

CSUTA ÁKOS KOPPÁNY

Mechatronikai mérnöki MSc, Intelligens Beágyazott Mechatronikai Rendszerek Specializáció, 2023/2024/II.

Témavezető: Dr. Miklós Ákos, adjunktus, miklosa@mm.bme.hu

## 1. Bevezetés

A mérnöki gyakorlat kiemelkedő fontosságú területe a nemlineáris rendszerek vizsgálata, illetve azok identifikációja. Diplomamunkámban ennek egy lehetséges megoldását vizsgáltam.

A NARMAX – *nonlinear autoregressive moving average with exogenous inputs* – elnevezés az identifikáció eredményeként előálló modell struktúrájára utal, melynek általános alakja, ahol  $f$  tetszőleges nemlineáris függvény,  $u$  a be-,  $y$  a kimenőjel,  $e$  pedig a zaj:

$$y_k = f(y_{k-1}, \dots, y_{k-n_y}, u_{k-1}, \dots, u_{k-n_u}, e_k, \dots, e_{k-n_e}) + e_k$$

A fogalom mint a kívánt modellt előállító módszer is értelmezhető. A megközelítés számos kedvező sajátossággal bír más identifikációs eljárásokkal szemben. Előismeretek hiányában is sikerrel alkalmazható, a módszer előbb felépíti a modell alakját, majd meghatározza annak paramétereit. Számítási költsége alacsonyabb egy Volterra-sorozat felírásánál. Szemben egy korszerű neurális hálós megoldással, a NARMAX egy szükséges számú tagot tartalmazó és a rendszer működését tükröző modellt alkot. Ezáltal az nemcsak kimenetbecslésre alkalmas, de a rendszer és a nemlineáris jelleg megértését és további vizsgálatát is lehetővé teszi.

## 2. Alkalmazott módszerek

Az identifikáció alapját kizárólag a be- és kimenőjelek képezik. Ezeknek legfeljebb  $n_u$  és  $n_y$  időlépéssel eltolatott alakjából képezhető tagjelöltek egy sokasága, például ezek legfeljebb  $l$ -edfokú kombinációja. Az így képzett regressziós mátrixból a FROLS – *forward regression orthogonal least squares* – algoritmus állítja elő a rendszer NARX modelljét.

Az eljárás iteratív, lépésenként egy taggal bővül a segédmodell. A kiválasztás az ortogonalizált tagjelöltekre jellemző ERR – *error reduction ratio* – értéke, vagyis a kimenőjel variációjához való hozzájárulás szerinti rangsorolás alapján történik. Az ortogonális segédmodell tagjaiból és azok paramétereiből helyreállítható a valós NARX modell.

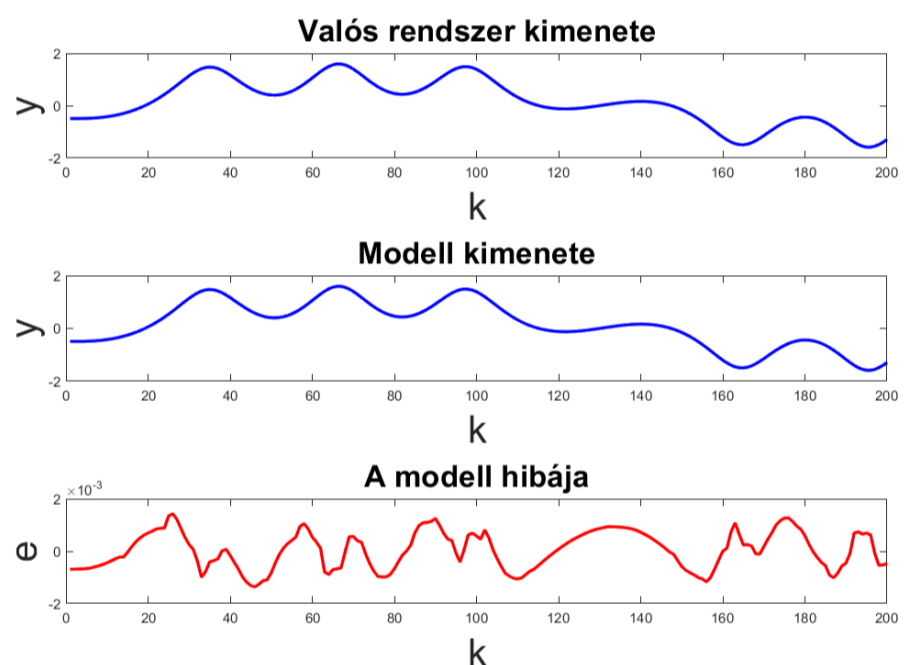
A NARMAX modell ennek kiegészítése a zajfüggő tagokkal. Ezek meghatározhatók a NARX modell hibájára újra alkalmazva a FROLS algoritmust.

A megalkotott modell helyességének igazolására elsősorban statisztikai alapú validációt alkalmaztam. A modell hibájának autokorrelációja, illetve egyes kifejezésekkel vett kereszt-korrelációja nemcsak a hiba tényét, de a hiányzó tag jellegét is megmutatja.

## 3. Eredmények

A módszert sikeresen alkalmaztam számos fehér zajjal gerjesztett, mérési zajjal terhelt, polinom alakú egyenlettel jellemezhető nemlineáris rendszeren. Az előálló modellek rendre jól közelítették a valós rendszereket.

Mechanikai esettanulmányként egy koszinusz hullámmal gerjesztett Duffing-oszcillátort identifikáltam. Ennek kapcsán azt a következtetést vontam le, hogy a módszer harmonikus gerjesztésekre kevésbé alkalmazható jól. Általános hiba, hogy az algoritmus a modellt  $y_k = \sum_{i=1}^{i^*} c_i \cdot y_{i-1}$  alakban állítja elő, ahol az általam vizsgált esetekben jellemzően  $c_1 \approx 1$  és  $i^* \leq 3$ . Egyes esetekben mintavételezéssel mérsékelhető a hatás, így lehetett sikeres a köbös oszcillátor identifikációja is.



