingvehicle,4WIV vehicle)。基于此,借助对整车与各个 1/4 车辆在垂向和侧向间的动力耦合定量分析,建立四轮独立减振车辆分层模型和控制架构,并模拟验证了其正确性,为其今后应用于车辆领域奠定理论基础。

1 整车模型

采用的整车模型具有 14 个自由度,如图 1 所示。它们分别是:4 个非簧载质量处的垂向振动,4 个非簧载质量处的侧向振动,簧载质量质心处的垂向、侧向、俯仰角、侧倾角、横摆角振动、驾驶员人椅系统垂向振动。

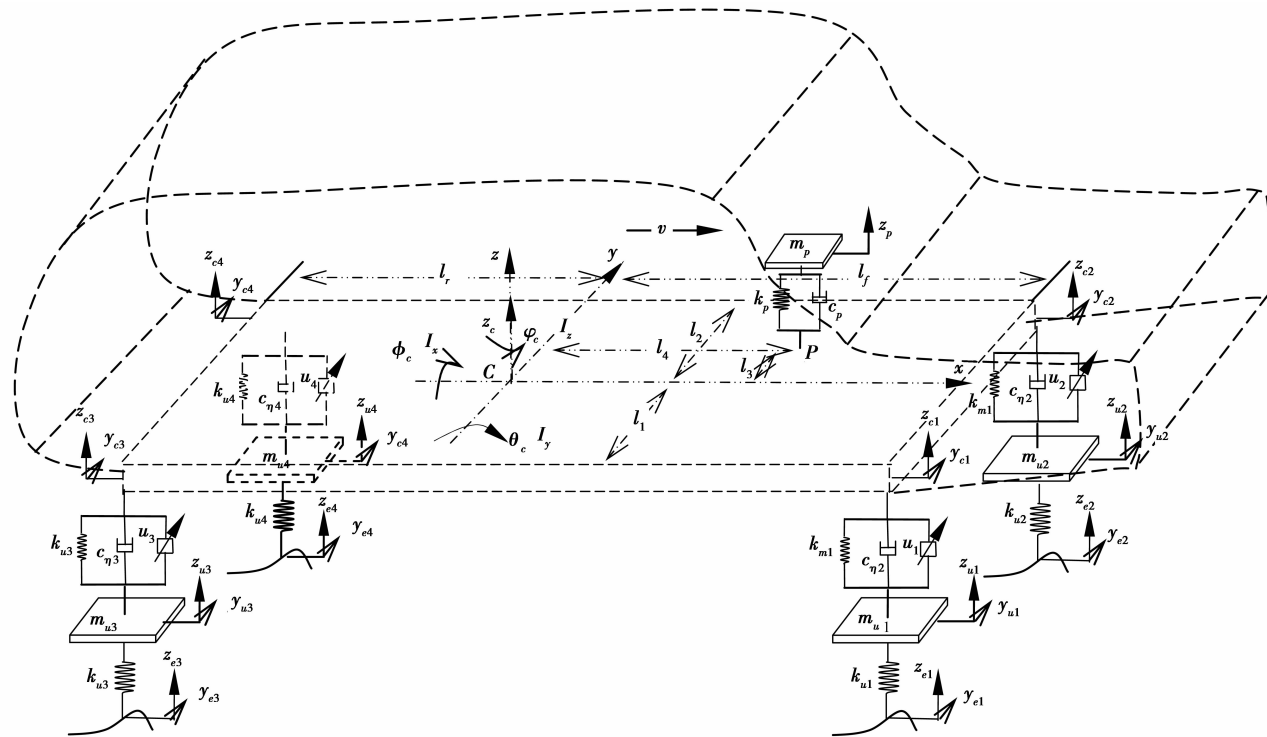


图 1 具有 14 个自由度的整车模型

整车各个运动方程分别如下:

簧载质量垂向运动

$$m_c \ddot{z}_c + k_{m1} (z_{c1} - z_{u1}) + c_{\eta1} (\dot{z}_{c1} - \dot{z}_{u1}) - u_1^z + k_{m2} (z_{c2} - z_{u2}) + c_{\eta2} (\dot{z}_{c2} - \dot{z}_{u2}) - u_2^z +$$

$$k_{m3} (z_{c3} - z_{u3}) + c_{\eta3} (\dot{z}_{c3} - \dot{z}_{u3}) - u_3^z + k_{m4} (z_{c4} - z_{u4}) + c_{\eta4} (\dot{z}_{c4} - \dot{z}_{u4}) - u_4^z - k_p (z_p - z_{cp}) - c_p (\dot{z}_p - \dot{z}_{cp}) = 0; \quad (1)$$

簧载质量侧向运动

$$\begin{aligned}
m_c \ddot{y}_c + k_{m1}^y (y_{c1} - y_{u1}) + c_{\eta 1}^y (\dot{y}_{c1} - \dot{y}_{u1}) - u_1^y + \\
k_{m2}^y (y_{c2} - y_{u2}) + c_{\eta 2}^y (\dot{y}_{c2} - \dot{y}_{u2}) - u_2^y + \\
k_{m3}^y (y_{c3} - y_{u3}) + c_{\eta 3}^y (\dot{y}_{c3} - \dot{y}_{u3}) - u_3^y + \\
k_{m4}^y (y_{c4} - y_{u4}) + c_{\eta 4}^y (\dot{y}_{c4} - \dot{y}_{u4}) - u_4^y = 0; \quad (2)
\end{aligned}$$

簧载质量俯仰角运动

$$\begin{aligned}
I_y \ddot{\theta}_c + k_{m3}^z (z_{c3} - z_{u3}) l_r + c_{\eta 3}^z (\dot{z}_{c3} - \dot{z}_{u3}) l_r - u_3^z l_r + \\
k_{m4}^z (z_{c4} - z_{u4}) l_r + c_{\eta 4}^z (\dot{z}_{c4} - \dot{z}_{u4}) l_r - u_4^z l_r - \\
k_{m1}^z (z_{c1} - z_{u1}) l_f - c_{\eta 1}^z (\dot{z}_{c1} - \dot{z}_{u1}) l_f + u_1^z l_f - \\
k_{m2}^z (z_{c2} - z_{u2}) l_f - c_{\eta 2}^z (\dot{z}_{c2} - \dot{z}_{u2}) l_f + u_2^z l_f + \\
k_p (z_p - z_{cp}) l_4 + c_p (\dot{z}_p - \dot{z}_{cp}) l_4 = 0; \quad (3)
\end{aligned}$$

