

第四章作业分享





纲要



▶第一部分:作业内容

▶第二部分:思考与展望

作业内容



- ●建立状态空间表达式
- ●连续系统的离散化
- ●状态量的计算与获取
- ●前馈控制量的计算
- ●反馈控制量的计算

建立状态空间表达式



Rewrite it as: $\dot{x} = Ax + B_1\delta + B_2r_{des}$, where $x = (e_{cg} \dot{e}_{cg} e_{\theta} \dot{e}_{\theta})^T$.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{(c_f + c_r)}{mv} & \frac{c_f + c_r}{m} & \frac{l_r c_r - l_f c_f}{mv} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{l_r c_r - l_f c_f}{I_z v} & \frac{l_r c_r - l_f c_f}{I_z} & -\frac{l_f^2 c_f + l_r^2 c_r}{I_z v} \end{bmatrix}, B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{c_f}{m} \\ 0 \\ \frac{l_f c_f}{I_z} \end{bmatrix}, B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{l_r c_r - l_f c_f}{mv} - v \\ 0 \\ -\frac{l_f^2 c_f + l_r^2 c_r}{I_z v} \end{bmatrix}$$

常数项: 与车速无关

非常数项:与车速有关

连续系统的离散化



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{x(t)} = Ax(t) + Bu(t) \\ y = Cx(t) + Du(t) \end{array} \right. \boxed{\textbf{8bl.}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_{k+1} = A_dx_k + B_du_k \\ y_k = C_dx_k + D_du_k \end{array} \right.$$

Continuous	Forward Euler	Backward Euler	Tustin	Exact
A	$A_d = I + TA$	$(I - TA)^{-1}$	$(I - \frac{AT}{2})^{-1}(I + \frac{AT}{2})$	e^{AT}
B	$B_d = TB$	$T(I-TA)^{-1}B$	$(I - \frac{AT}{2})^{-1}B\sqrt{T}$	$\int_{0}^{T} e^{A\tau} B d\tau$
C	$C_d = C$	$C(I - TA)^{-1}$	$\sqrt{T}C(I-\frac{AT}{2})^{-1}$	C
D	$D_d = D$	$D + C(I - TA)^{-1}BT$	$D + C(I - \frac{AT}{2})^{-1}B\frac{T}{2}$	D I
P(s)	$s = \frac{1}{T}(z - 1)$	$s = \frac{1}{T} \frac{(z-1)}{z}$	$s = \frac{2}{T} \frac{(z-1)}{(z+1)}$	(1-2-1)Z[P[a]

前向欧拉法 后向欧拉法 中点欧拉法

```
// 初始化B矩阵
matrix_b_ = Matrix::Zero(basic_state_size_, 1);
matrix_bd_ = Matrix::Zero(basic_state_size_, 1);
matrix b (1, 0) = cf / mass;
```

matrix_b_(1, 0) = C1_ / mass_, matrix b (3, 0) = 1f * cf / iz_; matrix_bd_ = matrix_b_ * ts_;

// B_d = B*T

// 表示离散化采用的是前向欧拉法

// 对应 A d = I + T*A

状态量的计算与获取



```
// TODO 03 计算误差
void LqrController::ComputeLateralErrors(const double x, const double y, const double theta, const double vx, const double vy,
   const double angular v, const double linear a, LateralControlErrorPtr &lat con err) {
   TrajectoryPoint TargetPoint = QueryNearestPointByPosition(x, y):
   // **确定侧向误差的符号**
   // 将相对位置矢量转换到参考点对应的Frenet坐标系下,根据相对位置矢量在n轴上的投影确定相对位置的符号
   const double dx = -1*(x - TargetPoint.x);
    const double dv = -1*(v - TargetPoint.v);
    const double theta r = TargetPoint.heading;
   const double kappa r = TargetPoint.kappa;
   lat con err->heading error = -1*(NormalizeAngle(theta - theta r)); // 航向误差
   lat_con_err->heading_error_rate = -1 * (angular_v - kappa_r*vx); // 航向误差变化率
   lat con err->lateral error = dy*cos(theta r) - dx*sin(theta r); // 侧向误差
   lat con err->lateral error rate = -1 * (vy + vx*tan(lat con err->heading error)); //侧向误差变化率
```

前馈控制量的计算



return -steer_angle_FF;