1. ábra A Duffing-oszcillátor és modellje

Egy benchmarkon is alkalmaztam a módszert. A harmonikus gerjesztésekre ismertett jelenség miatt rendre hibás modell állt elő. Ez megmutatta a NARMAX módszer alkalmazhatóságának erős korlátosságát.

## 4. Összefoglalás

A módszer implementálása és tesztelése egyaránt sikeresen megvalósultak. Az eredmények alapján az a következtetés vonható le, hogy a NARMAX módszer jól alkalmazható és pontos modelleket szolgáltat, ha a rendszer fehér zajjal gerjeszthető. Ugyanakkor, ha a gerjesztés harmonikus, előnyösebb lehet más módszerek alkalmazása.

# Gépi tanulási algoritmusok alkalmazása mechanikai rendszerek identifikációjára

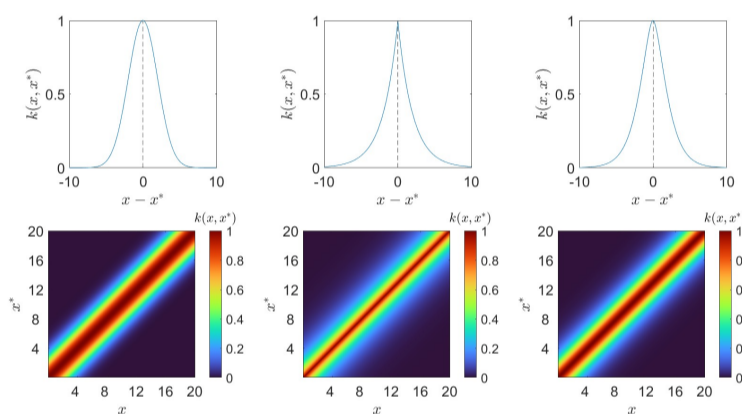
DOBÁK DÁVID

Mechatronikai mérnöki MSc, intelligens beágyazott mechatronikai rendszerek szakirány, 2023/2024/II.

Témavezető: Dr. Csernák Gábor, egyetemi docens, csernak@mm.bme.hu

## 1. Bevezetés

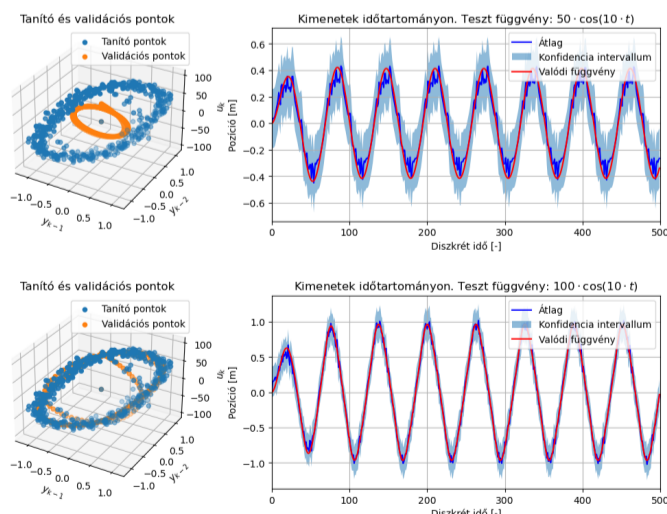
A korszerű informatikai eszközök elterjedése és a számítási teljesítmény rohamos növekedése új megvilágításba helyezi a gépészmérnökök feladatait. Az egyik legfontosabb problémakör, az identifikáció esetén különösen jól használhatók a gépi tanulás algoritmusai. Az ún. kernel trükk segítségével egy bázisfüggvény regresszió átfogalmazható egy RKHS-ben (reproducing kernel Hilbert space) történő optimalizációra, így a bázisfüggvények félautomatikusan, egy kétváltozós kernelfüggvény megadásával választhatók ki. Az SVM (support vector machine) mellett a másik legnépszerűbb kernelizáción alapuló módszer a GP (Gaussian process, Gauss-folyamat). Dolgozatomban utóbbi technikát használtam, mert a bizonytalanságra is képes becslést adni.



1. ábra. Gauss RBF, Laplace RBF és Matérn 3/2 kernelek

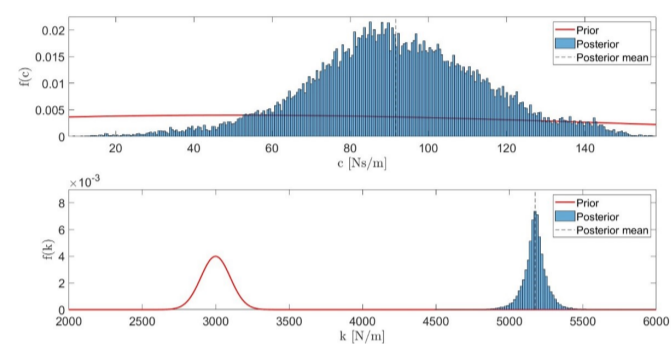
## 2. Alkalmazott módszerek

Dolgozatomban két módszert vizsgáltam, amelyek alkalmasak lehetnek nemlineáris mechanikai rendszerek identifikációjára. Az egyik a hagyományos GP-alapú technika volt.



2. ábra. GP-alapú identifikáció eredménye (szimulált Duffing-oszcillátor)

Ezzel augmentált állapotvektorokra, mint tanító pontokra transzformáltam a mérési pontokat, majd a validációs pontokkal összehasonlítva vizsgáltam az így identifikált modell jóságát. A másik általam bemutatott technika egy state-of-art algoritmus, a GPLFM (Gaussian process latent force model) volt. Ennek kevés rendelkezésre álló szakirodalom alapján rekonstruáltam az alap algoritmusát, amely a lineáris és nemlineáris jellegek szeparációjára képes.