簧载质量侧倾角运动

$$\begin{aligned}
I_x \ddot{\Phi}_c + k_{m1}^z (z_{c1} - z_{u1}) l_1 + c_{\eta 1}^z (\dot{z}_{c1} - \dot{z}_{u1}) l_1 - u_1^z l_1 + \\
k_{m3}^z (z_{c3} - z_{u3}) l_1 + c_{\eta 3}^z (\dot{z}_{c3} - \dot{z}_{u3}) l_1 - u_3^z l_1 - \\
k_{m2}^z (z_{c2} - z_{u2}) l_2 - c_{\eta 2}^z (\dot{z}_{c2} - \dot{z}_{u2}) l_2 + u_2^z l_2 - \\
k_{m4}^z (z_{c4} - z_{u4}) l_2 - c_{\eta 4}^z (\dot{z}_{c4} - \dot{z}_{u4}) l_2 + u_4^z l_2 + \\
k_p (z_p - z_{cp}) l_3 + c_p (\dot{z}_p - \dot{z}_{cp}) l_3 = 0; \quad (4)
\end{aligned}$$

簧载质量横摆角运动

$$\begin{aligned}
I_z \ddot{\varphi}_c + k_{m1}^y (y_{c1} - y_{u1}) l_f + c_{\eta 1}^y (\dot{y}_{c1} - \dot{y}_{u1}) l_f - u_1^y l_f + \\
k_{m2}^y (y_{c2} - y_{u2}) l_f + c_{\eta 2}^y (\dot{y}_{c2} - \dot{y}_{u2}) l_f - u_2^y l_f + \\
k_{m3}^y (y_{c3} - y_{u3}) l_r + c_{\eta 3}^y (\dot{y}_{c3} - \dot{y}_{u3}) l_r - u_3^y l_r + \\
k_{m4}^y (y_{c4} - y_{u4}) l_r + c_{\eta 4}^y (\dot{y}_{c4} - \dot{y}_{u4}) l_r - u_4^y l_r = 0; \quad (5)
\end{aligned}$$

1[#] 轮系非簧载质量垂向、侧向运动方程

$$\begin{aligned}
m_{u1} \ddot{z}_{u1} = k_{m1}^z (z_{c1} - z_{u1}) + c_{\eta 1}^z (\dot{z}_{c1} - \dot{z}_{u1}) - \\
u_1^z - k_{u1} (z_{u1} - z_{e1}), \quad (6)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
m_{u1} \ddot{y}_{u1} = k_{m1}^y (y_{c1} - y_{u1}) + c_{\eta 1}^y (\dot{y}_{c1} - \dot{y}_{u1}) - \\
u_1^y - k_{u1} (y_{u1} - y_{e1}); \quad (7)
\end{aligned}$$

2[#] 轮系非簧载质量垂向、侧向运动方程

$$\begin{aligned}
m_{u2} \ddot{z}_{u2} = k_{m2}^z (z_{c2} - z_{u2}) + c_{\eta 2}^z (\dot{z}_{c2} - \dot{z}_{u2}) - \\
u_2^z - k_{u2} (z_{u2} - z_{e2}), \quad (8)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
m_{u2} \ddot{y}_{u2} = k_{m2}^y (y_{c2} - y_{u2}) + c_{\eta 2}^y (\dot{y}_{c2} - \dot{y}_{u2}) - \\
u_2^y - k_{u2} (y_{u2} - y_{e2}); \quad (9)
\end{aligned}$$

3[#] 轮系非簧载质量垂向、侧向运动方程

$$\begin{aligned}
m_{u3} \ddot{z}_{u3} = k_{m3}^z (z_{c3} - z_{u3}) + c_{\eta 3}^z (\dot{z}_{c3} - \dot{z}_{u3}) - \\
u_3^z - k_{u3} (z_{u3} - z_{e3}), \quad (10)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
m_{u3} \ddot{y}_{u3} = k_{m3}^y (y_{c3} - y_{u3}) + c_{\eta 3}^y (\dot{y}_{c3} - \dot{y}_{u3}) - \\
u_3^y - k_{u3} (y_{u3} - y_{e3}); \quad (11)
\end{aligned}$$

4[#] 轮系非簧载质量垂向、侧向运动方程

$$\begin{aligned}
m_{u4} \ddot{z}_{u4} = k_{m4}^z (z_{c4} - z_{u4}) + c_{\eta 4}^z (\dot{z}_{c4} - \dot{z}_{u4}) - \\
u_4^z - k_{u4} (z_{u4} - z_{e4}), \quad (12)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
m_{u4} \ddot{y}_{u4} = k_{m4}^y (y_{c4} - y_{u4}) + c_{\eta 4}^y (\dot{y}_{c4} - \dot{y}_{u4}) - \\
u_4^y - k_{u4} (y_{u4} - y_{e4}), \quad (13)
\end{aligned}$$

驾驶员系统垂向运动方程

$$m_p \ddot{z}_p + k_p (z_p - z_{cp}) + c_p (\dot{z}_p - \dot{z}_{cp}) = 0. \quad (14)$$

根据上述整车模型状态空间方程,可结合一定控制策略实现对各振动状态的研究。

2 整车悬架解耦研究

将各轮系处的弹簧力、阻尼力和可控输出力简化成为集中力,驾驶员系统的弹簧力和阻尼力亦简化为集中力,可以得到:

$$m_c \ddot{z}_c = F_{1z} + F_{2z} + F_{3z} + F_{4z} - F_p, \quad (15)$$

$$m_c \ddot{y}_c = F_{1y} + F_{2y} + F_{3y} + F_{4y}, \quad (16)$$

$$I_y \ddot{\theta}_c = (F_{3z} + F_{4z}) l_r - (F_{1z} + F_{2z}) l_f + F_p l_4, \quad (17)$$

$$I_x \ddot{\Phi}_c = (F_{1z} + F_{3z}) l_1 - (F_{2z} + F_{4z}) l_2 + F_p l_3, \quad (18)$$

$$I_z \ddot{\varphi}_c = (F_{1y} + F_{2y}) l_f - (F_{3y} + F_{4y}) l_r. \quad (19)$$

式中: $F_{1z} = F_1 \cos \gamma_{e1}$, $F_{1y} = F_1 \sin \gamma_{e1}$; $F_{2z} = F_2 \cos \gamma_{e2}$, $F_{2y} = F_2 \sin \gamma_{e2}$; $F_{3z} = F_3 \cos \gamma_{e3}$, $F_{3y} = F_3 \sin \gamma_{e3}$; $F_{4z} = F_4 \cos \gamma_{e4}$, $F_{4y} = F_4 \sin \gamma_{e4}$ 。

