建模

AUV 模型:

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\eta}} = \mathbf{R}(\psi)\mathbf{v} \tag{1}$$

where $\eta = [x,y,\psi]^{\rm T}$ denotes the position and heading of the AUV, represented in the i-frame; ${\bf v} = [u,v,r]^{\rm T}$ denotes the velocity of the vehicle, represented in the b-frame; ${\bf R}(\psi)$ is the rotation matrix depending on the heading ψ

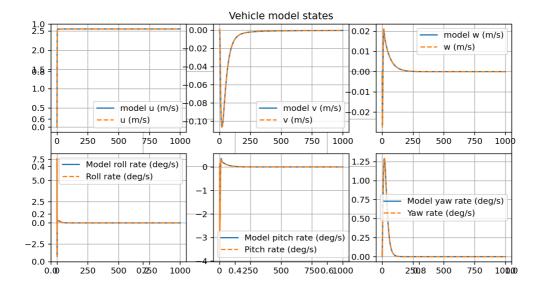
$$\mathbf{R}(\psi) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \psi & -\sin \psi & 0\\ \sin \psi & \cos \psi & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \tag{2}$$

The dynamic equations are established via laws of Newton

$$\mathbf{M}\dot{\mathbf{v}} + \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{v})\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{v})\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{g}(\boldsymbol{\eta}) = \boldsymbol{\tau}$$
 (3)

以公式(3)中的 v 为状态, t 为输入,得到非线性状态空间方程:

在仿真程序中使用这个非线性方程来计算 v 的导数,与仿真程序中原来的计算方式对比,得到结果:



可以看出非线性方程正确。

MPC控制AUV

虽然能够得到状态 v 的非线性方程,但是还有未解决的问题:模型的控制输入 u 与 方程中的τ不相等,两者也存在非线性关系:τ 代表 AUV 在六个自由度所受的力矩,u 代表执行器的变化量。

$$\tau_{c} = \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & Y_{uu\delta_{r}}u^{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & Z_{uu\delta_{s}u^{2}} & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & M_{uu\delta_{s}u^{2}} & 0 \\
0 & N_{uu\delta_{r}}u^{2} & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}
X_{prop} \\
\delta_{r} \\
\delta_{s} \\
K_{prop}
\end{bmatrix}$$
(15)

有两种方法解决这个问题:

- 1. 直接将τ和 u 的非线性对应关系置入状态空间方程中,直接对 u 进行优化
- 2. 不在 MPC 中优化 u,而是计算出 τ 以后再计算对应的 u 。

MPC-based 3-D trajectory tracking for an autonomous underwater vehicle with constraints in complex ocean environments

建立状态空间模型:

$$S_{1} = [X, Y, Z]^{T} \quad S_{2} = [\phi_{X}, \phi_{Y}, \phi_{Z}]^{T}$$

$$V_{1} = [V_{S}, V_{Y}, V_{z}]^{T}, \quad V_{2} = [\omega_{X}, \omega_{Y}, \omega_{Z}]^{T}.$$

$$S_{1} = G_{1}(S_{2})V_{1}$$

$$S_{2} = G_{2}(S_{2})V_{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{S} = GU, \quad G = \begin{bmatrix}G_{1} \\ G_{2}\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\ddot{S}_{2} = G_{2}(S_{2})V_{2}$$

$$\ddot{S}_{3} = G_{2}(S_{2})V_{2}$$

$$\ddot{S}_{4} = G_{4}(S_{1})V_{4} = S(k) + G(k) V(k)T$$

$$\ddot{S}_{4} = G_{4}(S_{1})V_{4} = G_{4}(S_{1})$$

建立模型后,就可以使用 MPC 得到最优的模型输入 u (这里的 u 表示速度向量 v 的微分)。

然后可以根据这个结果,结合公式(3),得到τ,再根据τ计算执行机构的动作。

这个方法的好处是:在计算 MPC 优化时,可以对状态空间方程进行线性化,用线性 MPC 来求解,可以提高求解速度,之所以可以进行线性化,文章的解释是:

To make the AUV move more steadily, the rotation along three axes should be decreased during the practical trajectory tracking task. For this reason, in order to reduce the computational effort, we assume that the velocity rotation matrix G(k), coefficient matrix A(k) and B(k) are invariant during the prediction stage. Then, X(k+i|k) can be calculated according to (19) by

Trajectory Tracking Control of an Autonomous Underwater Vehicle Using Lyapunov-Based Model Predictive Control

该方法直接将 τ 和 u 的映射建模到状态空间方程:

The generalized thrust force τ is actually generated by four thrusters $\mathbf{u} = [u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4]^T$ which follows $\tau = \mathbf{B}(\alpha)\mathbf{u}$. Here, α represents the azimuth vector of the thrusters represented in b-frame. For the Falcon, the azimuth angles are fixed. Therefore, we have the thrust distribution

$$\tau = Bu \tag{5}$$

where \mathbf{B} is a constant input matrix.

Then, the dynamic model for the AUV trajectory tracking can be established by combining (1), (3), and (5)

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}(\psi)\mathbf{v} \\ \mathbf{M}^{-1}(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{C}\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{D}\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{g}) \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u})$$
(6)

存疑。