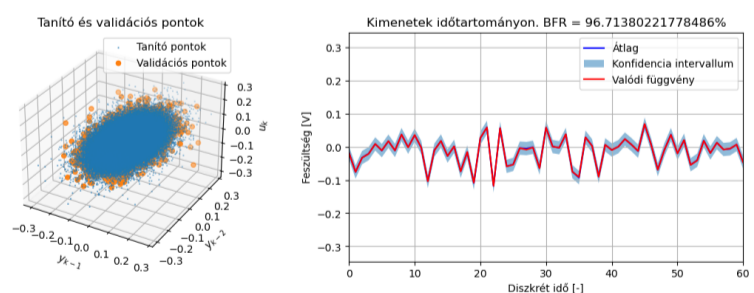
3. ábra. GPLFM-alapú identifikáció eredménye (negyed járműmodell)

## 3. Eredmények

A hagyományos GP-alapú technikával számos benchmark mérési adatain történő identifikációt valósítottam meg. Ezek minőségét BFR (best fit rate) értékkel jellemeztem:

$$\text{BFR} = \max \left\{ 1 - \frac{\|y(k) - \hat{y}(k)\|}{\|y(k) - \bar{y}(k)\|}, 0 \right\} \cdot 100\%, \quad (1)$$

ahol  $y(k)$  a mért jel,  $\hat{y}(k)$  a szimulált jel,  $\bar{y}(k)$  pedig az  $y(k)$  jel átlaga. A Silverbox-on 96%-os BFR-t sikerült elérnem, ami kiváló eredmény.



4. ábra. Silverbox benchmark identifikációja

## 4. Összefoglalás

Dolgozatomban számos haladó kernelizáción alapuló gépi tanulási technikát mutattam be, melyekkel meggyőző identifikációs eredményeket értem el. Ezzel igazoltam ezen módszerek fontosságát a gépészmérnöki területen.

# Mechanical analysis of RadAx couplers for modular suborbital rockets

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## 1 Introduction

The BME Suborbitals competition team specialises in space technologies and rocket technology developments. In its latest project, Project Prometheus, the team designs, produces and launches a completely modular sounding rocket platform, capable of fulfilling a broad range of mission profiles up to 9000 metres. The joints of the rocket structure, connecting various sections of the vehicle, play a crucial role. They have to withstand the flight loads, the rocket experiences during its flight, and allow the modular assembly of the system. Having thoroughly researched the commonly used coupler types in sounding rockets, the radial-axial (RadAx) joint design was selected for further analysis and development. The thesis focuses on the analytical description of the bolt stress and the finite element (FEM) simulation of the RadAx coupler.

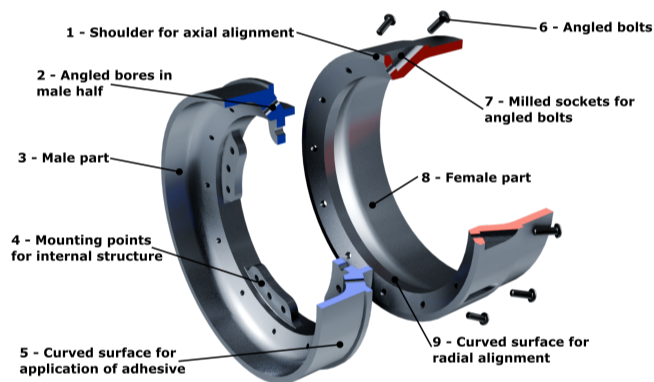


Figure 1: Conceptual RadAx coupler design

## 2 Applied methods

An analytical model was developed, estimating the bolt stresses and the required bolt preload torque to prevent the separation of the coupler halves. It approximates the acting force on each bolt by integrating the normal stress distribution in the proximity of the bolt. The force and bending moment diagrams were derived for the sounding rocket in the most critical phases of the flight by introducing mechanical models. The reliability and accuracy of the analytical model was assessed via a series of FEM simulations.

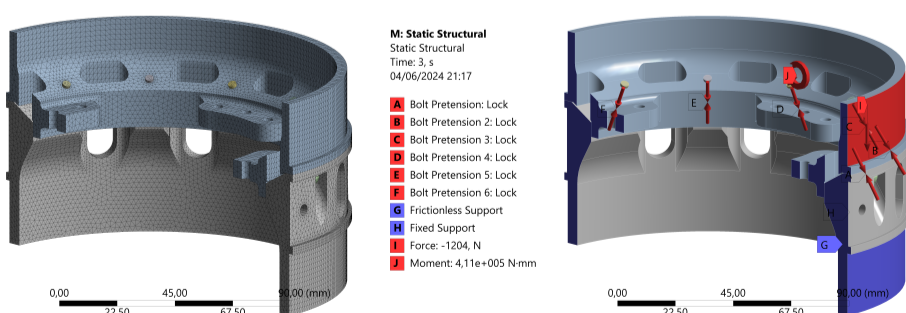


Figure 2: Mesh and setup of the FEM simulation

After the successful validation of the analytical model, the initial coupler design was made. FEM simulations were conducted on the initial coupler design to compare its results with the analytical results and identify potential areas, where material can be removed to reduce the mass of the structure. Based on these results, design changes were imposed to improve the performance of the part, culminating in the final RadAx coupler design.

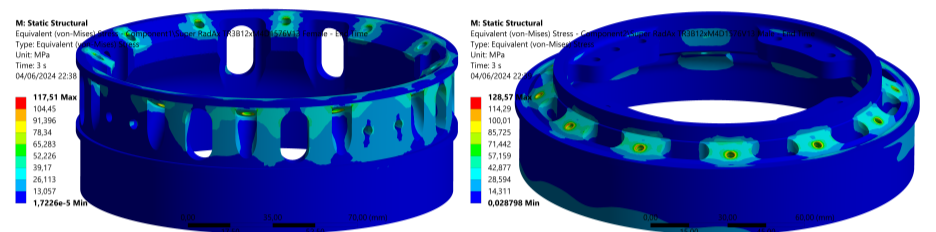


Figure 3: Stress states in the female and male coupler halves

## 3 Results

After comparing the results of the various computation methods, it can be concluded, that the analytical model describes the behaviour of the RadAx coupler quite accurately despite its imposed limitations and simplifications. As a result of the thesis, a novel coupler design was realised, which compared to the conventional designs, reduces the weight of the structure by utilising the bolts as pins under certain load conditions.