F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4 和 F_p 可以求解如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
F_1 = \lambda_{11} \lambda m_c \ddot{z}_c + \lambda_{12} \lambda m_c \ddot{y}_c + \\
\lambda_{13} \lambda I_y \ddot{\theta}_c + \lambda_{14} \lambda I_x \ddot{\Phi}_c + \lambda_{15} \lambda I_z \ddot{\varphi}_c, \quad (20)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F_2 = \lambda_{21} \lambda m_c \ddot{z}_c + \lambda_{22} \lambda m_c \ddot{y}_c + \\
\lambda_{23} \lambda I_y \ddot{\theta}_c + \lambda_{24} \lambda I_x \ddot{\Phi}_c + \lambda_{25} \lambda I_z \ddot{\varphi}_c, \quad (21)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F_3 = \lambda_{31} \lambda m_c \ddot{z}_c + \lambda_{32} \lambda m_c \ddot{y}_c + \\
\lambda_{33} \lambda I_y \ddot{\theta}_c + \lambda_{34} \lambda I_x \ddot{\Phi}_c + \lambda_{35} \lambda I_z \ddot{\varphi}_c, \quad (22)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F_4 = \lambda_{41} \lambda m_c \ddot{z}_c + \lambda_{42} \lambda m_c \ddot{y}_c + \\
\lambda_{43} \lambda I_y \ddot{\theta}_c + \lambda_{44} \lambda I_x \ddot{\Phi}_c + \lambda_{45} \lambda I_z \ddot{\varphi}_c, \quad (23)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F_p = \lambda_{51} \lambda m_c \ddot{z}_c + \lambda_{52} \lambda m_c \ddot{y}_c + \\
\lambda_{53} \lambda I_y \ddot{\theta}_c + \lambda_{54} \lambda I_x \ddot{\Phi}_c + \lambda_{55} \lambda I_z \ddot{\varphi}_c. \quad (24)
\end{aligned}$$

上述式中 λ 和 λ_{ij} 均为系数,具体见附录。图 2 中垂向(z 方向)存在如下关系:

$$z_{c1} = z_c - l_f \theta_c + l_1 \Phi_c, \quad (25)$$

$$z_{c2} = z_c - l_f \theta_c - l_2 \Phi_c, \quad (26)$$

$$z_{c3} = z_c + l_f \theta_c + l_1 \Phi_c, \quad (27)$$

$$z_{c4} = z_c + l_f \theta_c - l_2 \Phi_c, \quad (28)$$

$$z_{cp} = l_4 \theta_c + l_3 \Phi_c - z_c. \quad (29)$$

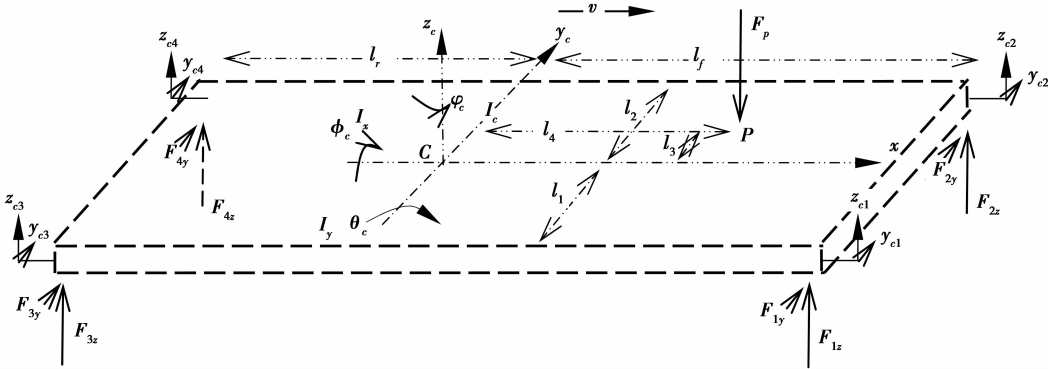


图 2 簧载质量空间受力分析

将上述 $z_{c1} \sim z_{c4}$ 的表达式分别代入式(15)后与式(17)和式(18)相互整理, 可得

$$m_{c1} \ddot{z}_{c1} + m_{c2} \ddot{z}_{c2} + m_{c3} \ddot{z}_{c3} + m_{c4} \ddot{z}_{c4} = F_{1z} + F_{2z} + F_{3z} + F_{4z} - F_p, \quad (30)$$

$$I_y^h \ddot{\theta}_c = -l_f F_{1z}^h - l_f F_{2z}^h + l_r F_{3z}^h + l_r F_{4z}^h + l_4 F_p, \quad (31)$$

$$I_x^h \ddot{\Phi}_c = l_1 F_{1z}^{hh} + l_1 F_{3z}^{hh} - l_2 F_{2z}^{hh} - l_2 F_{4z}^{hh} + l_3 F_p, \quad (32)$$

式中: $m_{c1} = l_r l_2 m_c / [(l_f + l_r)(l_1 + l_2)]$, $m_{c2} = l_r l_1 m_c / [(l_f + l_r)(l_1 + l_2)]$, $m_{c3} = l_f l_2 m_c / [(l_f + l_r)(l_1 + l_2)]$, $m_{c4} = l_f l_1 m_c / [(l_f + l_r)(l_1 + l_2)]$, $F_{1z}^h = F_{1z} - m_{c1} \ddot{z}_{c1}$, $F_{2z}^h = F_{2z} - m_{c2} \ddot{z}_{c2}$, $F_{3z}^h = F_{3z} - m_{c3} \ddot{z}_{c3}$, $F_{4z}^h = F_{4z} - m_{c4} \ddot{z}_{c4}$, $I_y^h = I_y - m_c l_f l_r$, $F_{1z}^{hh} = F_{1z} - m_{c1} \ddot{z}_{c1} / 2$, $F_{2z}^{hh} = F_{2z} - m_{c2} \ddot{z}_{c2} / 2$, $F_{3z}^{hh} = F_{3z} - m_{c3} \ddot{z}_{c3} / 2$, $F_{4z}^{hh} = F_{4z} - m_{c4} \ddot{z}_{c4} / 2$, $I_x^h = I_x - m_c l_1 l_2 / 2$.

图 2 中侧向(y 方向)存在如下关系:

$$y_{c1} = y_c + l_f \varphi_c + l_1 \Phi_c, \quad (33)$$

$$y_{c2} = y_c + l_f \varphi_c - l_2 \Phi_c, \quad (34)$$

$$y_{c3} = y_c - l_r \varphi_c + l_1 \Phi_c, \quad (35)$$

$$y_{c4} = y_c - l_r \varphi_c - l_2 \Phi_c. \quad (36)$$

同理, 将上述 $y_{c1} \sim y_{c4}$ 分别代入式(16), 然后与式(18)和式(19)相互整理后得到

$$m_{c1} \ddot{y}_{c1} + m_{c2} \ddot{y}_{c2} + m_{c3} \ddot{y}_{c3} + m_{c4} \ddot{y}_{c4} = F_{1y} + F_{2y} + F_{3y} + F_{4y}, \quad (37)$$

$$I_z^h \ddot{\Phi}_c = l_f F_{1y}^h + l_f F_{2y}^h - l_r F_{3y}^h - l_r F_{4y}^h, \quad (38)$$

式中, $F_{1y}^h = F_{1y} - m_{c1} \ddot{y}_{c1}$, $F_{2y}^h = F_{2y} - m_{c2} \ddot{y}_{c2}$, $F_{3y}^h = F_{3y} - m_{c3} \ddot{y}_{c3}$, $F_{4y}^h = F_{4y} - m_{c4} \ddot{y}_{c4}$, $I_z^h = I_z - m_c l_f l_r$.