由式 (3-9) 可以看出侧向位置误差 e_1 可以通过合理的选择 $\delta_{\rm ff}$ 值而被置为 0。然而,如式 (3-9) 所示, $\delta_{\rm ff}$ 不影响稳态偏航误差。不论前馈转向角如何选择,方向角误差总存在不可修正的稳态项。稳态方向角误差为:

$$e_{2_{-} \text{ss}} = \frac{1}{2RC_{\alpha r}} \frac{1}{(l_{f} + l_{r})} \left[-2C_{\alpha r}l_{f}l_{r} - 2C_{\alpha r}l_{r}^{2} + l_{f}mv_{x}^{2} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{l_{r}}{R} + \frac{l_{f}}{2C_{\alpha r}} \frac{1}{(l_{f} + l_{r})} \times \frac{mv_{x}^{2}}{R}$$
(3-10)

如果选择前馈转向角为以下值,稳态侧向位置误差可以为0。

$$\delta_{\rm ff} = \frac{m v_{\rm x}^2}{R L} \left[\frac{l_{\rm r}}{2C_{\rm of}} - \frac{l_{\rm f}}{2C_{\rm or}} + \frac{l_{\rm f}}{2C_{\rm or}} k_3 \right] + \frac{L}{R} - \frac{l_{\rm r}}{R} k_3$$
 (3-11)

车辆动力学及控制[M].机械工业出版社,拉杰什·拉贾马尼,2018

反馈控制量的计算



```
// TODO 05:求解LOR方程
void LqrController::SolveLQRProblem(const Matrix &A, const Matrix &B, const Matrix &B, const Matrix &R,
    const double tolerance, const uint max num iteration, Matrix *ptr K) {
    // 防止矩阵的维数出错导致后续的运算失败
   if (A.rows() != A.cols() || B.rows() != A.rows() || O.rows() != O.cols() || O.rows() != A.rows() || R.rows() != R.cols() || R.rows() != B.cols()) {
       std::cout << "LOR solver: one or more matrices have incompatible dimensions." << std::endl:
       return:
   // 离散系统LOR
    Eigen::MatrixXd AT = A. transpose();
    Eigen::MatrixXd BT = B. transpose();
   // 给矩阵P赋初值
    Eigen::MatrixXd P iter = 0:
    Eigen::MatrixXd P pre = P iter;
   // 基于动态规划DP的LOR求解方法
   // 参考:https://stanford.edu/class/ee363/1ectures/dlgr.pdf 1-24
   uint num iteration = 0; // 迭代次数
    double diff = std::numeric limits(double)::max():
    while(num iteration < max num iteration && diff > tolerance) {
       P_iter = Q + AT*P_pre*A - AT*P_pre*B*((R+BT*P_pre*B).inverse())*BT*P pre*A:
       diff = fabs((P iter - P pre).maxCoeff());
       P_pre = P_iter;
       num iteration++;
      给指向矩阵K的指针赋值
    *ptr K = ((R + BT*P iter*B).inverse())*BT*P iter*A:
```

Summary of LQR solution via DP

1. set $P_N := Q_f$

2. for t = N, ..., 1.

$$P_{t-1} := Q + A^T P_t A - A^T P_t B (R + B^T P_t B)^{-1} B^T P_t A$$

- 3. for $t = 0, \dots, N-1$, define $K_t := -(R + B^T P_{t+1} B)^{-1} B^T P_{t+1} A$
- 4. for $t=0,\ldots,N-1$, optimal u is given by $u_t^{\text{lqr}}=K_tx_t$
- optimal u is a linear function of the state (called *linear state feedback*)
- recursion for min cost-to-go runs backward in time

纲要



▶第一部分:作业内容

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思考与展望



●前馈控制量

// **思考: 0.9是否相当于前馈系数,调整前馈控制量的叠加程度,防止高速工况下前馈过大导致系统失稳 // double steer_angle = steer_angle_feedback - 0.9 * steer_angle_feedforward; double FF_coef = 3.0; double steer_angle = steer_angle_feedback + FF_coef * steer_angle_feedforward;

●控制算法实时性

Apply LQR in this situation, we have

$$\mathbf{u}^*(k) = -\mathbf{K}\mathbf{x}(k)$$

Where $\mathbf{K} = (\mathbf{R} + \mathbf{B}_d^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{B}_d)^{-1} \mathbf{B}_d^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{A}_d$.

Objective cost function to be minimized by the control is

$$J = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^{T}(k)Qx(k) + u^{T}(k)Ru(k)$$

where P satisfies the matrix difference Riccati equation (DARE)

$$\boldsymbol{P} = \boldsymbol{A}_d^T \boldsymbol{P} \boldsymbol{A}_d - \boldsymbol{A}_d^T \boldsymbol{P} \boldsymbol{B}_d (\boldsymbol{R} + \boldsymbol{B}_d^T \boldsymbol{P} \boldsymbol{B}_d)^{-1} \boldsymbol{B}_d^T \boldsymbol{P} \boldsymbol{A}_d + \boldsymbol{Q}$$

在线问答







感谢各位聆听 Thanks for Listening