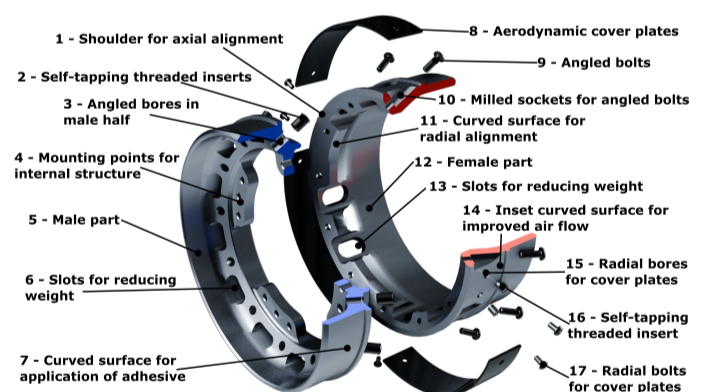


Figure 4: Final coupler design

## 4 Summary

This thesis ensures the structural integrity and reliability of the RadAx coupler by documenting the development process. Both of these attributes are paramount in engineering practice, especially rocket technology. It also serves as a foundation for future improvements and scaling of the coupler design by providing an in-depth understanding of the joint characteristics.



# Design of automotive conveyor system in Siemens development environment

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Supervisor: Dr. Attila Kossa, associate professor, kossa@mm.bme.hu

## 1. Introduction

Automation plays a significant role in the automotive industry. The integration of automated systems becomes not only a strategic advantage but a necessity for maintaining competitiveness by increasing precision, enabling faster production cycles, and improving resource utilization. A crucial part of this system is the transportation solution. The thesis presents the control of a conveyor system at a site of a German company through the writing of the PLC code that governs it. This conveyor system transports car bodies from the body shop to the warehouse, for which I also had to create an HMI interface for monitoring and manual control. The PLC code was written within Siemens development environment using TIA Portal, which is also presented within this thesis. I considered it essential to showcase the implementation of safety functions as well.

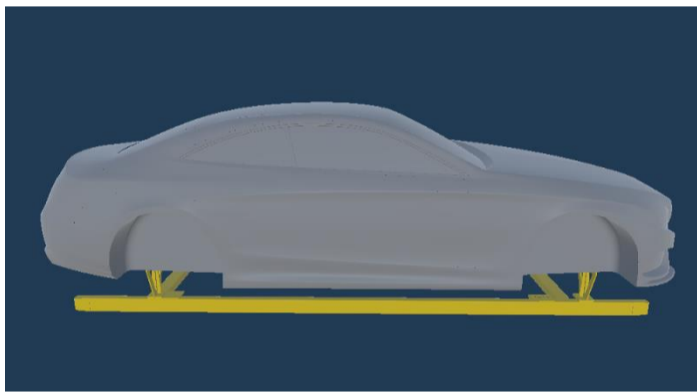


Figure 1: A car body that is transported on the conveyor lines

## 2. Standardization

Throughout my thesis, I followed a comprehensive development plan that enabled me to construct the control system. Adhering to this plan ensured smooth progress in development. This greatly aided me as tackling such a sizable task without guidance would be exceedingly challenging. Consequently, the number of errors is reduced, and the time required for completion is minimized. A significant portion of the plan involves employing function blocks, which encapsulate the main functions and control operations. These were tailored to the project's unique specifications for control implementation. The HMI interface was created using the company's proprietary visualization software and templates, for which a separate standardized plan was also followed.

## 3. Results

During my work, I developed the control for two conveyor lines, each encompassing various components, ranging from simple conveyors to a multi-part separating unit. After establishing the general operation and communication of the systems, I created the necessary functions for each component to execute the transportation. Elements have distinct roles in the transportation process and some of them have more intricate operations, demanding further attention and detail.

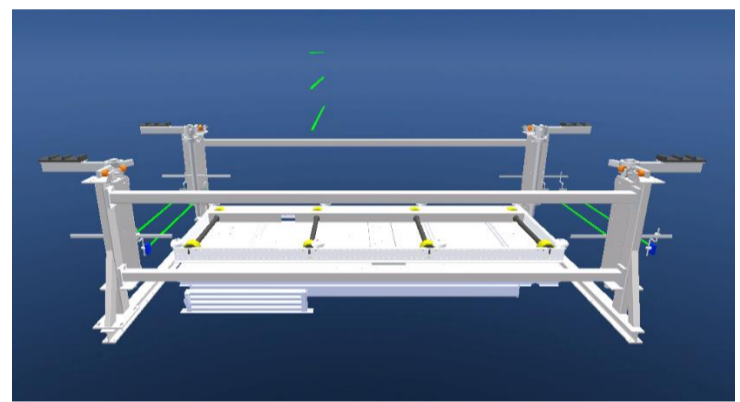


Figure 2: Separating unit, a part of the conveyor line

I created the HMI interface to provide assistance to operators working alongside conveyor lines, enabling them to monitor, control, and intervene in the transportation process.