从式(30)、(31)、(32)、(37)和(38)可以看出, 其与式(15)、(17)、(18)、(16)和(19)具有相似的表达形式, 但此时簧载质量 m_c 已被解耦后的 4 个 1/4 车辆

簧载质量 m_{c1} 、 m_{c2} 、 m_{c3} 和 m_{c4} 所代替。无论垂向还是侧向, 当 $l_f = l_r$ 且 $l_1 = l_2$, 则 $m_{c1} = m_{c2} = m_{c3} = m_{c4} = m_c / 4$, 整车可视为 4 个簧载质量相同的 1/4 车辆组成; 若 $l_f \neq l_r$ 或 $l_1 \neq l_2$, 整车与 4 个 1/4 车辆间的定量关系也可得到。因此, 整车模型可以从垂向和侧向各分解为 4 个 1/4 车辆模型, 与汽车理论中质量分配系数的含义吻合^[9], 同时也拓展了该理论。

假设从垂向和侧向各分解为 4 个 1/4 车辆, 从垂向看, 各个 1/4 车辆的簧载质量失去了相互约束, 因而其垂向位置将改变。若令 Δz_{c1} 、 Δz_{c2} 、 Δz_{c3} 和 Δz_{c4} 是编号为 1[#] ~ 4[#] 的各个轮系所支撑的簧载质量在解除相邻约束过程中在垂向位移的变化量, z_1 、 z_2 、 z_3 和 z_4 是解除相邻约束后在垂向最终的位移变量, 对于 1[#] 轮系有

$$m_{c1} \ddot{z}_1 = F_{1z} - m_{c1} \Delta \ddot{z}_{c1}, \quad (39)$$

$$\Delta z_{c1} = z_1 - z_{c1}. \quad (40)$$

结合式(25)整理后得

$$\Delta \ddot{z}_{c1} = F_1 \cos \gamma_{e1} / (2m_{c1}) - \ddot{z}_c / 2 + l_f \ddot{\theta}_c / 2 - l_1 \ddot{\Phi}_c / 2. \quad (41)$$

同理, 可得到

$$\Delta \ddot{z}_{c2} = F_2 \cos \gamma_{e2} / (2m_{c2}) - \ddot{z}_c / 2 + l_f \ddot{\theta}_c / 2 + l_2 \ddot{\Phi}_c / 2, \quad (42)$$

$$\Delta \ddot{z}_{c3} = -F_3 \cos \gamma_{e3} / (2m_{c3}) + \ddot{z}_c / 2 + l_r \ddot{\theta}_c / 2 + l_1 \ddot{\Phi}_c / 2, \quad (43)$$

$$\Delta \ddot{z}_{c4} = -F_4 \cos \gamma_{e4} / (2m_{c4}) + \ddot{z}_c / 2 + l_r \ddot{\theta}_c / 2 - l_2 \ddot{\Phi}_c / 2. \quad (44)$$

若令 Δy_{c1} 、 Δy_{c2} 、 Δy_{c3} 和 Δy_{c4} 是编号为 1[#] ~ 4[#] 的各个轮系所支撑的簧载质量在解除相邻约束过程中在侧向位移的变化量; y_1 、 y_2 、 y_3 和 y_4 是解除相邻约束后在侧向最终的位移变量, 对于 1[#] 轮系有

$$m_{c1} \ddot{y}_1 = F_{1y} - m_{c1} \Delta \ddot{y}_{c1}, \quad (45)$$

$$\Delta y_{c1} = y_1 - y_{c1} \quad (46)$$

结合式(33)整理后得

$$\Delta \ddot{y}_{c1} = F_1 \sin \gamma_{e1} / (2m_{c1}) - \ddot{y}_c / 2 - l_f \ddot{\varphi}_c / 2 - l_1 \ddot{\Phi}_c / 2 \quad (47)$$

同理,可得到

$$\Delta \ddot{y}_{c2} = -F_2 \sin \gamma_{e2} / (2m_{c2}) + \ddot{y}_c / 2 + l_f \ddot{\varphi}_c / 2 - l_2 \ddot{\Phi}_c / 2, \quad (48)$$

$$\Delta \ddot{y}_{c3} = F_3 \sin \gamma_{e3} / (2m_{c3}) - \ddot{y}_c / 2 + l_r \ddot{\varphi}_c / 2 - l_1 \ddot{\Phi}_c / 2, \quad (49)$$

$$\Delta \ddot{y}_{c4} = -F_4 \sin \gamma_{e4} / (2m_{c4}) + \ddot{y}_c / 2 - l_f \ddot{\varphi}_c / 2 - l_2 \ddot{\Phi}_c / 2. \quad (50)$$

对于非簧载质量,在整车悬架解耦前后的位置也要相应发生变化。令 $\Delta z_{u1}, \Delta z_{u2}, \Delta z_{u3}$ 和 Δz_{u4} 是 $1^\# \sim 4^\#$ 的各个轮系解耦过程中非簧载质量在垂向位移的变化量; $z_{u1}^*, z_{u2}^*, z_{u3}^*$ 和 z_{u4}^* 是悬架解耦后非簧载质量在垂向最终的位移变量;令 $\Delta y_{u1}, \Delta y_{u2}, \Delta y_{u3}$ 和 Δy_{u4} 是 $1^\# \sim 4^\#$ 的各个轮系解耦过程中非簧载质量在侧向位移的变化量; $y_{u1}^*, y_{u2}^*, y_{u3}^*$ 和 y_{u4}^* 是悬架解耦后非簧载质量在侧向最终的位移变量;同时假设非簧载质量垂向和侧向的刚度相同,由解耦前、后非簧载质量运动方程,对于 $1^\#$ 轮系可得到

$$m_{u1} \Delta \ddot{z}_{u1} + c_{\eta 1}^z \Delta \dot{z}_{u1} - (k_{u1} + k_{m1}^z) \Delta z_{u1} = c_{\eta 1}^z \Delta \dot{z}_{u1} - k_{m1}^z \Delta z_{c1}, \quad (51)$$

$$m_{u1} \Delta \ddot{y}_{u1} + c_{\eta 1}^y \Delta \dot{y}_{u1} + (k_{u1} + k_{m1}^y) \Delta y_{u1} = c_{\eta 1}^y \Delta \dot{y}_{c1} + k_{m1}^y \Delta y_{c1}. \quad (52)$$

同理,对于 $2^\# \sim 4^\#$ 有

$$m_{u2} \Delta \ddot{z}_{u2} + c_{\eta 2}^z \Delta \dot{z}_{u2} - (k_{u2} + k_{m2}^z) \Delta z_{u2} = c_{\eta 2}^z \Delta \dot{z}_{u2} - k_{m2}^z \Delta z_{c2}, \quad (53)$$

$$m_{u2} \Delta \ddot{y}_{u2} + c_{\eta 2}^y \Delta \dot{y}_{u2} + (k_{m2}^y + k_{u2}) \Delta y_{u2} = c_{\eta 2}^y \Delta \dot{y}_{c2} + k_{m2}^y \Delta y_{c2}, \quad (54)$$

$$m_{u3} \Delta \ddot{z}_{u3} + c_{\eta 3}^z \Delta \dot{z}_{u3} + (k_{m3}^z + k_{u3}) \Delta z_{u3} = c_{\eta 3}^z \Delta \dot{z}_{c3} + k_{m3}^z \Delta z_{c3}, \quad (55)$$

$$m_{u3} \Delta \ddot{y}_{u3} + c_{\eta 3}^y \Delta \dot{y}_{u3} + (k_{u3} + k_{m3}^y) \Delta y_{u3} = c_{\eta 3}^y \Delta \dot{y}_{c3} + k_{m3}^y \Delta y_{c3}, \quad (56)$$

$$m_{u4} \Delta \ddot{z}_{u4} + c_{\eta 4}^z \Delta \dot{z}_{u4} + (k_{m4}^z + k_{u4}) \Delta z_{u4} = c_{\eta 4}^z \Delta \dot{z}_{c4} + k_{m4}^z \Delta z_{c4}, \quad (57)$$

$$m_{u4} \Delta \ddot{y}_{u4} + c_{\eta 4}^y \Delta \dot{y}_{u4} + (k_{m4}^y + k_{u4}) \Delta y_{u4} = c_{\eta 4}^y \Delta \dot{y}_{c4} + k_{m4}^y \Delta y_{c4}. \quad (58)$$

综上所述,对车辆簧载质量和非簧载质量的解

耦推导,搭起一座连接整车与 $1/4$ 车辆模型间的桥梁,不仅有助于理论与测试的量化推算,而且可实现各个 $1/4$ 车辆悬架系统并行控制的新模式,这就是文中提出的四轮独立减振车辆的意义。

3 分层建模与控制

由于四轮独立减振车辆的各个 $1/4$ 车辆可以独立调控的特点,易于形成分层模型:上层由整车模型与 $1/4$ 车辆模型间的耦合关系构成算法,其控制目标是控制整车车体质心处垂向、侧向、俯仰角、侧倾角和横摆角等 5 种运动,进而保证汽车行驶的乘坐舒适性和行驶平稳性。底层由 4 个 $1/4$ 车辆模型以及驾驶员系统并行构成,其控制目标是结合一定控制策略解算得到控制量并能够使其簧载质量运动的实际值接近由上层计算得到的预估值。

4WIV 车辆分层建模振动控制的过程如下。

1) 根据路面激励垂向和侧向分量的大小,确定 $\ddot{z}_c, \ddot{y}_c, \ddot{\theta}_c, \ddot{\Phi}_c$ 和 $\ddot{\varphi}_c$ 的预估值。根据概率统计,为确保各预估值不超过极限值的概率在 99.7% 以上,可令

$$\ddot{z}_c \leq \frac{1}{3} \times 0.6 \frac{z_{e1} + z_{e2} + z_{e3} + z_{e4}}{4t_s^2}, \quad (59)$$

$$\ddot{y}_c \leq \frac{1}{3} \times 0.6 \frac{y_{e1} + y_{e2} + y_{e3} + y_{e4}}{4t_s^2}, \quad (60)$$

$$\ddot{\theta}_c \leq \frac{1}{3} \times 0.6 \frac{\arctan \frac{(z_{e3} - z_{e1}) + (z_{e4} - z_{e2})}{2(l_f + l_r)}}{t_s^2}, \quad (61)$$

$$\ddot{\Phi}_c \leq \frac{1}{3} \times 0.6 \frac{\arctan \frac{(z_{e1} - z_{e2}) + (z_{e3} - z_{e4})}{2(l_1 + l_2)}}{t_s^2}, \quad (62)$$

$$\ddot{\varphi}_c \leq \frac{1}{3} \times 0.6 \frac{\arctan \frac{(z_{e1} + z_{e2}) - (z_{e3} + z_{e4})}{2(l_1 + l_2)}}{t_s^2}. \quad (63)$$

2) 由上述 5 种运动的预估值并借助于式(20)~式(24)得到 F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4, F_p 的预估值,然后由式(41)~式(44)、式(47)~式(50)得到 $\Delta \ddot{z}_{c1}, \Delta \ddot{y}_{c1}, \Delta \ddot{z}_{c2}, \Delta \ddot{y}_{c2}, \Delta \ddot{z}_{c3}, \Delta \ddot{y}_{c3}, \Delta \ddot{z}_{c4}$ 和 $\Delta \ddot{y}_{c4}$ 的预估值。

3) 计算得到解耦后所形成的各个 $1/4$ 车辆悬架系统簧载质量的加速度预估值: $\ddot{z}_1, \ddot{y}_1, \ddot{z}_2, \ddot{y}_2, \ddot{z}_3, \ddot{y}_3, \ddot{z}_4, \ddot{y}_4$ 。

4) 按照二自由度 $1/4$ 车辆悬架系统簧载质量运动预估值已定情况下的状态方程并结合一定控制策

略,可以得到 1#~4# 单元垂向 1/4 车辆悬架系统所需的控制力,同时得到各个 1/4 车辆悬架系统簧载质量加速度、非簧载质量加速度的实际值。

5)用与步骤 3)相反的过程,可以得到解耦前簧载质量与各轮系联接处的运动状态和各个非簧载质量的实际运动状态,进而得到车体质心处的实际运动状态。

6)考虑到实际作动器动作响应的误差,将本轮理论计算控制量与实际控制量之间的误差在下一轮进行补偿。

从上述过程可以看到,分层建模控制是一种参考模型自适应控制过程。由步骤 1)建立的车体质心处的理想振动姿态,指导步骤 2)、3)和 4)向其逼近,然后由步骤 4)中的底层实际控制量经步骤 5)可得到整车实际控制后的效果。

4 数值模拟

为验证 4WIV 车辆分层建模控制方法,选取表 1 所示参数进行传统整车模型主动控制和分层建模主动控制这 2 种情况下的数值模拟对比。

表 1 悬架各部参数

名称	数值	单位
人一椅系统质量 m_p	100	kg
人一椅系统阻尼 c_p	250	N·s/m
人一椅系统刚度 k_p	1 800	N/m
簧载质量 m_c	730	kg
俯仰转动惯量 I_y	1 230	kg·m ²
侧倾转动惯量 I_x	1 230	kg·m ²
偏航转动惯量 I_z	615	kg·m ²
非簧载质量 $m_{wi}, i=1\sim 4$	40	kg
悬架垂向阻尼系数 $c_{\eta}^z, i=1\sim 4$	1 300	N·s/m
悬架侧向阻尼系数 $c_{\eta}^y, i=1\sim 4$	200	N·s/m
悬架垂向刚度 $k_{mi}^z, i=1\sim 4$	19 000	N/m
悬架侧向刚度 $k_{mi}^y, i=1\sim 4$	30 000	N/m
轮胎刚度 $k_{wi}, i=1\sim 4$	175 500	N/m
l_f	1.5	m
l_r	2.2	m
l_1, l_2	0.76	m
人椅系统 l_3	0.55	m
人椅系统 l_4	0.35	m
车速 v	60	km/h