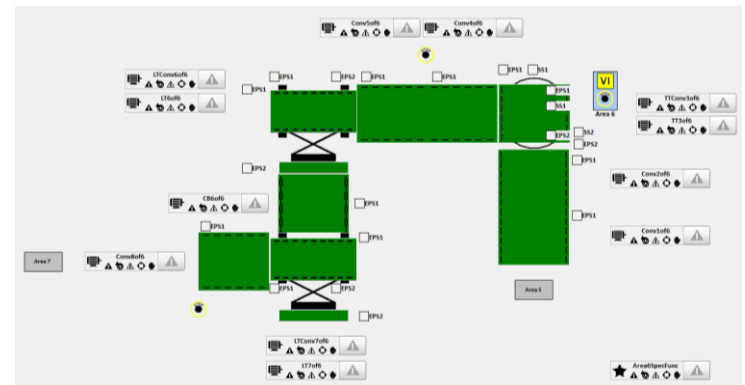


Figure 3: Monitoring interface for an area

## 4. Summary

The thesis aimed to familiarize the reader with TIA Portal programming through a real project with state-of-the-art automation techniques, applicable across various industrial sectors requiring automation. It highlights the effectiveness of standardization and reusability using function blocks and templates. Through this thesis, readers gain insight into an extensive project undertaken by a large automotive company, covering equipment, protocols, services, features, and the meticulous attention to detail required for functional system development.

# Direct estimation of unstable limit cycle through times series

SOMA NAGY

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Supervisor: Dr. Giuseppe HABIB, Associate professor, habib@mm.bme.hu

## 1 Introduction

The behaviour of complex and even simple systems can depend on many factors. Such is the case of nonlinear systems, whose global dynamics are closely intertwined with the unstable solutions of the system. It is essential to understand the behavior of these systems under various conditions, to ensure effective and safe application in our life. The goal of this thesis is to create a method to estimate the unstable limit cycle of single-degree-of-freedom systems directly from a single time series.

## 2 Method

The method is based on the observation that from the vicinity of an unstable limit cycle, the time series of the system passes through three states. The initial slow descent of the displacement and velocity value near the limit cycle is replaced by an exponential decay in both, which in a sufficiently small environment of the convergent solution comes to a slow decline. This transitional behavior reflects the underlying dynamics of the system and impact the computation of said cycle. The main idea of this thesis is to exploit this irregular decay to the estimation of the unstable limit cycle.

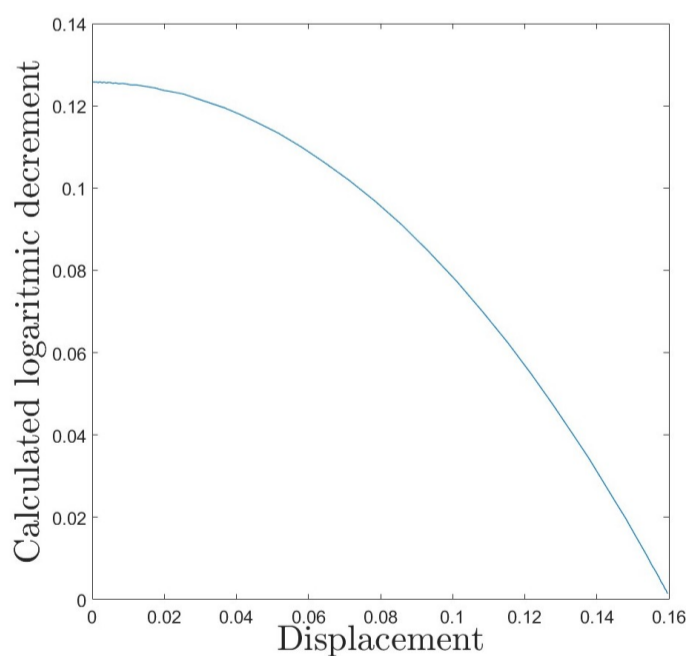


Figure 1: Logarithmic decrement

The methods are guided through different stages, such as data selection, logarithmic decrement calculation, refinement of the decrement series, the limit cycle point calculation and finally a full rotation of the method in phase space to get the limit cycle estimate. The most important com-

ponent of the method is the logarithmic decrement, which is exploited to estimate the position of the so-called "critical slowing down", i.e. the position of the unstable limit cycle.

## 3 Results

The methods were tested on two systems: an oscillator with nonlinear damping and a mass-on-moving-belt oscillator. Limit cycles generated along a linear progression of the initial condition showed remarkable precision with the average relative error decreasing from 2.51% to 0.12% for oscillator with nonlinear damping. Figure 2 illustrates a comparison of an estimated and exact unstable limit cycle for the system with nonlinear damping.

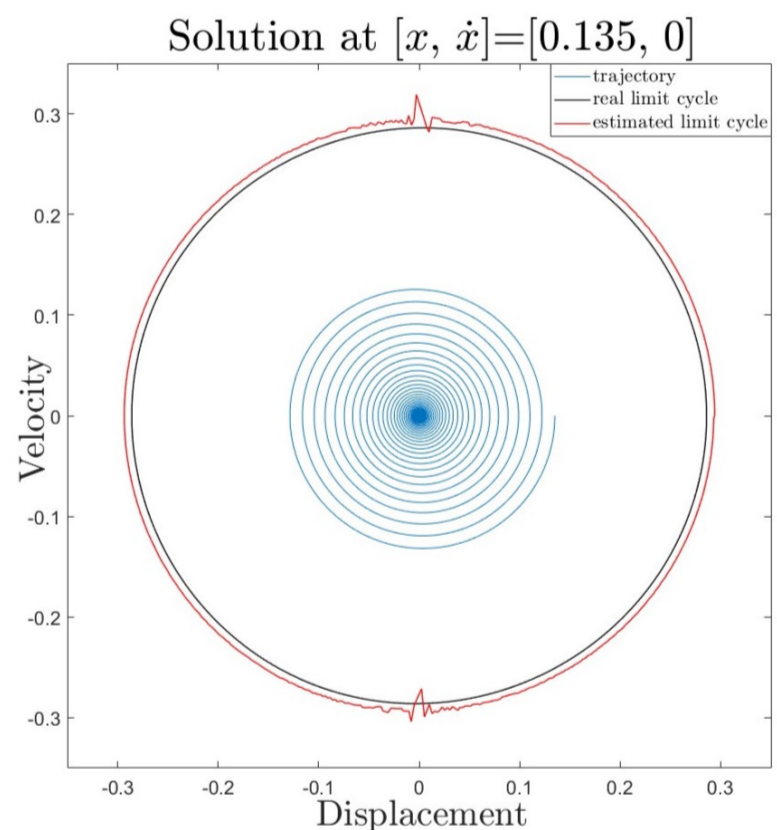


Figure 2: The real and the estimated unstable limit cycle of the system at a given initial condition

## 4 Summary

The single-degree-of-freedom system with nonlinear damping reacted well to the methods. For this system the limit cycle estimation is a good estimate as the relative error compared to the convergent initial condition is under 5%. Possible improvements include extending the method to higher dimensional systems, as finding the limit cycle or cycles in those systems is difficult due to the increased number of variables, the existence of multiple attractors or simply the complexity of the system.