计算之前约定如下事项。

- 1)悬架动行程的限定值±0.1 m。
- 2)轮胎动变形限定在±0.02 m 以内。
- 3)可控阻尼器输出力限定小于 2 000 N。
- 4)控制策略的选择。由于底层并行存在,分层

建模控制可根据需求让各底层采用不同控制策略,而整车主动控制只能采取一种控制策略,为能够比较起见,整车主动控制与分层建模主动控制均采用鲁棒 H_{∞} ,所不同的是,后者各个底层均可采用 H_{∞} 并行控制^[10-11]。

5)不考虑轮胎与路面间复杂的动力学关系,垂向激励采用 D 级路面不平度,侧向激励采用 A 级路面不平度。为简便起见,1# 和 3# 轮底采用同一路面不平度,2# 和 4# 轮底采用同一路面不平度,见图 3 和图 4 所示。

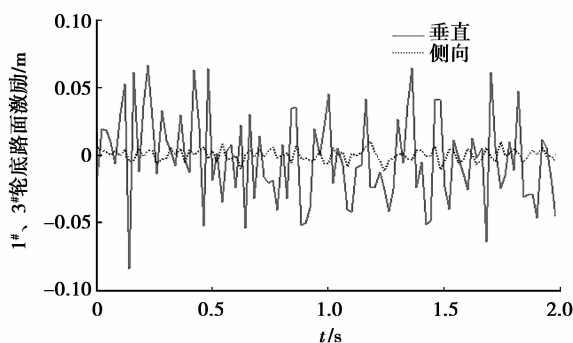


图 3 1#、3# 轮底路面激励

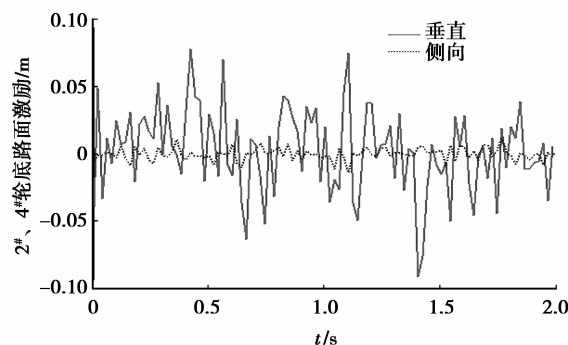


图 4 2#、4# 轮底路面激励

6)路面激励采样时间为 0.02 s,为悬架振动控制提供连续波形,但是由于在 2 种控制方法下完成一轮控制量解算所需的时间不同,因此对于整车模型和分层建模控制,均是根据完成一轮次悬架状态解算时间,再结合路面波形插值得到所需的路面不平度用于下一轮次的计算。计算过程是在 1G 的 CPU,2 G 内存的计算机上完成。编程是在 Matlab 6.5 环境下完成,控制策略采用的是 Matlab 中成熟的 H_{∞} 鲁棒控制策略并联接而成。具体计算结果见图 5~图 11 所示,图中实线均表示分层建模振动控制结果,虚线表示整车建模振动控制结果。

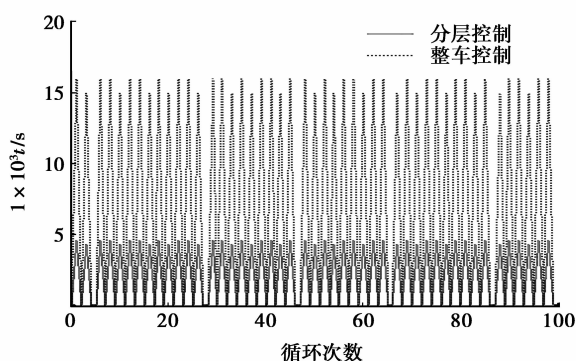


图 5 CPU 解算时间

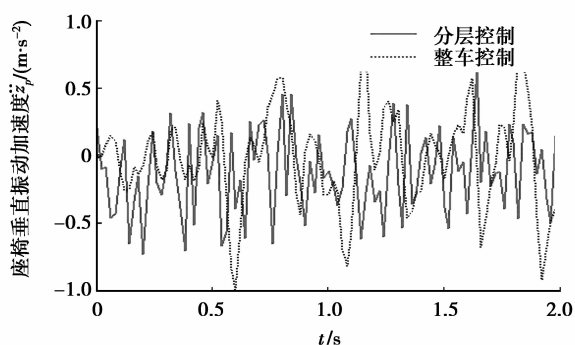


图 6 驾驶员系统垂向振动加速度

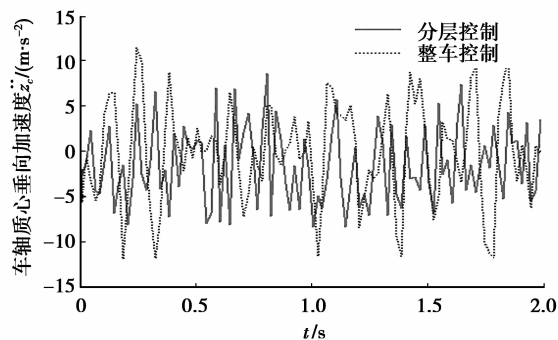


图 7 车体质心处垂向振动加速度

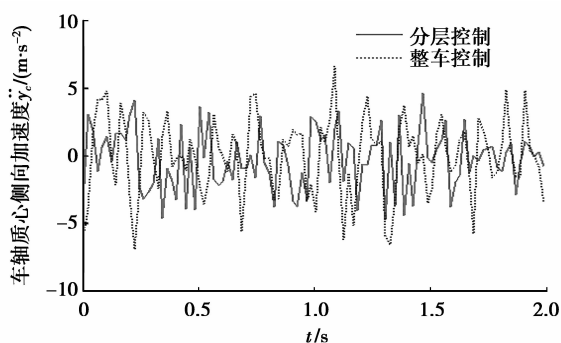


图 8 车体质心处侧向振动加速度

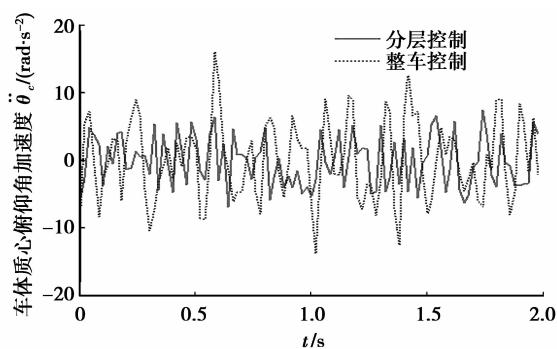


图 9 车体质心处俯仰角振动加速度

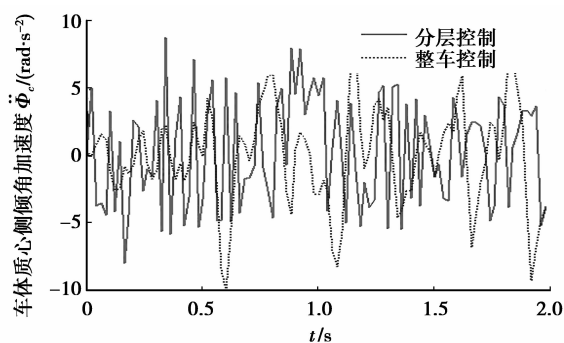


图 10 车体质心处侧倾角振动加速度

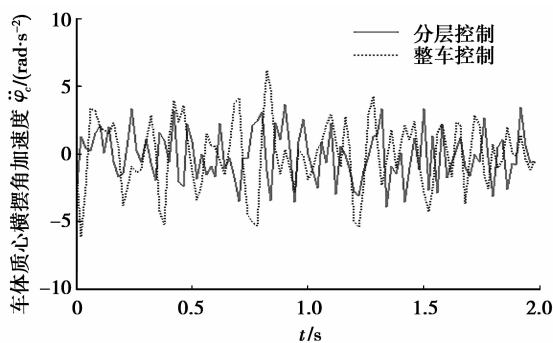


图 11 车体质心处横摆角振动加速度

图 5 是分层建模整车主动控制与整车建模主动控制耗用 CPU 时间的比较。基于分层建模控制完成 100 个循环所需时间 1.163 s, 而整车建模则需要 3.952 s, 前者比后者降低了 70.6%, 从理论分析看, 分层建模方法有助于整车悬架控制响应速度的提高, 但由于控制系统包含传感器、作动器等的响应时间, 因此上述结论仍需进一步的实验验证。

分层建模方法可加快系统响应, 实现对路面激励更为详实精确的控制, 可改善整车乘坐舒适性和行驶平稳性, 其效果可从图 6~图 11 看到: 分层建模控制方法比整车建模控制方法相比, 可让驾驶员系统与车体垂向、侧向、俯仰角、侧倾角、横摆角的振动加速度均有所降低, 其加速度振幅标准偏差降低

10%~27%,效果很明显。具体数值比较见表2所示。

表2 计算结果对比

各项偏差	整车控制	分层控制	降幅
人椅垂向振动标准偏差	0.37	0.31	16.2
车体垂向振动标准偏差	5.51	4.55	17.4
车体侧向振动标准偏差	2.68	2.19	18.3
车体俯仰角振动标准偏差	5.02	3.70	26.3
车体侧倾角振动标准偏差	4.12	3.70	10.2
车体横摆角振动标准偏差	2.24	1.87	16.5

5 结论

文中以承受轮底垂向和侧向激励的14个自由度的整车模型为背景,借助于簧载质量的空间受力和数学模型的推导,得到整车与1/4车辆间的耦合定量关系,建立了4WIV车辆分层建模模型,并在此基础上构建包含上层和4个底层的分层建模控制方法。经与传统整车建模主动控制方法在正常行驶状况下的数值模拟对比,由于4WIV车辆的分层建模控制方法实现了各个底层控制量的并行计算,因而理论上可大幅降低车体姿态的解算时间,在一定程度上加快系统响应,实现对外界激励详细的控制,改善汽车的乘坐舒适性和行驶平稳性。

文中未注解的各符号意义如下:

z_c, y_c 为汽车簧载质量质心处的垂向、侧向位移;

$\theta_c, \varphi_c, \Phi_c$ 为汽车簧载质量质心处俯仰角、侧倾角、横摆角位移;

$u_{i1}^z \sim u_{i4}^z, u_{i1}^y \sim u_{i4}^y$ 为1#~4#单元非簧载质量与簧载质量垂向、侧向可控输出力;

$z_{u1} \sim z_{u4}$ 为1#~4#单元非簧载质量的垂向位移;

$y_{u1} \sim y_{u4}$ 为1#~4#单元非簧载质量的侧向位移;

$z_{e1} \sim z_{e4}$ 为1#~4#单元处的路面垂向位移;

$y_{e1} \sim y_{e4}$ 为1#~4#单元处的路面侧向位移;

$z_{c1} \sim z_{c4}, y_{c1} \sim y_{c4}$ 为1#~4#轮系侧簧载质量的垂向和侧向位移变量;

z_{cp} 为簧载质量上驾驶员处垂向位移变量;

F_p 为人椅系统对簧载质量约束力;

$F_1 \sim F_4$ 为1#~4#轮系对簧载质量约束力;

$\gamma_{e1}, \gamma_{e2}, \gamma_{e3}, \gamma_{e4}$ 为各轮底路面激励的侧倾角,

$\gamma_{ei} = \arctan(y_{ei}/z_{ei}), \text{rad}$.

参考文献:

- [1] Oshima H, Tani M, Kobayashi N, et al. Control for four-wheel individual steering and four-wheel driven electronic vehicle [J]. Electrical Engineering in Japan, 2005, 153(3): 71-78.
- [2] Lam L T, Xu Y S, Xu G P. Traction force distribution on omni-directional four wheel independent drive electric vehicle [C]//Proceedings of IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation, Japan, May 12-17, 2009, Kobe. Piscataway: IEEE Press, 2009: 3724-3729.
- [3] Wolf-Monheim F P. Individual wheel suspension with automatic camber adaptation. US, 13/532090 [P], 2013-01-24.
- [4] 阮久宏, 李贻斌, 杨福广, 等. 无人驾驶高速4WID-4WIS车辆路径跟踪单点预瞄控制[J]. 重庆大学学报, 2011, 34(10): 21-26.
RUAN Jiuhong, LI Yibin, YANG Fuguang, et al. Single-point preview control for unmanned high-speed 4WID-4WIS vehicle path tracking [J]. Journal of Chongqing University, 2011, 34(10): 21-26.
- [5] Metered H, Bonello P, Oyadiji S O. An investigation into the use of neural networks for the semi-active control of a magnetorheologically damped vehicle suspension [J]. Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Part D: Journal of Automobile Engineering, 2010, 224(7): 829-848.
- [6] Wagg D J, Neild S A. A review of non-linear structural control techniques [J]. Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Part C: Journal of Mechanical Engineering Science, 2011, 225(4): 759-770.
- [7] Guo Z P, Wang L L, Zhou W, et al. The vibration response analysis for a car left front shaft head based on user conditions [J]. Applied Mechanics and Materials, 2011, 52-54: 1187-1192.
- [8] 李以农, 郑玲, 罗铭刚, 等. 汽车主动悬架 H_2/H_∞ 多目标控制线性矩阵不等式方法[J]. 重庆大学学报, 2010, 33(4): 1-8.
LI Yinong, ZHENG Ling, LUO Minggang, et al. Multi-objective and H_2/H_∞ control of vehicle active suspension based on LMI [J]. Journal of Chongqing University, 2010, 33(4): 1-8.
- [9] 余志生. 汽车理论[M]. 4版. 北京: 机械工业出版社, 2006: 211-212.
- [10] 吴龙, 陈花玲, 陈玲莉. 摩托车半主动悬架分层预测控制及仿真[J]. 系统仿真实报, 2006, 18(8): 2239-2243.
WU Long, CHEN Hualing, CHEN Lingli. Hierarchical Preview Control and Simulation of Semi-active Motorcycle Suspension [J]. Journal of System Simulation, 2006, 18(8): 2239-2243.