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*Advisor:* Dr. Csaba BUDAI, Assistant professor, budaicsaba@mogi.bme.hu

## 1 Introduction

Car manufacturers have always tried to make their products simpler, safer, and more comfortable to gain an edge over the competition and to appeal to potential buyers. Nowadays, one field at the forefront of innovation is advanced driving assistance systems. This work focuses on one particular system, Lane Centering (LC), which assists the driver in keeping the vehicle in the centre of the lane by taking over the steering. Within this system, the main focus is on the lateral controller it uses. The control approach that is investigated is called model predictive control.

## 2 Applied Methods

Model predictive control can be categorised as optimal control and uses a cost function to determine the control action. Two possible options are formulated, both of which include a term representing the predicted future error and another based on the weighted sum of the inputs that result in said errors. The input term is where they differ; one uses the input itself, while the other uses its change. Two vehicle model options are constructed for the prediction: a kinematic and a dynamic bicycle model. Fig. 1 shows the latter. These models are in continuous time, while the controller can only be in discrete. Thus, two possible methods are presented. A simulation environment is created for testing to compare the aforementioned options and investigate the general behaviour. It uses either the more complex model derived for the controller or a ready-made one from a Matlab Blockset, which was utilised in the final comparison of the options.

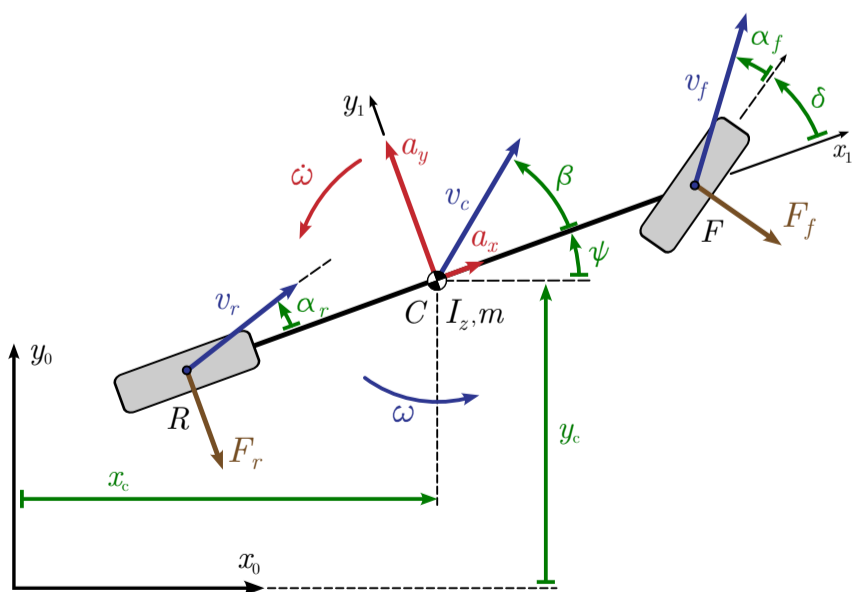


Figure 1: The dynamic bicycle model

## 3 Results

The simulations investigated three distinct categories: the effect of the controller parameters, behaviour with the various controller options and the longitudinal speed dependency. Increasing speed had a negative impact on the error, but within the operating range, it did not reach concerning levels. The controller parameters include the control and prediction horizon, which determine the time lengths of and in the prediction, and the input weight. Generally, changes in the horizons showed the same behaviour. Beyond a certain value, it converged to the best performance. The input weight had the expected effect: growing errors and decreasing input maximums with its increase.

The only rejected controller option was the kinematic bicycle model. It produced significant errors in the operating speed range and settled very slowly, if at all. The approximate, forward Euler discretisation proved better than the exact as it had smaller overshoots and errors but lost stability at low speeds outside the usual operating range. Regarding the cost functions, the simple input option produced marginally smaller errors, which came at the price of driver comfort. It started with considerably larger steering wheel movements on straight roads with initial errors.

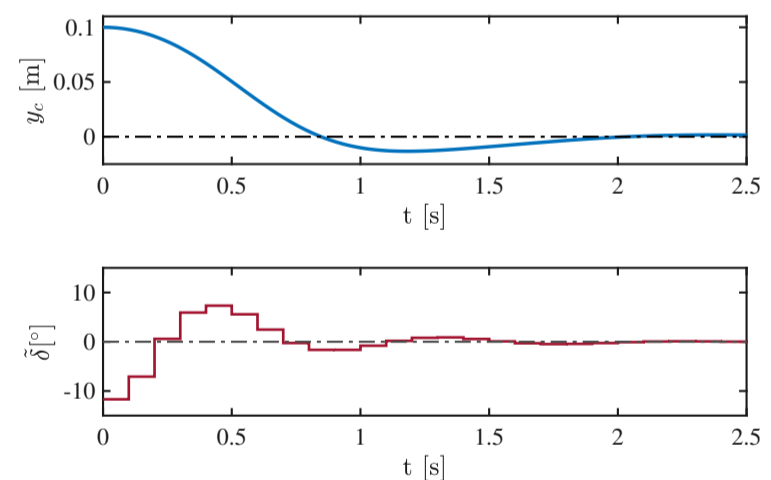


Figure 2: The behaviour on a straight road with an initial error of 0.1 m using the best controller configuration at 130 km/h

## 4 Summary

The best controller configuration turned out to be the approximate discretisation method paired with the cost function with the input change. Overall, the developed controller could complete the LC task with reasonable error and stable steering wheel movement in various test scenarios.

# Guidance of a human driver via an automated vehicle in case of different reference velocity profiles

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Supervisor: Bence Máté Szaksz, technical assistant, szaksz@mm.bme.hu

## 1 Introduction

Autonomous vehicles (AVs) are emerging, requiring readiness for their integration into daily life alongside human-driven vehicles (HVs). This coexistence poses challenges like ensuring smooth AV-HV interaction, regulatory measures, and other adaptations. In this paper we investigate the tracking model where the AV is tracked by an HV for different reference velocity profiles.

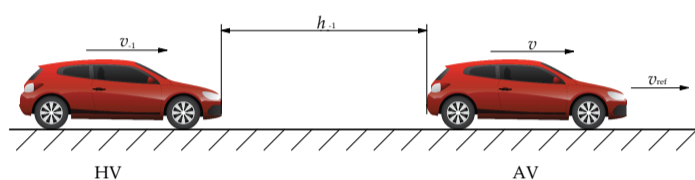


Figure 1: Car following model

## 2 Stability analysis

A stability analysis was conducted to enhance comprehension of the system dynamics. The stability map represents both plant and string stability, determined by the control gain of the AV, taking into account the time delay.

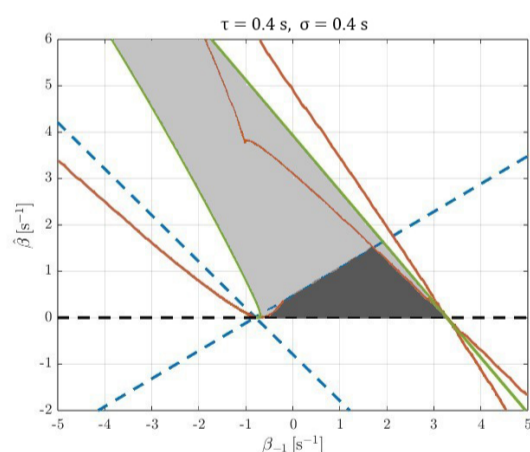


Figure 2: The stability map of the system, where the stable region is marked in dark grey

## 3 Measurements

Measurements were made by following a self-driving vehicle with different control gain pairs, focusing on energy consumption and velocity differences. Five velocity profiles representing common traffic scenarios were tested with eight subjects. The study identified favourable control gain pairs for optimal performance.

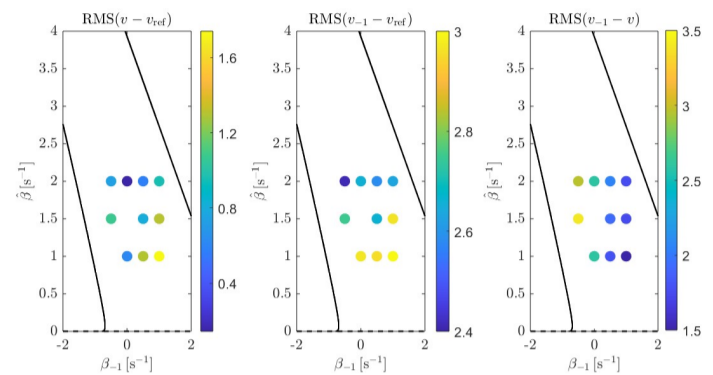


Figure 3: Root mean square of velocity differences

## 4 Results

After examining the measurement results, control gains for human driving were estimated using the least squares method. This approach enables the inference of average driving styles across multiple individuals in various traffic situations, providing valuable insights into human driving behaviour and its impact on the interaction with autonomous vehicles.

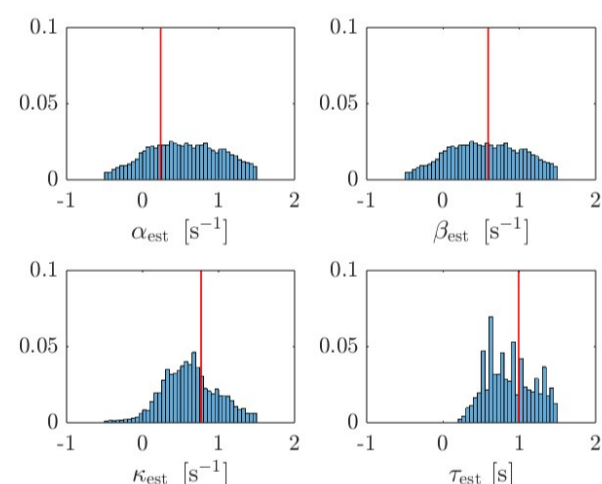


Figure 4: Mean estimated control gains of the HV

## 5 Summary

The task revealed significant differences in driving styles among individuals, even in simulated environments, complicating the identification of the optimal control gain pair. Despite this challenge, we narrowed down the options to a smaller range that yielded favourable results for most individuals. However, due to the complexity of human behaviour, a single optimal option for everyone is unlikely. Nonetheless, these findings provide valuable insights for identifying a suitable compromise.

# Estimation of tactile reaction delay via cepstral analysis of stick balancing

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## 1. Introduction

The topic of the thesis is human stick balancing, exploring the relationship between cepstrum analysis and the tactile time delay of human control. The mathematical-mechanical model of human stick balancing is the so – called inverted pendulum – cart model, which is presented in the AP plane. The mechanical model is shown in **Figure 1**.