[11] Wu L, Cao Y L, Chen H L. Hierarchical modeling semi-active control of a full motorcycle suspension with six degree-freedom [C] // Proceedings of 2008 International Conference on Advanced Intelligent Mechatronics, July 2-5, 2008, Xi'an. Piscataway: IEEE Press, 2010: 1400-1405.

附录:

$$\lambda = \sin(\gamma_{e1}) \sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) l(l_3 - l_2) + \sin(\gamma_{e1}) \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) (l_2(l_r + l_4) + l_1(l_4 - l_f) - ll_3) + \sin(\gamma_{e2}) \sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) (l_2(l_f - l_4) - l_1(l_r + l_4) - ll_3) + \sin(\gamma_{e2}) \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) l(l_1 + l_3)$$

$$\lambda_{11} = [\sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) (l_r l_3 + l_2 l_4) + \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) (l_1 l_4 - l_r l_3)] \sin(\gamma_{e2})$$

$$\lambda_{12} = \sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) l_r (l_2 - l_3) + \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) [ll_3 - l_2(l_r + l_4) + l_1(l_f - l_4)] l_r / l - \sin(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) l_f (l_1 + l_2) (l_r + l_4) / l$$

$$\lambda_{13} = \sin(\gamma_{e2}) \sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) (l_2 - l_3) + \sin(\gamma_{e2}) \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) (l_1 + l_3)$$

$$\lambda_{14} = [\sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) - \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e3})] \sin(\gamma_{e2}) (l_r + l_4)$$

$$\lambda_{15} = \sin(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) (l_1 + l_2) (l_r + l_4) / l + \sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) (l_2 - l_3) + \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) (l_1(l_f - l_4) - l_2(l_r + l_4) / l + l_3)$$

$$\lambda_{21} = [\sin(\gamma_{e1}) \sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) (l_2 l_4 + l_r l_3) + \sin(\gamma_{e1}) \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) (l_1 l_4 - l_r l_3)]$$

$$\lambda_{22} = \sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) (l_2(l_f - l_4) - ll_3 - l_1(l_r + l_4)) l_r / l + \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) l_r (l_1 + l_3) - \sin(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) (l_1 + l_2) (l_r + l_4) l_f / l$$

$$\lambda_{23} = [\sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) (l_2 - l_3) + \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) (l_1 + l_3)] \sin(\gamma_{e1})$$

$$\lambda_{24} = [\sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) - \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e3})] \sin(\gamma_{e1}) (l_r + l_4)$$

$$\lambda_{25} = \sin(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) (l_1 + l_2) (l_r + l_4) / l + \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) (l_1 + l_3) + \sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) [l_2(l_f - l_4) - l_1(l_r + l_4) / l - l_3]$$

$$\lambda_{31} = \sin(\gamma_{e1}) \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) (l_2 l_4 - l_f l_3) + \sin(\gamma_{e2}) \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) (l_f l_3 + l_1 l_4)$$

$$\lambda_{32} = \sin(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) l_f (l_3 - l_2) + \sin(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) (l_2(l_f - l_4) - l_1(l_r + l_4) - ll_3) l_f / l + \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) (l_f - l_4) (l_1 + l_2) / l$$

$$\lambda_{33} = \sin(\gamma_{e1}) \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) (l_2 - l_3) + \sin(\gamma_{e2}) \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) (l_1 + l_3)$$

$$\lambda_{34} = [\sin(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) - \sin(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e2})] \sin(\gamma_{e4}) (l_f - l_4)$$

$$\lambda_{35} = \sin(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) (l_2 - l_3) + \sin(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) [l_3 + l_2(l_4 - l_f) + l_1(l_r + l_4) / l] + \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) [(l_1 + l_2)(l_f - l_4)] / l$$

$$\lambda_{41} = \sin(\gamma_{e1}) \sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) l_f l_3 - \sin(\gamma_{e2}) \sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) l_1 l_4 - \sin(\gamma_{e2}) \sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) l_f l_3 - \sin(\gamma_{e1}) \sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) l_2 l_4$$

$$\lambda_{42} = \sin(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) \{ [l_f l_2 (l_r + l_4) + l_f l_1 (l_4 - l_f)] / l - l_f l_3 \} + \sin(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) l_f (l_1 + l_3) + \sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) (l_4 - l_f) (l_1 + l_2) l_r / l$$

$$\lambda_{43} = \sin(\gamma_{e3}) [\sin(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) (l_3 - l_2) - \sin(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) ((l_f - l_r) l_1 / l - l_3)]$$

$$\lambda_{44} = [\sin(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) - \sin(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e1})] \sin(\gamma_{e3}) (l_f - l_4)$$

$$\lambda_{45} = \sin(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) \left(l_3 + \frac{l_1(l_f - l_4) - l_2(l_r + l_4)}{l} \right) - \sin(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) (l_1 + l_3) + \sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) \frac{(l_1 + l_2)(l_4 - l_f)}{l}$$

$$\lambda_{51} = \sin(\gamma_{e1}) \sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) ll_2 + \sin(\gamma_{e2}) \sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) (l_r l_1 - l_f l_2) + \sin(\gamma_{e1}) \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) (l_f l_1 - l_r l_2) + \sin(\gamma_{e2}) \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) (l_r - l_f) l_1$$

$$\lambda_{52} = [(\sin(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) + \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e2})) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) - (\sin(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) + \sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e1})) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e4})] l (l_1 + l_2)$$

$$\lambda_{53} = [\sin(\gamma_{e1}) \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) l_2 - \sin(\gamma_{e2}) \sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) l_2] (l_1 + l_2)$$

$$\lambda_{54} = [\sin(\gamma_{e1}) \sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) - \sin(\gamma_{e2}) \sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) + \sin(\gamma_{e2}) \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) - \sin(\gamma_{e1}) \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e3})] l$$

$$\lambda_{55} = [\sin(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) - \sin(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e4}) + \sin(\gamma_{e4}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e3}) - \sin(\gamma_{e3}) \cos(\gamma_{e1}) \cos(\gamma_{e2}) \cos(\gamma_{e4})] (l_1 + l_2)$$