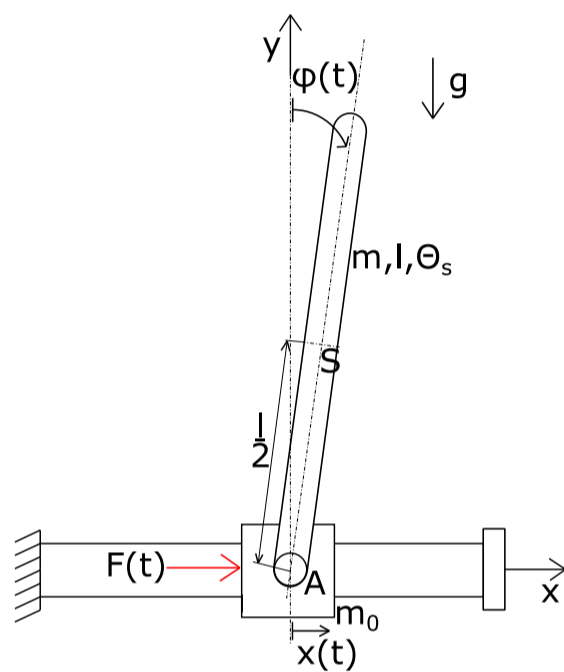


Figure 1: The mechanical model

## 2. Applied methods

The control gain parameters are chosen with D – subdivision method, then the nonlinear equation of motion is solved with 4<sup>th</sup> order Runge – Kutta numerical method. Different history functions are used and the case of so – called tuned cosine is shown in **Figure 2**. The tuning is based on the frequency of the solution.

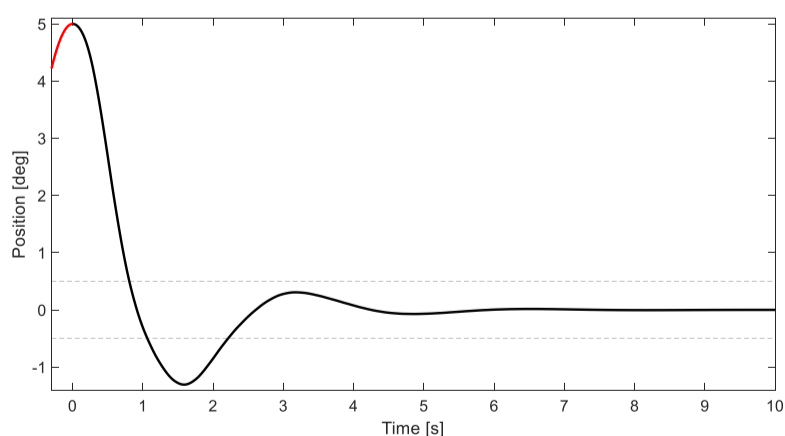


Figure 2: The temporal simulation of the system in case of tuned cosine history function

## 3. Results

The results of the numerical solution are established with two methods, both are some kind of average calculation scheme. The results of the numerical study and the reaction time test are shown in **Table 1**.

	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6
Avg [ms]	125 – 183	125 – 225	125 – 208	125 – 233	133 – 250	117 – 183
LP [ms]	125 – 250	125 – 242	116 – 250	125 – 242	142 – 250	133 – 258
Vis [ms]	206 – 291	252 – 289	256 – 326	201 – 314	204 – 297	226 – 356

Table 1 : The estimated tactile reaction delay intervals and the minimum and maximum values of the visual reaction time test

The similar physical phenomenon can be observed in the numerical and experimental study as well. In case of the tuned cosine history function, there are oscillations before the main peak. The oscillations and the first peak is shown in **Figure 3**.

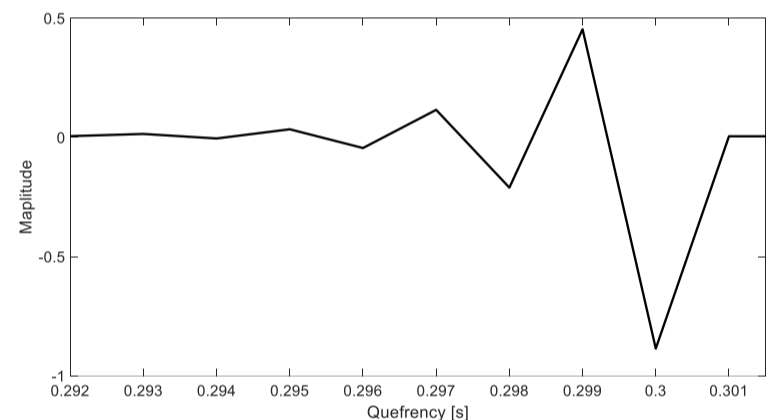


Figure 3: The first peak of cepstrum in case of tuned cosine history function

The oscillations in the experimental study are shown in **Figure 4**.

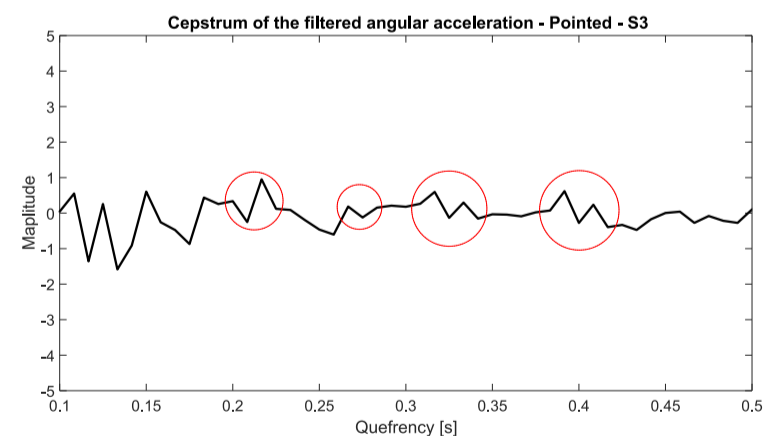


Figure 4: Possible oscillations in case of S3

## 4. Summary

The tactile delay time can be estimated with cepstrum analysis. The similar phenomenon in the numerical and experimental studies requires further research.